"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, colder today; Sunday fair.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXIX...No. 22,652. ... NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1920. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

FARMERS' UNREST A GRAVE DANGER, OFFICIALS FIND

Another Boost in Living Costs Suggested Unless Situation Is Relieved.

CUT IN PRODUCTION LIKELY

Half Replies to a P. O. Circular Talk of That or of Quitting Farming Entirely.

FEELING AGA NST CITY FOLK

Middlemen Sharply Blamed for Burdensome Conditions, as Well as Labor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Indications of a widespread spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction among the farmers of the country, so threatening as likely to disturb the existing economic structure, is considered by Government officials to be revealed in more than 40,000 replies to a questionnaire recently sent out by the Post Office Department.

The replies as thus far digested were summarized in a report prepared by George L. Wood, Superintendent of the Post Office Department's Division of Rural Mails, and read to the Senate Post Office Committee today by James I. Blakslee, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General.

The views of the 40,000 or more farmers were obtained by sending broadcast 200,000 copies of a questionnaire throughout the agricultural States asking for suggestions whereby the Post Office Department might aid in cutting down the cost of living.

Answers to the questionnaires have been coming in since the middle of December at the rate of a thousand a day, and as summarized by officials show the major complaints of the farmers in numerical order to be:

Inability to obtain labor to work the farms, hired help and the farmers' children having been lured to the city by higher wages and easier living.

High profits taken by middlemen for the mere handling of food products, and

Lack of proper agencies of contact between the farmer and the ultimate consumer.

Many of the replies, said one official who had looked over them probably as many as 50 per cent. indicate that the writers contemplate either leaving their farms or curtailing acreage under cultivation because of one or more of the three major grievances and because of the growing feeling against nonproducing city dwellers.

Commenting tonight on the replies, Assistant Postmaster General Blakslee said:

"Such a condition at a time when the predominant cry is for production and still more production cannot but constitute a grave menace."

Complaints Regarded as Grave.

Before the Senate Committee he characterized the situation as "disquieting and portentous of disastrous consequences." This opinion was expressed by Mr. Blakslee after a member of the Senate Committee had remarked that the replies seemed to have come "mostly from a bunch of Bolshevists."

Excerpts from a number of letters, taken at random from the more than 40,000 already on file at the Post Office Department, showed the trend of thought among at least a considerable proportion of the farmers of New England, the Middle Western States, Georgia, and the Eastern agricultural section.

"The time is very near," wrote a farmer at East Chatham, N. Y., "when we farmers will have to curtail production and raise only what we need for our own use and let the other fellows look out for themselves. Labor unions are more to blame for the high prices than any one else. People are trying to get pay for what they don't earn."

Writing from Palmyra, Mo., another farmer said:

"I almost fear a famine. Farm help everywhere is flocking to the city, lured by short hours, high wages, and the promise of a good time. Some one, I fear, is going to suffer if this condition is not remedied shortly."

Declaring that the whole onus of the high cost of living rests with the middleman, another Missouri producer advocated the establishment of municipal markets to be served by parcel post direct.

"I sell butter to the dealer for 45 cents a pound," his letter said, "and the same butter sells to the consumer for 80 cents a pound. In the distribution we lose nearly half, and we lose money on the butter at the first price. Such conditions are causing the farmers to leave the farm by the thousands. We have reached a crisis. You may ask what we would do with the middleman. I will suggest that it be arranged for them to go on the farm and help produce things. I understand that they might not relish working fourteen hours a day, but if we get by the near future there will have to be some useful work done by every one."

Declaring that he works a 240-acre farm without help and that hundreds of other farmers are doing the same, a Revere, Mo., man declared that "the place to start to lower the cost of living is to cut the wages in the city, which have called our farm help there. We need them on the farm to help increase

Continued on Page Two.

All our Suits and Overcoats, formerly selling at $75 and $85, have been reduced to $63.50 for quick clearance. They're all-wool and superbly tailored—the finest value in town. Moe Levy & Son, 119 Walker St., New York.—Advt.

Reichstag Uproar on Army Rule; Barricaded During Debate

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—There were stormy scenes in the National Assembly today during the discussion of a proposal by the Independents to abolish the state of siege, the different factions trying to howl each other down.

Dr. Heine, Prussian Minister of the Interior, urged the continuance of the public safety precautions. He threatened the Independent leaders with court-martial, shouting:

"You are joking at the risk of your lives."

Herr Oser, Prussian Minster of Railways, stated that as a result of the railway strike 47 per cent. of the country's locomotives were useless. During the debate the Reichstag Building was barricaded, as it was feared that the railroad strikers would seek to gain admission by force.

5TH AV. SOON TO BE A 'ONE-WAY' STREET

Merchants and Police Hope to Prevent Repetitions of Recent Auto Jams.

AIM TO BROADEN CURRENTS

Traffic May Flow South Part of the Day and North During the Remainder.

Expansion in the flood of vehicular traffic in Fifth Avenue, a thoroughfare that includes two of the world's greatest focal points of travel, has become so great in the last few months that the Police Department and the Fifth Avenue Association have agreed that the only plan that will prevent complete paralysis at times is to make it a "one-way street." This will be done within the next two weeks, at least as an experiment, and perhaps permanently.

New regulations for the control of traffic in the shopping part of the thoroughfare are now being drawn up under direction of John A. Harriss, the Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of traffic problems, and Inspector John O'Brien, who is in command of the Traffic Division of the department. Although none of these regulations has been announced officially, it was learned yesterday from police officials that the new scheme contemplates using every inch of space between the Fifth Avenue curbs.

From Thirty-fourth Street the first great focus of travel in the lower part of the avenue, vehicles during certain periods of the day will be allowed to run only north as far as Fifty-ninth Street. This will ease the perpetually troublesome cross currents at Forty-second Street. It has not yet been decided whether the one-way regulations shall prevail throughout the day or whether they shall be restricted only to the morning and evening busy periods and to the shopping and matinée mid-afternoon rush hours.

Police officials said that in all probability the one-way traffic would run South for a period in the morning and perhaps the early part of the afternoon and then be reversed to take care of the home-going flood from business, theatres, and shops. It is considered probable also that the one-way regulation will not be enforced at night, perhaps from about 7:30 o'clock.

Merchants along Fifth Avenue have given their consent to the proposal and the Fifth Avenue Association, which includes as members most of the shops and department stores, is working with the Police Department on the new regulations. Traffic has been so dense that automobiles have had great difficulty recently making their way to the entrances of Fifth Avenue shops, and merchants see in the new plan some measure of relief because it will be easier for automobiles to come in through the side streets, join the current of travel and draw up at the curb at the desired spot.

For the first time in this city since the great diminution of horse-drawn traffic there have been impassable jams along Fifth Avenue this Winter because of the great increase in the number of motor cars. This paralysis frequently has extended for blocks, particularly between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second Streets, with the buses of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, limousines and smaller cars caught tight in the immovable tangle at just the time that their occupants were in a hurry to get home or to work.

Neither Police Department officials nor officers of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company could tell what changes the new regulations would make in the schedules or rules governing the operation of the big buses, many of which run the entire length of Fifth Avenue, and all of which run in that part of the thoroughfare that is to come under the new one-way rule. It was said yesterday that officials of all the organizations were co-operating.

During the day twenty-eight vehicles pass through the focal point at Forty-second Street every minute. The total of cars passing that point in ten hours last June was 15,997, and the number is larger now. Taking their observations over a period of several days six months ago statisticians of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company made this hour-by-hour table of traffic there:

Hours.	Total Per Hour.	Average Per Min.
9 to 10	1,713	29
10 to 11	1,635	27
11 to 12	1,806	30
12 to 1	1,623	27
1 to 2	1,388	23
2 to 3	1,563	26
3 to 4	1,490	24
4 to 5	1,563	26
5 to 6	1,500	25
6 to 7	1,696	28

These figures were checked by statisticians employed by the Fifth Avenue Association, who found that the average

Continued on Page Two.

PALL MALL Rounds—Famous Cigarette in a new shape and soft foil package.—Advt.

"ADAM AND EVA," Biggest Comedy Hit in New York, Longacre Theatre.—Advt.

CITE THE SOCIALIST VOTES AS SHOWING VIOLATION OF OATH

Record of Four Assemblymen Opposing Various Bills Offered as Evidence.

LEE EXPOUNDS SOCIALISM

Stedman Declares a General Strike Would Have Been Justified After Miners' Injunction.

MARTIN URGES MORE SPEED

Counsel for Committee Expects to Take Another Week for Presentation of Evidence.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—From the records of the Legislature was produced today, before the Assembly Judiciary Committee, at its inquiry into the membership qualifications of the five suspended Socialist Assemblymen, evidence intended to show that through bills they introduced and their votes on military measures while this country was at war, four of their number acted in violation of provisions of the State Constitution governing the public defense and, consequently, of their oath of office.

These Assemblymen are Claessens and Waldman of New York, Orr of the Bronx, and Solomon of Kings. Samuel A. Dewitt of the Bronx, the fifth under suspension, is serving his first term.

Counsel for the Judiciary Committee regard this as the strongest evidence yet produced in support of the charges that the five Socialists are ineligible to membership in the Assembly, and that the constitution and doctrines of the Socialist Party, which they pleaded on the Assembly floor as ground for their attitude on military measures, are inimical to the best interest of the United States and the people of the State.

A number of the bills were introduced at the preceding session of the Legislature. The one which the lawyers for the committee emphasized most strongly was introduced by Assemblyman Claessens last January and provided for the repeal of the law enacted in 1916 empowering the Governor to create and organize the New York Guard to take the place of the National Guard which was about to be mustered into the Federal service. Had the bill been enacted it would have stripped the State of a military force in direct conflict with the provision in Section 13, Article XI., of the Constitution, reading:

"The militia shall be organized and divided into such land and naval and active and reserve forces, as the Legislature may deem proper; provided, however, that there shall be maintained at all times a force of not less than 10,000 enlisted men, fully uniformed, armed, equipped, disciplined, and ready for active service. And it shall be the duty of the Legislature at each session to make sufficient appropriations for the maintenance thereof."

Claessens and Solomon were the only Socialist members of last year's Assembly. Other evidence showed that last year and in 1918, when both served in the Assembly, they had voted in accordance with the requirements of the Socialist State constitution, against all appropriations for military purposes, even where the State Constitution made it compulsory on the Legislature to pass them. Orr and Waldman, who sat in the 1918 Assembly, by the record were shown to have voted as did the other two when they voted.

Two other bills introduced by Claessens, which were placed in evidence, provided for the repeal of the law making military training for boys and youths compulsory. Another Claessens measure repealed the act creating the State Constabulary, while still another prohibited the use of the National Guard, the State Militia or the State Constabulary in the suppression of disorder in connection with strikes, walkouts or other industrial disputes. All these were adversely reported by the committees to which they were sent for preliminary consideration and never came to a vote.

The record of the votes cast by Claessens, Waldman, Orr and Solomon on military and other measures during the legislative sessions of 1918 was read from the Legislative Journal into the record of the hearing by Martin Conboy. Seymour Stedman, who had entered no objection to the introduction in evidence of Claessens's bills of last year, strenuously objected to the production of this new evidence.

Record of Socialists' Votes.

The record of measures and the Socialists' votes follow:

General Appropriation bill of 1919, in which was embodied the appropriation for the State Militia. Claessens and Solomon cast the only two votes against it.

A bill transferring to the New York Guard certain funds appropriated for the National Guard. Claessens, Orr and Waldman voted against it on the final vote.

A bill, enacted on March 26, 1918, to exclude enemy aliens from the teaching staff of the public schools. Claessens, Orr and Waldman voted against it.

A bill of similar character passed at the session last year. Claessens and Solomon voted against passage.

Bill permitting the use of armories for the physical training of school children.

Continued on Page Three.

FOR INDIGESTION—SIX (6) BELL-ANS in a little HOT water. Quick relief.—Advt.

When you think of writing Think of WHITING.—Advt.

D'Annunzio's Men Kidnap a General

MILAN, Jan. 30.—General Nigra, commanding the Italian 49th Division, stationed in Istria, was kidnapped on Wednesday night by a party of Gabriele d'Annunzio's troops while motoring along the Austrian armistice line, according to the Secolo. The newspaper says he was taken to Fiume.

It was reported some time ago that General Nigra had aroused the wrath of d'Annunzio's bodyguard by criticising d'Annunzio as a pirate because of his seizing Fiume.

TWO IRISH CITIES CUT FOR REPUBLIC

Cork and Limerick Councils Declare Allegiance to the Dail Eireann.

REPUBLICAN FLAG IN DUBLIN

People Acclaim Hoisting of the Emblem — Derry Elects Nationalist Mayor.

DUBLIN, Jan. 30.—When the new Municipal Council, composed mostly of Sinn Feiners, met for the first time today it was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm by huge crowds as the Republican flag was hoisted on the City Hall.

When the Councils of Dublin, Cork and other places elected Sinn Fein Mayors they refused to appoint Sheriffs because this would have necessitated swearing allegiance to the King.

The Cork Corporation today by 30 votes to 11 declared its loyalty to the Irish Republic. The Limerick Corporation similarly acknowledged the Dail Eireann as the lawful Government and tendered it full allegiance.

The Drogheda Corporation has elected a Sinn Fein Mayor, Philip Monahan. Mr. MacGurin, who was elected for Cork, has served several terms of imprisonment.

Among the spectators within the Dublin City Hall today, where it was necessary to obtain a special permit to secure admission, were Mrs. Clark, widow of Thomas J. Clark, one of the executed leaders of the Easter rebellion in 1916; Mrs. MacBride (Maud Gonne), and Mrs. Wyse Power, who was elected a Municipal Councilor, but was disqualified by the Town Clerk because she refused to sign the roll except in Gaelic.

Retiring Lord Mayor O'Neill proposed Thomas Kelly Sinn Fein Member of Parliament, who is in Wormwood Scrubbs Prison, as his successor. Mr. O'Neill said that Kelly had not received fair play, as although he was a fair, honest, upright man he had been "deported and spat upon in England." Alderman Cosgrove seconded the motion, saying that Kelly, behind prison bars as he was, had an easier conscience "than the puppets pirouetting around the Castle."

BELFAST, Jan. 30.—An unparalleled scene for Derry followed the election today by a vote of 20 to 19 of Alderman O'Doherty as Derry's first Nationalist Mayor. The audience cheered and waved flags and handkerchiefs, and shouted to the opposition: "Derry has surrendered. We will make you chew wood."

While the Mayor was being installed in office the crowd sang "God Save Ireland." Mayor O'Doherty in his address declared that flags, if they were of an insulting character, would not be permitted to fly from the Derry Guildhall in future. He added that a long and painful chapter in the history of the country had been closed.

A Sinn Feiner was elected Mayor of Sligo. He said no British delegation would be received by him during his year of office.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Ireland is almost universally opposed to the home rule proposition recently advanced by Premier Lloyd George, regarding his proposals with little short of contempt, according to Arthur Henderson, the Labor leader, speaking on his return from Ireland with the Labor Party delegation, which made a ten-day tour of inspection and inquiry. The desire for an independent republic was widespread and frankly expressed, Mr. Henderson said.

Repudiation of any connection with the Irish Nationalist Party marked an address by William Adamson, head of the Parliamentary Labor delegation which has been visiting Ireland, during a meeting at Belfast on Wednesday, according to advices. Mr. Adamson made his statement in reply to questions by a delegation, representing the principal trades unions of that city.

Mr. Adamson, on behalf of the delegates, subsequently issued a statement that whatever solution of the Irish problem might be proposed by the delegates would receive the assent of the Labor Party as a whole, not merely that of its parliamentary members. The delegates' report will probably be issued within a fortnight.

Some critics assert that the delegation's visit to Ireland was promised because the Labor Party was convinced it was imperative that the Irish question must be definitely settled in some way before the party attempts to form a Ministry.

PROTEST GIVING UP KAISER.

Big Demonstration at Hanover—Hindenburg Also Acclaimed.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—A demonstration, participated in by 5,000 persons, was held at Hanover yesterday in protest against the proposed extradition of former Emperor William from Holland.

The officials, after the meeting, marched to the home of Field Marshal von Hindenburg and acclaimed him. Hindenburg replied with a brief patriotic speech.

MORRIS GEST MIDNIGHT WHIRL, Century Grove, Nightly, at 11:30.—Advt.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS in a Little HOT Water For INDIGESTION. Quick Relief.—Advt.

LIMIT FOOD RELIEF TO $50,000,000 LOAN UNDER NEW PLAN

The Republican Committeemen Agree Informally to Report Bill for That Amount.

SEE STEERING COMMITTEE

Have Yet to Determnie Countries to Get Aid and Method of Its Administration.

TAKE FINAL ACTION TODAY

Glass's Original Request Was for $150,000,000, Which Was Later Reduced to $125,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee in conference late today agreed informally to favor legislation authorizing the Treasury to extend additional credits of $50,000,000 to certain European countries for food relief.

The specific countries to benefit by the food credits will be decided upon at a later meeting of the majority members of the committee. Poland, Armenia and Austria were included in the original proposal of Secretary Glass, since supported in a letter from President Wilson, for credits of $150,000,000, later reduced to $125,000,000 by Mr. Glass.

After the informal agreement had been reached, Chairman Fordney called a meeting for tomorrow of the full committee to consider final action. Leading Democratic committeemen, including Representatives Kitchin, North Carolina, and Garner, Texas, who were among the first to suggest the $50,000,000 as a maximum authorization, are counted on by the Republican members to support the $50,000,000 loan, which also has the approval of some members of the Republican Legislative Steering Committee.

The agreement among the Republican committeemen came after an earlier conference with the Steering Committee, at which varied opinions on the Treasury proposal of a larger loan authorization were expressed, including opposition to any new loans. Some of the Republicans favored a larger sum than $50,000,000, but the majority opinion seemed to support that amount.

May Name Countries to Get Loans.

While no agreement was attempted at either of the conferences to determine whether the legislation shall specify the countries to get the loans, some effort in this direction may be made at the Ways and Means Committee meeting tomorrow. Proponents of the $50,000,000 fund suggested that amount primarily to relieve starvation in Austria, to supplement private charity to the Armenians, and to alleviate distress in Budapest.

Confidential information received by committeemen through official channels was understood to be to the effect that European countries, including France and England, could not be expected to contribute to a relief fund for Austria, their inclination being to aid Poland in its fight against the Soviet Government. Objection to extended aid by the United States to Poland was made by some committeemen on the ground that the Polish army is now more than 100 miles beyond the nation's eastern frontier.

However, the $50,000,000 fund is expected to afford some relief for Poland, it being pointed out by those who advocate limiting the relief to certain countries that the requirements for Austria amount to $30,000,000, for Budapest $5,000,000 and Armenia $1,500,000 a month. There was no indication today of the strength of the committeemen desiring to specify the countries to get the relief, but it was thought by members that the majority sentiment favored legislation specifying that the relief should be for "populations in the countries of Europe or countries contiguous thereto."

Besides deciding finally on the amount of the loans, the committee tomorrow must determine the method of administration, the general opinion being that it would be through the United States Grain Corporation, which would be authorized to use its funds for buying food in this country. Profits of approximately $50,000,000 have been made by the corporation from its grain sales to Europe, according to information given the committee recently by Herbert Hoover.

"BIRTH STRIKE" IN VIENNA.

Food and Fuel Scarcity Impel Despairing Austrian Mothers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Jan. 29, (via Geneva.)—According to official statistics the birth rate in Vienna has decreased alarmingly and the number of deaths is daily surpassing the births owing to systematic birth prevention by mothers, caused by the food and fuel scarcity. Newspapers speak of the organized "birth strike." In contrast to this the Austrian provincial districts where food conditions are satisfactory show a great preponderance of births over deaths.

Lieutenant Stockton, chief of the American Children's Relief, today publishes an article in the Neue Freie Presse entitled "Herbert Hoover," saying that the armies' tramp over Europe and the silent blockade stilled the voices of many thousand children and darkened the lives of many thousand more.

Mr. Hoover saw at once that the future of devastated, discouraged, and bankrupt Europe must not be left in the hands of generations of weaklings and inefficients, so he decided to relieve the situation by the children's relief work, which has grown in magnitude until now 3,000,000 children from the Baltic to the Mediterranean are fed by the Hoover organization.

FINE FOR BREAKFAST

Deerfoot Farm Sausage. Same flavor and quality you used to get. Made at the Farm at Southborough, Mass. All dealers.—Advt.

CONFEREES ON TREATY BREAK FINALLY; LODGE REJECTS TAFT PLAN ON ARTICLE X.; FIGHT TO BE REOPENED IN SENATE FEB. 10

France Hails Foundation of League of Nations; Bourgeois Pays Tribute to Wilson's Help to Results

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—France consecrated herself today to spreading faith in the League of Nations and instilling into the popular mind its need and possibilities. While at Sorbonne, in the presence of President Poincaré and the coming President, Deschanel, leading men in politics, religion, science, and sociology were holding solemn assembly in honor of the League, teachers in every school throughout the length and breadth of the country were explaining to children the origin, character, and object of the new organization. Quotations were read from the famous speeches which have contributed to the League's birth, including that of President Wilson at the opening of the Peace Conference.

The speeches at the Sorbonne gathering were largely of an academic nature.

M. Leon Bourgeois, Chairman of the Executive Council of the League and French member of the commission that drafted the covenant, said of the development of the idea:

"President Wilson, by his messages and his personal efforts, offered the means of realizing this idea in a great international convention. Whatever defects there may be in it, the compact of April 28, 1919, has sealed between the free peoples a solemn agreement for the union of all for the safety and independence of all."

In a reference to the first meeting of the League he remarked that there were missing only the representatives of the United States of America, "for the adherence of which in the near future we are all waiting and hoping."

While paying tribute to the ideals of the League, M. Bourgeois said that the immediate task was to prevent the conquered powers, who do not recognize the rightfulness of victory and did not recognize the sentence imposed in the name of right, from disturbing the new peace.

The treaty of peace, he said, should not be carried out in a spirit of hatred and persecution, but with strict and implacable justice; Germany ought to feel powerless to revolt and come to understand that the force of right was henceforth sovereign.

In the name of science, M. Paul Appell, Honorary Dean of the Society of Science, warned the Assembly that only two ways were open to humanity—establishment of the new conception of right, which finds expression in the League, or suicide and destruction in war. A new war between great nations, he said would kill a hundred million men with new weapons that could destroy in a few hours the most powerful cities and blot out life in entire countries, leaving behind peoples without moral ideals, believing only in force and returning to organized barbarism.

INFLUENZA CASES INCREASED BY 5,532

Day's Reports Show Gain of 826 Over Thursday, with 851 New Pneumonia Cases.

ARCHBISHOP CALLS NURSES

Dr. Copeland Hears from Paris of a New Serum and of Germ Isolation.

In announcing an increase of 826 cases of influenza in twenty-four hours yesterday Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner, took an optimistic view of the situation, and said that, while the peak of the epidemic had not been reached, he looked for a temporary reduction in new cases.

Every branch of the Health Department was busy yesterday with plans to control the disease. The Executive Committee of the Nurses' Emergency Council met in the afternoon, and the Commissioner made a survey of the hospitals of the city to discover the facilities available in an emergency.

There were 5,532 new cases of influenza and 851 of pneumonia reported yesterday, both below the high mark of the 1918 epidemic. The pneumonia cases show an increase of 202 over Thursday. Deaths reported yesterday were 119 from influenza, 19 more than on Thursday, and 143 from pneumonia, an increase of 7. The deaths from both diseases yesterday were less than on the corresponding day in the 1918 epidemic.

Deaths from influenza and pneumonia in the five boroughs for twenty-four hours follow:

Borough.	CASES. Inf.	CASES. Pneu.	DEATHS. Inf.	DEATHS. Pneu.
Manhattan	2,899	528	56	67
Bronx	629	60	15	12
Brooklyn	1,548	218	36	55
Queens	320	28	8	8
Richmond	136	17	4	1
Total	5,532	851	119	143
Total Thursday	4,706	649	100	136
Oct. 16, 1918	4,203	394	183	210
Total to date	30,001	6,031	545	1,696

Dr. Copeland reported that the hospital survey in Manhattan and the Bronx showed about 2,000 of the 15,000 beds in the city's hospitals and institutions occupied by influenza or pneumonia patients.

Dr. Copeland received a copy of this letter that Archbishop Hayes has sent to every Catholic hospital in this city:

In the crisis which now confronts us it is clearly the dutv of every loyal citizen to aid, to the utmost of his or her ability, the Commissioner of Health in his great effort to help the stricken and to stamp out this blighting epidemic.

Following the traditions of the past, based on the sturdy patriotism of our Catholic people, I, as Archbishop, in the name of my people, have pledged the fullest co-operation of our hospitals and nurses to Commissioner Copeland. He has accepted our offer with unstinted praise of hospital and nurse.

Recalling the generous and unflinching sacrifice made by our nursing profession during the recent war, I am

Continued on Page Fourteen.

"APHRODITE," Biggest Sensation in New York. Matinees Wed.&Sat., 50c to $2. Century Theatre. Evenings, 8:15 Sharp.—Advt.

BRITISH STATESMEN TAKE UP EXCHANGE

London's Attention Is Focussed on Chamberlain's Meeting with Bankers Next Week.

MAY CONSULT PARLIAMENT

French Plan to Retire Much of Paper in Circulation with New Loan and to Increase Taxes.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Thursday's further drop in the value of sterling in New York has intensified the anxiety over the exchange situation and has focussed attention on the conference to be held between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and bankers early next week. At this conference, according to some statements, prominent statesmen will also be present.

Whether invitations to an international conference will follow the conference is considered uncertain. In some quarters doubt is expressed that such a conference would lead to useful results. The understanding is that the Chancellor's conference will be private, but it is expected that some official statement of the proceedings will be made.

The Government is represented as being very anxious to receive practical suggestions and will consequently invite the fullest discussion of the situation. An unofficial assertion is to the effect that the Government is willing to aid in a plan for financing a loan on behalf of the most badly affected Continental countries if the United States will take the lead, but Austen Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is not likely in any case to go outside the pledge he gave the House of Commons at the end of last year not to commit the country to further financial advances without first consulting Parliament on the whole subject again.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The London Times in an editorial on Europe's economic plight says:

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer has reiterated the Government's decision not to resort to artificial measures for restoring exchanges and none is wanted. Artificial support of foreign currencies would be worse than useless, it would only aggravate the disease that is gradually eating away the vitals of Europe. Expenditure on unnecessary goods would only be encouraged by such support.

"Exaggerated statements of the kind that Sir George Paish has been credited with making in regard to Europe's financial needs are calculated to do infinite harm. We have no knowledge as to the origin of his visit to the United States, but it should be clearly understood by our friends across the Atlantic that his ideas are not those of responsible financial opinion. If is, indeed, high time that he and his 'mission' were disavowed by the Government in a form that cannot be gainsaid. His presence in America is mischievous, more mischievous even than are the foolish state-

Continued on Page Two.

MONSIEUR BEAUCAIRE, New Amsterdam Theatre, W. 42d St. Pop. Price Mat. Today, 50c. to $2. No higher.—Advt.

LEADERS TELL OF DEADLOCK

Lodge and Hitchcock Differ on Progress in Treaty Parleys.

DEMOCRATS BACK TAFT PLAN

Republican Chief Declares That Article X. Draft "Cannot Possibly Permit of Change."

NOTICE OF TREATY RECALL

Walsh of Montana to Make Move in the Senate Today in Hitchcock's Absence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The bipartisan parley of Senators on the Peace Treaty ended today in a complete break.

The collapse was caused by Senator Lodge's refusal to consider any change in the reservation on Article X. Mr. Lodge reiterated this refusal, first announced some days ago, and within a few minutes after his second "ultimatum" the bipartisan conference ended.

Soon after the session adjourned, Senator Hitchcock announced that notice would be given in the Senate tomorrow of his intention to move to take up the treaty in the open Senate. Mr. Hitchcock left tonight for Nebraska, to be gone a week, and in his absence Senator Walsh of Montana, will give the notice, setting Tuesday, Feb. 10, as the day when Senator Hitchcock will make the motion.

Before the Senators gathered in Mr. Lodge's office, it was stated by some of them that they expected that Article X. would not even be discussed today. In view of Senator Hitchcock's departure for the West, they said that the intention was to take up other questions, and adjourn after a short time until Mr. Hitchcock's return, thus giving time for negotiations to proceed, and preventing the final break for a week longer.

As soon as the conferees met, Senator Hitchcock, reading from an extract hastily torn from the page of a newspaper, asked Senator Lodge and the other Republicans if they would accept former President Taft's latest proposal on Article X. as the basis of a compromise. Mr. Hitchcock read the proposal from one of Mr. Taft's articles on the treaty, recently published, as follows:

"The United States declines to assume any legal or binding obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country under the provisions of Article X. or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the treaty for any purpose; but the Congress, which under the Constitution has the sole power in the premises, will consider and decide what moral obligation, if any, under the circumstances of any particular case, when it arises, should move the United States, in the interest of world peace and justice, to take action therein, and will provide accordingly."

Hitchcock Backs Taft Proposal.

Senator Hitchcock's story of what followed the reading of the proposal to Mr. Lodge, as Mr. Hitchcock told it after the meeting, was:

"There was some conversation as to the exact meaning of the reservation. We urged the Republicans to accept it, stating that it was our proposition. We asked them, if they were not ready to pass upon it at once, to take a day or two to decide.

"Senator Lodge said definitely he could not accept it. We then asked if the Republicans had a counterproposal, or would make one. Senator Lodge replied that he could not make any counterproposal on Article X.; that his only proposal was contained in the Lodge program of reservations. He said he could not consent to the slightest modification.

"This discussion proceeded in the most friendly manner, without heat on either side. We did not take up the Monroe Doctrine, but Senator Lodge was equally positive there could be no alteration of that reservation. We had accepted the Lodge reservation on the Monroe Doctrine, with the exception of a few words which we wished to eliminate, referring to the sole right of the United States to interpret the doctrine.

"I then suggested that perhaps we could agree on some way of taking up the treaty in the Senate, but Senator Lodge said politely he did not care to have any meeting on that subject.

"There was no dramatic climax. By common consent, when this point was reached, we adjourned. I said that as it seemed clear that a compromise on Article X. was out of the question, we could not go on with the discussion."

The Senate's call bell was sounding its summons to Senators to answer a quorum call when the Democrats reached this decision. The door of Senator Lodge's office opened and Senator Hitchcock appeared, pausing on the threshold to exchange a word with Senator Lodge in a pleasant voice. Then he went out, followed by Senators

Walsh of Montana and Simmons of North Carolina. The door closed on the Republican conferees, who remained with their leader.

"Through for the day, Senator?" Senator Hitchcock was asked.

"We are through—for good," he replied.

Mr. Hitchcock said that he would confer with his colleagues about their next step and departed. His decision on this point was reached while he and Senator Walsh walked from Senator Lodge's office to his own.

"I shall be absent tomorrow, but Senator Walsh of Montana will give notice for me that on Tuesday, Feb. 10, I shall ask the Senate to proceed to consideration of the treaty," Senator Hitchcock said later. "I shall be back here before that time. It is my intention to return from my home in Nebraska on Thursday next."

Lodge Explains His Stand.

Senator Lodge, in a formal statement issued after the conference break, said:

"Speaking for myself alone, I have only this to say, that I was unable to agree to any change in reservations Nos. 2 and 5 dealing with Article X. and the Monroe Doctrine. In my opinion reservation No. 2, which provides that we shall assume no obligation of any kind under Article X. except the one mentioned in the treaty, that we should ourselves respect the boundaries of other nations, cannot possibly permit of change.

"The change proposed in reservation No. 5 in regard to the Monroe Doctrine was an absolutely vital one because it was asserted as an official interpretation by the representatives of Great Britain that the Monroe Doctrine under the treaty was to be interpreted by the League. To this I for one could never assent, and in view of the statement made in Paris, by the British delegation, to which I have referred, I regard the line which it was proposed to strike out as absolutely necessary.

"The United States has always interpreted the Monroe Doctrine alone. It is our policy. No one else has ever attempted to interpret it, and it is something in my judgment which ought never to be permitted even by the most remote implication.

"If we should strike out that phrase now after it has been accepted by the Senate it would lead to a direct inference that we left that question open. The right to interpret the Monroe Doctrine pertaining to the United States alone must never be open to question."

The determination of Senator Hitchcock to move to take up the treaty in the Senate raised the question in senators' minds whether enough votes could be mustered to do this. Apparently a majority of the Senate will support the motion, if Senators vote as they talked today, and if Senator Hitchcock's estimate of his support from his Democratic colleagues is correct.

"We will, I think, have 43 or 44 Democratic votes," said Mr. Hitchcock. "I do not know how many Republican votes we will get, but I have been told we will get some."

Senator McNary, leader of the mild reservation group, when informed of the turn events had taken, said:

"That means that the treaty will be taken up on the floor of the Senate. I am certain that there will be enough votes to do this."

Mr. McNary and some of his mild reservation colleagues will vote for the Hitchcock motion, though Senator Kellogg, the mild group representative in the bipartisan conference, has stated that he is opposed to throwing the treaty again into the turmoil of debate.

Some of the irreconcilable Republicans continued to-night to help Senator Hitchcock in bringing the treaty out. They regard it as an opportunity to "take another whack at it," they said. Senator Borah, the irreconcilable leader, said tonight that those who think as he does will doubtless confer on the situation, and may decide on some definite steps.

Lodge Statement on Negotiations.

Senator Lodge accompanied his personal statement with a review of the bipartisan negotiations, written to show how proposed changes in the Lodge reservations were presented, and by whom, and to indicate those agreed upon, and those which failed of acceptance. This review read:

"For the past two weeks, nine Senators—five Democrats and four Republicans—have been meeting to consider the question of changes in the reservations adopted by the Senate before the adjournment of the last session of Congress, commonly known as the Lodge reservations. The Senators who thus met did not constitute a committee. The meetings were entirely informal, and it was understood at the outset that they had no power or authority whatever to bind any one. Their only purpose was to see whether there were any changes which they would be willing to lay before all the other members of the Senate for their consideration.

"No final agreement, even to submit any changes to their colleagues in the Senate, was reached. Some tentative agreements were obtained. Reservations 3, 8, 12, and 13, were tentatively accepted by all without change.

"It was tentatively agreed to submit the following changes to all the other Senators for their consideration.

(a) The resolving clause, which is as follows:

Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein), That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty of peace with Germany concluded at Versailles on the 28th of June, 1919, subject to the following reservations and understandings, which are hereby made a part and a condition of this resolution of ratification, which ratification is not to take effect or bind the United States until the said reservations and understandings adopted by the Senate have been accepted as a part and a condition of this resolution of ratification by the allied and associated powers, and a failure on the part of the allied and associated powers to make objection to said reservations and understandings prior to the deposit of ratification by the United States shall be taken as a full acceptance of such reservations and understandings by said powers.

"This proposal was tentatively agreed to.

"Reservation 4, which is as follows:

The United States reserves to itself exclusively the right to decide what questions are within its domestic jurisdiction and declares that all domestic and political questions relating wholly or in part to its internal affairs, including immigration, labor, coastwise traffic, the tariff, commerce, the suppression of traffic in women and children and in opium and other dangerous drugs, and all other domestic questions are solely within the jurisdiction of the United States and are not under this treaty to be submitted in any way either to arbitration or to the consideration of the Council or of the Assembly of the League of Nations, or any agency thereof, or to the decision or recommendation of any other power.

"This proposal was tentatively agreed to.

"Reservation 5, which is as follows:

The United States will not submit to arbitration or to inquiry by the Assembly or by the Council of the League of Nations, provided for in said treaty of peace, any questions which in the judgment of the United States depend upon or relate to its long-established policy, commonly known as the Monroe Doctrine; said doctrine is to be interpreted by the United States alone and is hereby declared to be wholly outside the jurisdiction of said League of Nations and entirely unaffected by any provision contained in the said treaty of peace with Germany.

"It was proposed by the Democrats to strike out the words 'said doctrine is to be interpreted by the United States alone.' To this consent could not be obtained."

BLAMES TWO PREMIERS FOR ADRIATIC CRISIS

Paris Newspaper Says They Had No Mandate and That London Treaty Is Impossible.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The Journal des Débats makes a bitter attack tonight on the British and French Premiers and charges them with creating the present dangerous Adriatic situation. The Journal declares it would be an international crime to enforce the Treaty of London, at the same time publishing demands by the Italian press that this be done at once.

Referring to the ultimatum of the Premiers to the Jugoslavs, the Journal says:

"They were not authorized to speak thus in the name of the Peace Conference. They had received no such mandate from the United States or any other power. There is no justice in either Italy or Jugoslavia, for that matter, making a deal with only two of the great powers. It is a question of concluding an agreement among all the members of the conference. Besides, neither England nor France has a right to act as sole arbiter in a case to which they are only parties.

"Their boldness of Jan. 20 could justify itself only as an effort to intimidate, to effect a settlement of a delicate situation. Why should the Belgrade Government give in? It has promised nothing, it has signed nothing.

"However disagreeable it may be to Rome, we must go back to negotiations and stop sending injunctions. The execution of the treaty of London is a vain menace. It would hurt Italy more than Jugoslavia. And Nitti knows it. It is chiluian to rattle thunderbolts."

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 30.—The Jugoslav reply on the Adriatic question has caused much discouragement here, owing to the undecided attitude of the Italian Government. Many calls are heard for the application of the Treaty of London to put an end to the situation which has been now going on for more than a year. The manoeuvres of the Jugoslavs, it is felt here, is to gain time to enable them to bring pressure to bear on President Wilson to intercede in their behalf with England and France.

The question asked is, what will be Nitti's next move? Will he stand firm, asking either for the acceptance of the last project presented by the Entente or for the application of the Treaty of London? Many believe he will continue negotiating, which will cause a good deal of ill-feeling.

"Reservation No. 1, which is as follows:

The United States so understands and construes Article I that in case of notice of withdrawal from the League of Nations, as provided in said article, the United States shall be the sole judge as to whether all international obligations and all its obligations under the said covenant have been fulfilled, and notice of withdrawal by the United States may be given by a concurrent resolution of the Congress of the United States.

"It was proposed by the Democrats to strike out the word 'concurrent' and insert the word 'joint.' It was suggested by the Republicans to amend this reservation by striking out all after the word 'given,' and inserting 'by the President or whenever a majority of both houses of Congress may deem it necessary.'

"No decision was reached as to the changes proposed in this reservation.

"Reservation No. 9, which is as follows:

The United States shall not be obligated to contribute to any expenses of the League of Nations, or of the secretariat, or of any commission, or committee, or conference, or other agency, organized under the League of Nations, or under the treaty or for the purpose of carrying out the treaty provisions, unless and until an appropriation of funds available for such expenses shall have been made by the Congress of the United States.

"It was proposed to strike out the word 'or' [where it is first used] and insert 'except the office force and expenses.' No decision was reached upon this change.

"Reservation No. 11:

The United States reserves the right to permit, in its discretion, the nationals of a covenant-breaking State, as defined in Article XVI. of the covenant of the League of Nations, residing within the United States or in countries other than that violating said Article XVI., to continue their commercial, financial, and personal relations with the nationals of the United States.

"It was proposed to strike out the words 'or in countries other than that violating said Article XVI.' No decision was reached on this proposal.

"Reservation No. 14, which is as follows:

The United States assumes no obligation to be bound by any election, decision, report, or finding of the Council or Assembly in which any member of the League and its self-governing dominions, colonies, or parts of empire, in the aggregate, have cast more than one vote, and assumes no obligation to be bound by any decision, report, or finding of the Council or Assembly arising out of any dispute between the United States and any member of the League if such member or any self-governing dominion, colony, empire, or part of empire united with it politically has voted.

"The following was proposed as a substitute for this reservation:

Until Part 1, being the covenant of the League of Nations, shall be so amended as to provide that the United States shall be entitled to cast a number of votes equal to that which any member of the League and its self-governing dominions, colonies, or parts of empire, in the aggregate, shall be entitled to cast, the United States assumes no obligation to be bound, except in cases where Congress has previously given its consent, by any election, decision, report, or finding of the Council or Assembly in which any member of the League and its self-governing dominions, colonies, or parts of empire in the aggregate have cast more than one vote. The United States assumes no obligation to be bound by any decision, report, or finding of the Council or Assembly arising out of any dispute between the United States and any member of the League if such member or any self-governing dominion, colony, empire, or part of empire, united with it politically, has voted.

Tells of Article X. Clash.

"No decision was reached on this change.

"Resolution No. 2:

The United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country or to interfere in controversies between nations—whether members of the League or not—under the provisions of Article X., or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the treaty for any purpose, unless in any particular case the Congress, which under the Constitution has the sole power to declare war or authorize the employment of the military or naval forces of the United States, shall by act or joint resolution so provide.

"Various amendments and substitutes were offered to this reservation in regard to Article X. of the treaty. It was found impossible to agree on any change in this reservation to be presented to the other Senators.

"Reservation No. 5:

The United States will not submit to arbitration or to inquiry by the Assembly or by the Council of the League of Nations, provided for in said treaty of peace, any questions which in the judgment of the United States depend upon or relate to its long-established policy, commonly known as the Monroe Doctrine; said doctrine is to be interpreted by the United States alone and is hereby declared to be wholly outside the jurisdiction of said League of Nations and entirely unaffected by any provision contained in the said treaty of peace with Germany.

"It was proposed by the Democrats to strike out the words 'said doctrine is to be interpreted by the United States alone.' To this consent could not be obtained."

Warning Needed, Says Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Secretary Glass's letter to Homer L. Ferguson, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, is interpreted here as meant to be the last word of the Government with respect to pecuniary assistance to European countries. There is a general feeling that he put the case correctly in making it known that the American Government could give no more aid to Europe beyond what had been done and was being done.

In a broad sense Mr. Glass's answer to the petition that the Government undertake an examination of conditions in Europe is an amplification of the advice given to European representatives at the Peace Conference by Thomas W. Lamont, Bernard N. Baruch, Norman H. Davis, and other financial and economic experts attached to the Peace Commission.

"Let Europe go to work," was the substance of this advice, which American experts repeated constantly in response to European statesmen urging that the United States should assume more of the burden of putting Europe on its feet. Secretary Glass has now made it clear that this also has become the fixed policy of the Government.

Secretary Glass's letter means that the Government has rejected the suggestions that the United States consider itself as having entered the world war as of August 1914, and pay a proportionate share of the war debts of the Allies. These suggestions were first made while President Wilson was in Paris as head of the Peace Commission, and have been renewed lately.

Secretary Glass's letter was apparently intended as a hint to the Reparations Commission created by the treaty of peace, to hurry in fixing the amount of damages that Germany must pay to the Allies. With this amount of Germany's obligations to the Allies determined the Allies could raise money on that security and would be benefited accordingly.

Because of the failure of the Senate to ratify the treaty, and its opposition to the proposal to have the United States represented on the Reparations Commission, no American member has been designated. The Treasury Department, however, is being kept informed of the doings of the commission through Albert Rathbone, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who is in Paris as fiscal agent of this Government.

The Reparation Commission is now at work, holding two sessions weekly. It has mapped out a broad plan of procedure, and there is no assurance that it will complete quickly the task of fixing the amount that Germany may be expected to pay and apportioning it among the allied nations.

If the amounts that are to be distributed were apportioned allied European countries would be in excellent position to take a forward step in the direction of rehabilitating themselves, according to the view of officials here. But this is only part of the effort that must be made. Secretary Glass has pointed out some of the things that could be done to put the distressed countries on their feet. There are others, however, that might be undertaken.

There is criticism here over the failure of countries which suffered most by the war to impose taxes, adequate to meet Governmental expenditure. Great Britain, it is said, is the only allied Government that has provided for taxation, approaching the needs of the situation. Although allied countries have given various reasons for their failure to increase taxes, the official feeling here is that they have been lax in this particular.

Warning Felt to be Necessary—Generally Regarded as the "Last Word."

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Headlines in the evening newspapers tell how Great Britain is taking the letter of Carter Glass, Secretary of the United States Treasury, to Homer L. Ferguson, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in which Mr. Glass declared, in effect, that the United States could not undertake to finance further the requirements of Europe.

The Westminster Gazette calls it "a financial ultimatum from the United States;" The Standard, "United States candor to Europe;" The Globe, "Finance threat from the United States;" The Pall Mall Gazette, "America's loans to stop;" The Evening News, "No more loans from the United States," and The Star, "Let Europe pay in gold."

What little comment appears suggests that Mr. Glass's intimation will spur British bankers and financiers toward an effort to meet the situation.

THINK CONFERENCE DOOMED.

Financial Men Here So Interpret Glass's Letter.

Secretary Carter Glass's letter to Homer L. Ferguson, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, in which the retiring Secretary stated the Administration's opposition to further credit extension to Europe, was interpreted in the financial district as putting an end to hope of an international economic conference. There is still the chance that delegates from this country may be appointed, it was believed, but the chance is a slim one; and without American delegates, most bankers believe, there will be no conference, for there would be no point in the European nations, conducting such a meeting without American representation.

In the closing paragraph of his letter, Mr. Glass said: "If the Chamber of Commerce of the United States considers it advisable and desirable to designate representatives to attend an unofficial conference, the Treasury does not desire to offer any objections, provided the scope and character and limitations of such a conference as well as the impossibility of United States Government action are clearly understood." That paragraph, after what preceded it in the letter, was thought by many to restrict so thoroughly any American delegates who might be named as to render them incapable of performing any substantial service at the proposed conference.

What Secretary Glass had to say was not criticised to any great extent, but the mode adopted in saying it caused some unfavorable comment. It was the opinion of some bankers that the Secretary had been harsh in speaking of European Governments and their fiscal policies. Bankers here have felt for some time that some of the European Governments were not displaying as great earnestness and application in reconstruction and rehabilitation as they might have been expected to show. Nevertheless, these bankers were inclined to regret that Mr. Glass used such language.

The foreign exchange market responded to the Glass statement by showing fresh weakness. Sterling was a shade easier at the start of business, but reacted later, selling down to $3.49¼, and then came back about a cent in the pound, closing at a net loss on the day of a like amount. French francs and Italian lire both were heavy, the former losing .12 and the latter .04 on the day. Business was reported in somewhat restricted volume.

Belgian francs, which had been falling rather violently for several days, rallied sharply, going up altogether 62 centimes on Thursday's closing price. This rally was in sympathy with an equally abrupt recovery in London, where, it was reported, a royal decree is about to be issued placing a ban on all speculative operations in Belgian francs. It was said that heavy selling of Belgian exchange in the London market by speculators had been the cause for the recent decline, and the report of this decree caused a general stampede on the part of those who had sold short to cover their commitments. Our market simply followed London's lead.

British Debt Is $37,400,000,000.

London, Jan. 30.—Official figures given out today show that the national debt on April 1, 1919, totaled £7,481,000,000.

GLASS'S 'ULTIMATUM' WILL SPUR BRITISH

One London Paper Calls Letter a Threat—Another Heads It "Let Europe Pay Gold."

WASHINGTON BACKS STAND

FARMERS ASK END OF WAR REGULATION

Oppose Federal Railroad Ownership, Universal Training and Indiscriminate Strikes.

MEMORIALIZE CONGRESS

Assert Price Fixing Has Injured Producer Without Benefiting Consumer—Denounce Spending Orgy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The executive heads of six large national farmers' organizations in conference today drafted a memorial to Congress protesting against Government ownership of railroads, universal military training, and indiscriminate strikes. It favors collective bargaining and condemns profiteering, asserting that this would end with the lifting of wartime regulations and the restoration of the laws of supply and demand.

The executives were W. I. Drummond, Oklahoma, Chairman Board of Governors, International Farm Congress; J. R. Howard, Iowa, President American Farm Bureau Federation; T. C. Atkeson, Washington, representative National Grange; R. F. Bower, National Farmers' Union; O. G. Smith, President Farmers' National Congress, and John D. Miller, National Milk Producers' Federation.

Other organizations represented at the conference were the State Farm Bureau Federation of Indiana, Vermont, New Jersey, and West Virginia; the State Granges of Maryland, Massachusetts, Delaware, and New Jersey; the American Cotton Association, the Farmers' Union of Oklahoma, Washington, and Virginia, and the Dairymen's League of New York.

"The right to cease work," says the memorial, "individually or collectively, for adequate reasons, is unassailable. But the practice of indiscriminate striking, for trivial causes, and regardless of distress or damage, caused, is indefensible. No right exists to compel men to strike, or to prevent others from working. Neither does the right to strike or cease work in unison extend to those in Federal, State and municipal service.

"To attempt to thwart natural economic laws by legislation is useless. The law of supply and demand should have full sway. Government price-fixing interferes with the operation of the law of supply and demand and disturbs the equilibrium established by such laws. If a price so fixed is higher than that fixed by supply and demand it is unjust to the consumer; if less, it is unjust to the producer.

"We are therefore opposed to Governmental price-fixing, and insist that if the State fixes the price of any essential commodity it should at the same time fix prices on all other essential commodities. The application of price-fixing in an effort to reduce the cost of living has militated against the producer without giving the anticipated relief to the consumer, and this has resulted in the reduction in the production of wheat, pork and other farm products so that a serious shortage of food in 1920 is threatened.

"To compel any group of citizens to sell their products in a regulated market and to buy their supplies and necessities in an unregulated market is an unjust and dangerous discrimination.

"It is only by the safeguarding and protection of every right of private property that there can be perpetuated the full measure of individual initiative and emulation upon which a democracy is based and by which its future is assured.

"We condemn in unmeasured terms those who, ignoring the distress their actions cause, and unmindful of the danger signals that are only too apparent, continue to exact excessive profits in dealing in the necessities of life. The sharing of the profits with employes does not correct the evil. The purchasing public itself is largely to blame for the existing high prices and high cost of living, by reason of its unchecked orgy of useless and senseless buying.

"We favor the greatest possible degree of official publicity, not only regarding the cost of producing farm products, but also the cost of producing, manufacturing, distribution, and selling, wholesale and retail, all commodities to the end that the consuming public may be able to determine who are the profiteers.

"The Government ownership or continued operation of railroads is most emphatically opposed. It is against good public policy and the principles of sound Americanism. We are convinced that any possible emergency calling for such operation has passed; that its continuance is costly, inefficient and inadvisable. We urge Congress to expedite the enactment of legislation providing for the proper reorganization, requipment and control of the railroads under private ownership, that this legislation be as plain as possible, and providing as few restrictions and complications as will properly protect the superior interest of the public in the operation of railroads. We are opposed to a Government guarantee of dividends or a Government subsidy.

"Strict economy in public expenditures for all departments of the Government is essential, as is the cutting out of such customs in the transaction of public affairs as add expense and delay in rendering efficient service, and the discontinuance of all departments or employes which are not rendering efficient service.

"We urge such amendments of laws, both State and Federal, as will restore to farmers the clear right of collectively marketing their products, in accordance with the principles of the Capper-Hersman bill now pending in Congress.

"We are opposed to compulsory military training and a large standing army in time of peace."

PLAN ARMED ALLIANCE OF FRANCE AND BELGIUM

Project Discussed by King Albert and Marshal Foch at Ypres Parley.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—M. Jaspar, Belgian Minister of Economics, will arrive in Paris tomorrow to resume discussion with M. Isaac, Minister of Commerce, of the economic agreement between France and Belgium where King Albert, Paul Hymans, Belgian Foreign Minister; M. Delacroix, the Belgian Premier, and President Poincaré and Premier Millerand left for Ypres, Wednesday.

Seated in a first-class coach, standing on a siding before a temporary wooden structure that serves as a railroad station to the ruined city of Ypres, this party and Marshal Foch and two Belgian Generals discussed for three hours Wednesday military and economic measures between the two countries.

No official communication regarding what transpired has been issued, but it is learned on reliable authority that King Albert and the Generals discussed with Marshal Foch a military alliance against future aggression from the northeast. Only an outline of the agreement is believed to have been considered, but the military leaders are reported to have been in accord.

The economic agreement calls on Belgium to furnish all coal available for export to France, the latter undertaking to ship to Belgium in return iron ore from the Sarre Basin, the Ruhr district, and Lorraine.

Premier Millerand this morning discussed the proposed agreement at a council of Ministers. M. Isaac was empowered to act along the lines adopted at Wednesday's conference at Ypres.

PROSECUTOR CALLS GITLOW COMMUNIST

District Attorney Rorke Says Former Assemblyman Is No Longer a Socialist.

FIRST WITNESS IS HEARD

Testimony That Rose Pastor Stokes Gave Financial Aid to "Revolutionary Age."

Ex-Assemblyman Benjamin Gitlow, a Socialist representative from the Third Bronx District in 1918, was placed on trial yesterday before Justice Weeks and a jury in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court on the charge of criminal anarchy. Gitlow was arrested in one of the raids by the Lusk Committee in November, and he was jointly indicted with James Larkin, the Irish agitator, on charges based on articles in The Revolutionary Age, which the District Attorney asserts advocated the overthrow of the Government by force and violence. Although a number of alleged associates of Gitlow are involved in the charges, each, including Larkin, demanded a separate trial, and they are to be arraigned at the close of Gitlow's hearing.

Assistant District Attorney Alexander I. Rorke, who is prosecuting the charges, told the jury that the indictment involves both a charge of felony and a misdemeanor. The felony charge is based on the statute enacted soon after the assassination of President McKinley, in 1902. The misdemeanor charge is based on an old statute that was invoked here in the trials of the late Johann Most, the anarchist, who was convicted here in 1896, and fined $500 and put in prison for a year for making inflammatory speeches.

Mr. Rorke said he was prepared to prove that Gitlow was not now a member of the Socialist Party, but was a member of the seceding "Left Wing;" that the left wingers had since become the Communist Party and that Gitlow is a member of it, and that the Communists owned and controlled the publication from which the offense complained of arose.

"The difference between the Socialist Party and the Communist Party, formerly the left wingers, is that the Socialists advocate bringing about socialism by means of the ballot box by peaceful measures, while the Communists advocate overthrow of constituted authority by force and violence or by any other unlawful means," declared Mr. Rorke. He read into the record the last of the three official pages of The Revolutionary Age, which snowed the names of some of the defendants, including Gitlow and Larkin.

The first witness, Nathan Elkin, a printer at 266 Grand Street, testified that Gitlow made final arrangements with him for the publication weekly of 16,000 copies of The Revolutionary Age. A delivery of the papers was made to Gitlow at the headquarters of the organization at 43 West Twenty-ninth Street. It was brought out that payment for one edition of the paper was made by a check signed by Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes as "Treasurer of the Left Wing Socialist Fund."

Clarence L. Converse, a special agent for the Lusk Committee, told of buying copies of the paper at the headquarters, where he had seen Gitlow, who was acting as business manager. When court adjourned Mr. Rorke had read into the record part of an article in the publication entitled "The Left Wing Manifesto." Mr. Rorke said this matter formed the basis for the charges of anarchy, and that, in substance, the manifesto declared that "massed action of the proletariat is the only means of overthrowing the capitalistic State."

The trial will be resumed Monday. Assisting Mr. Rorke is Major Rich, a Special Deputy Attorney General. Clarence Darrow and Charles Recht are attorneys for the defense.

5TH AV. SOON TO BE A 'ONE-WAY' STREET

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

of north and south bound traffic was about the same daily—8,513 vehicles traveled northward and 8,447 southward, including 1,296 motor buses. The avenue at this point is fifty-five feet wide, the average throughout the proposed restricted section, and it is possible for six lines of vehicles to move when traffic is running both ways. The police officials believe that at least one, and perhaps two, more lines can be added under the one-way scheme, so that the traveling capacity of the street will be increased about one-third.

Proposal after proposal has been made for physical improvements in the street, so that the carrying capacity would be increased, and some of these improvements have been made at great expense, but without achievement of the aim. The most pretentious and expensive was the construction of the viaduct running from Park Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street across Fifty-second Street and linking up with Depew Place and the thoroughfares around the Grand Central Terminal.

Although the eastern side of the terminal is a closed thoroughfare held by the Hotel Commodore, use of the roadway on the western side or the station has diverted much of the congested traffic from Fifth Avenue, but not enough to end the problem there. The cost of building this viaduct with the ramp at Thirty-fourth Street was $736,032, all paid by the city. In addition the city paid the New York Central Railroad $460,900 for the right to use the high-level roadway south and west of the station.

It is believed by the police that the new regulations will prevent many accidents and mean a great saving of life and property. The average of accidents in the thoroughfare has been mounting with the increase of traffic and few days pass without the report of a score of accidents. The loss of life has been large because the pedestrian traffic crossing the avenue also has increased.

New traffic towers for use of the police at strategic points are now being constructed and will be ready when the new regulation is put into effect. Large towers at Fifty-ninth Street, Forty-second Street, and near Fifty-ninth, with smaller towers at other intersecting streets. The police do not estimate that one of the results of the operation of the one-way regulation will be a reduction of the number of traffic policemen needed, but they think that the regulation will check the need for expansion of the force.

The Board of Estimate yesterday voted to have the encroachments on the sidewalks on Madison Avenue between Forty-sixth and Sixty-first Streets removed and to have the roadway widened to fifty-four feet. By this means, the officials hope for relief from the congestion of traffic in Fifth Avenue. President Curran of the Borough of Manhattan, who introduced the resolution, said the opening of Park Avenue had only decreased the Fifth Avenue congestion 6 per cent., while the travel increase in Park Avenue had been 170 per cent.

The Madison Avenue roadway has different widths. Between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets it is 45 feet, and between Forty-second and Forty-sixth Streets 54 feet wide. The Committee on City Plan and Public Improvement, which recommended the widening, said that it was time to make the width the same as far north as Sixty-first Street. Consideration of the question of widening the avenue between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets and the removal of sidewalk encroachments in that area was adjourned for two weeks.

FARMERS' UNREST A GRAVE DANGER

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

production, and then we can cut the cost of living."

His return for last year averaged $1 a day for himself, a White Water, Mo., man said, adding: "I hope soon to see the farmer and consumer going hand in hand. If not then I am quitting, for one. Work fourteen hours a day for $1 and let the middleman get the biggest part of it? Not me."

"I have just finished figuring up what the eggs, poultry, and cream that I sold last year brought me," another farmer said, "and I will not be in the business next year."

The Drift Away From the Farms.

The tendency away from the farm to the city was blamed by another Middle Western farmer for the high cost of living.

"I attribute it a great deal," he wrote, "to the good times in the cities. The young men can go to the city and get big pay for eight hours' work while farmers have to work fourteen to sixteen hours a day at hard manual labor. All of the young men in this vicinity of any account go to the city and there are only a few old men left to farm."

Declaring that, while the farmer has to take what the commission man and retailer will pay him for his product, he is compelled to pay whatever the dealer asks for his clothes, farm machinery, and other necessities, another farmer said:

"Farmers work from twelve to sixteen hours a day. City labor works six to eight hours a day. The city man makes two or three times as much as the farmer. The farmer labors and produces but gets a smaller return than any other class."

"The time is coming, if not here," another letter declared, "when the consumer and the farmer will absolutely have to deal direct with one another. The middlemen want a larger profit than we are getting, while at the same time the farmer does the hard work."

Declaring that "great evils confront us today and hypocrisy is in full sway," a letter from a Hagerstown, Md., farmer read: "To reduce the cost of my foodstuffs to the consumer you must first furnish me with cash labor at a reasonable wages, and, second, you must eliminate thousands of middlemen who are robbing the people wholesale."

"The price of everything the farmer has to buy is still going up and the quantity we can raise and put on the market is steadily going down," a Missouri farmer wrote. "I am a small farmer and don't know much else. We are all loyal citizens, but there is an awful uneasiness."

"If you would reduce the cost of living," another farmer said, "curtail the possibilities which are now afforded capital to hoard and profiteer under fake legislation—then efforts will produce results."

Mr. Blakslee said the report and all other data bearing on the matter had been submitted to Postmaster General Burleson. Extension of the rural parcel post service to make it easier for the farmer to sell his products direct to the city consumer was advocated by Mr. Blakslee as one step toward correcting the condition indicated.

Accompanying the questionnaire to farmers was a letter urging them to take advantage of the rural parcel post system.

Production could be greatly increased, the letter said, and the shortage of labor complained of, partially remedied, if farmers would ship their produce by parcel post and not devote their own valuable time to the service of their teams and vehicles to hauling foodstuffs to market.

Mr. Blakslee recommended to the committee that rural carriers be paid on a piece basis rather than a flat rate, so the carrier could increase his own compensation in direct ratio to the amount of new business he obtained, and Chairman Townsend promised that the committee would carefully investigate the suggestion.

BRITISH STATESMEN TAKE UP EXCHANGE

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

ments now being made in some quarters in this country as to the responsibility of America for the breakdown of European exchanges.

"All that the United States can do is to provide credits on proper security for the purchase of necessary food and raw materials. She cannot be expected to increase her loans to Europe until unmistakable signs are forthcoming that the latter is taking adequate steps to put her own finances in order. No business man would lend to a person already heavily involved, unless assured that retrenchment and reform had at least begun."

The Daily News's Berlin correspondent has interviewed von Gwynner of the Deutsche Bank on the catastrophic collapse of German exchange. Asked whether Germany was going bankrupt, von Gwynner replied:

"The whole fabric of German credit is tottering, but surely no one is now so foolish as to believe that if it crashes down, other European countries are going to escape. Our crash means the crash of France, and in fact of the whole of Europe.

"I don't derive any satisfaction from the consideration of that aspect of the situation. I had much rather we were all saved together than that we should all collapse together."

The correspondent suggested to von Gwynner that perhaps he took a somewhat unnecessarily gloomy view of the situation.

"Not in the least," he replied, "Germany is simply heading to economic ruin, and as nations are economically interdependent her ruin will involve that of Europe generally."

The correspondent adds that the meeting of the German bankers and the Government expected was held Wednesday to consider the exchange question, and that von Gwynner's comment was:

"Physicians are meeting at the bedside of a dying patient."

Sir Auckland Geddes, President of the Board of Trade, speaking in London today, said that the present high cost of food was due to the fact that there was an enormous accumulation of wealth in America—roughly, nine times as much as there was before the war. Europe, he said, pretended to have gold and used only a lot of paper money which was supposed to be as good as gold.

What the world was suffering from at the moment, he added, was the great glut of gold in America and of gold certificates. Until the English got the gold now in America to begin to flow to this country, he declared, they could not expect a fall in the cost of living. There was only one solution of the present position and that was greater production, he concluded.

PARIS, Jan. 30—An important part of the proceeds of the new French loan will be applied to the retirement of paper in circulation. This will be one of the essential features of the Government's plan to improve the financial situation of France, The Associated Press is able to say.

Whether the new Cabinet will favor an international financial conference to solve the question of exchange and other urgent financial difficulties has not as yet developed. Information received from the best source is that the Government has not intended to count upon such resources, but intends to take other prompt and energetic measures. The reduction of the formidable sum of paper money in circulation is considered a most necessary step, and as large a part as possible of the funds available from the new loan will be applied to this purpose. The amount of bank bills to be retired will depend upon the size of the loan.

Radical increases in taxation to balance the budget and, if necessary, rigid restrictions on the importations of luxuries to check the depreciation of the franc are other measures which have been decided upon.

The financial policy of the French Government is to avoid as far as possible restricting trade with all nations, particularly her allies and associates, and any prohibition of importations will be measured only by the absolute necessities of the exchange situation.

Although the gravity of the situation is fully appreciated, it may be said there is no panicky feeling in official circles, the attitude there being that the necessary sacrifices must be made at once and that they will be willingly made by the people. It is estimated by persons in close touch with the problem that it will require about five years for France to overcome her financial difficulties.

Commenting on the exchange situation, the Intransigeant said today: "This is one of the gravest crises of the last five years.

"If no remedy is possible, if gangrene has infected the organism, only an operation will save us. In financial language, this means liquidation or some kind of compression of our debt."

Hard work, economy, restrictions on imports, increased production, and additional taxation are the remedies for the situation unanimously prescribed by financial men here. British bankers here say, however, that willingly or unwillingly, or merely by force of circumstances, America is responsible for depreciation of currency on the Continent. They say the fall of the franc is sympathetic and is a direct consequence of the depreciation of sterling.

American banking circles in Paris are somewhat concerned over the recent attacks of the press against the United States, purporting to show that speculation in New York was responsible for the collapse of the franc. Some financial writers are waging a campaign for local consumption, along these lines. While the more prudent newspapers, such as the Intransigeant, the Echo de Paris, and the Figaro, meet the situation squarely, and describe it as originating in the unfortunate circumstances of the French economic situation.

Wide Speculation on the Bourse.

Exchange brokers assert that never before had there been such wide speculation on the Paris Bourse. The speculation, however, they said, did not gravitate toward foreign currencies and securities, but mostly affected French listed stocks. Nitrates were much in demand, they said, as also were mercantile stocks, shipping securities, real estate and other such investments. The brokers expressed the opinion that the people were speculating so heavily because they felt that money was becoming more and more depreciated daily and desired to invest their banknotes.

The volume of speculation has not equaled the figures reached in 1905 during the gold speculation, nor in 1906, when Russian securities were placed on the market, according to M. Peyronnet, one of the most prominent brokers on the Exchange. Many new faces of small investors and speculators are to be seen around the Bourse. There also are to be seen prosperous looking individuals, whose fortunes undoubtedly are of recent date, as conservative bourgeois who are gambling in the hope of increasing their revenues to meet the high cost of living.

GOLD AND SILVER BRING HIGH PRICES IN BERLIN

Germans Pay 500 Paper Marks for 20-Mark Gold Pieces to Provide Against Collapse.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—An unprecedented increase in the German rate of exchange has caused a serious panic among business men and the public generally and has led to enormous prices being paid for gold and silver in coins, which many people seek to purchase now as a sort of an "iron reserve" which will provide for them when the worst comes.

Pessimism is greater than ever just now and seems to be propagated systematically by the reactionary elements. Richard Kunze, chief organizer of the anti-Semitic movements, has lately arranged meetings in a dozen cities, it is said, at which he preached State bankruptcy as Germany's only salvation. Today retired Minister of Finance Hergt, President of the Nationalist Party, denies officially that Kunze is connected with this agitation, and states that he left the services of the Nationalist Party in March, 1919, but it is asserted that besides Kunze there are other reactionaries preaching the same gospel.

This agitation has assumed such a serious character that Chancellor Bauer has found it necessary to declare publicly that the Government will employ all means in its power to punish those propagators. He also stated at the annual meeting of the Berlin Social Democratic organizations that the Government is now determined to proceed unrelentingly and forcibly against any further attempt from whatever side to break the public peace. This threat was to warn not only reactionaries, whose restlessnesses it was needed to dampen, but also laborers, especially miners, who regardless of the dire need of the rest of the population insist on a six-hour day, which they hope to enforce by partial strikes, though their leaders desire to postpone action until some more favorable time.

Germany is felt to be drifting from bad to worse. Only yesterday Karl Friedrich in the Vonsiemens raised a warning, stating that not only industries dependent on foreign raw products were depressed, but that even those needing no foreign supplies.

But what, it is asked, can be done with the laboring masses whose minds become completely unsettled by five years of war and the sudden transit from despotism to liberty. The cry for "the strong man" is raised on many sides, and it is suggested that he who will not work should be deprived of his rations.

But the masses would never tolerate that while war profiteers were allowed to squander fortunes in orgies.

Nobody knows any way out and everybody is fearing that in March and April, when the food stores are exhausted, Germany will see the worst. With the mark down

MARTENS PREDICTS FULL RECOGNITION

Soviet Agent Tells Senators Next Step Cannot Now Be Long Delayed.

REFUSES TO NAME COURIERS

Seven of Twenty, He Says, Have Got Through from Moscow, Bringing Him $150,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Part of Lenin's dream of world acceptance of Bolshevist doctrines is about to be realized in the recognition by the western world of the Russian Soviet Government, Ludwig C. A. K. Martens declared today in resuming his testimony before the Senate sub-committee investigating Russian propaganda.

The witness, who styles himself the representative in the United States of the Soviet Government, in response to questions by Senator Moses, strongly expressed the opinion that the conditional lifting of the blockade against Soviet Russia was "very definite evidence that a new attitude toward Russia has been adopted by Entente countries." The next step, recognition and direct relations, could not be long deferred, he said.

Mr. Martens today filed with the committee a list of firms in the United States which he said had contracts to supply goods to Russia as soon as the restoration of relations made shipment possible. This list included:

Morris & Co., Chicago, meat packers, 50,000,000 pounds of food products at prevailing market prices when shipments are made possible.

Ella Berlow, 110 Duane Street, New York, a $3,000,000 contract for boots and shoes.

Fischman & Co., 395 Broadway, New York, $3,000,000 worth of underwear.

Weinberg & Posner, 120 Broadway, New York, $3,000,000 worth of machinery and tools.

Lehigh Machine Company of Pennsylvania, $4,500,000 worth of printing presses.

National Storage Company, New York, miscellaneous merchandise to be delivered in Petrograd, valued at $10,000,000. This contract, Mr. Martens said, was made on Sept. 16, 1919.

He stated that in addition to the contracts listed, "the negotiations of the commercial department of the Soviet Government Bureau have covered a schedule of articles required in Russia to a total of approximately $300,000,000, consisting of railway material and equipment, farm implements and machinery, tractors, trucks, and automobiles, foodstuffs and canned milk, mining, printing, and road-making machinery, hardware and tools, woolens, textiles, knit goods, shoes, leather, chemicals, medical and surgical supplies."

Has Received $150,000 from Soviet.

The witness said that since taking up his work in the United States for the Soviet Government he had received $150,000.

"All the money I got came out of the Treasury of the Soviet Republic," he said. "Thirty thousand dollars came first, and the rest came in $15,000 installments. This was deposited in the Public National Bank in New York."

Detailing his activities, he said he had established a Soviet Bureau in Detroit, choosing that city because it is an automobile and tractor centre. A Dr. Robin was in charge, Mr. Martens said. He said he had performed such Ambassadorial duties as visèing Americans' passports. The Americans actually traveled to Russia under this visé, he said, which was in the form of a letter.

Senator Moses cautioned the witness against using his appearance before the committee as a means of spreading Bolshevist propaganda. Mr. Moses said he had observed some published statements which to him appeared to be propaganda.

Half the Soviet staff in the United States were Socialists, Mr. Martens said.

"Is the Communist Party in this country connected with that party in Russia?" asked Senator Moses.

"If so, I do not know it," replied the witness.

"Which party in Russia controls the Government you represent?"

"The Communist Party."

"Who fixed your salary?" asked Senator Moses at another point.

"I fixed it myself," replied Mr. Martens.

"Is that the practice in Soviet Russia?"

"It was easier to arrange it that way."

"Soviet Russia has never complained of the sum fixed?"

"No."

A Passport for Lomonosoff.

When pressed to tell the names of some persons whose passports he visèd, the witness stated he issued a passport to Professor Lomonosoff. This, he said, was a "diplomatic passport." The professor, Mr. Martens said, came to the United States with Ambassador Bakhmeteff, sent here by the Kerensky Government.

"How did it happen that you issued a diplomatic passport to a representative of the Kerensky Government?" asked Senator Moses.

"My Government asked me to," was the reply. "Professor Lomonosoff is now head of State construction in Russia." Professor Lomonoff, the witness added, demonstrated his loyalty to the Soviet Government at a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden on June 10, 1918, to protest against American intervention in Russia. When the Professor left the United States he was custodian of a "small part" of the $187,000,000 loaned to the Kerensky Government by the United States, Mr. Martens said.

"How much of it?" asked the Chairman.

"Only a small sum—$150,000," was the answer.

"What became of that small sum?"

"It is still in one of the banks here."

"Did you ever try to get it?"

"Yes, we attached it, but we never were able to get it. We also tried to prevent the Russian Embassy in Washington from selling $6,000,000 worth of railroad property purchased out of the money loaned by the United States."

The witness said that once, when short of funds, he borrowed $1,500 from a certain Doctor Mislig in New York." The doctor, Mr. Martens said, was an American citizen of Russian birth.

Mr. Martens and his counsel, former Senator Hardwick of Georgia, again stated to the committee that they could not disclose matters which would involve making public the code used by the Soviet Government.

"We have no secret diplomacy in my country, but certain matters demand privacy," said the witness.

Among these matters, he said, was the identity of couriers who had been passing between his headquarters and the Soviet Government in Russia. He said that of twenty couriers dispatched by his Government only seven succeeded in getting into the United States. He had no idea, he said, how these seven managed to get into this country.

"Mr. Martens would be a criminal to disclose the code or to name the couriers," said Mr. Hardwick in a statement to the committee. "It is not because the documents in question contain anything that would in the slightest way incriminate Mr. Martens; on the contrary, he would benefit by their publication. But we cannot give them to the committee."

Senator Moses announced that the subcommittee would consider the question in executive session.

"I see nothing in your letters of credence to the State Department," Senator Moses said to Mr. Martens, "that would entitle you to the immunity you claim."

Mr. Martens then expressed willingness to submit his correspondence with the Soviet Government in executive session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (Associated Press).—Out of the army of the mysterious messengers who started during the last year from Moscow with funds and letters to him, Ludwig C. A. K. Martens told a Senate subcommittee today seven got through the barriers of armies and international frontiers. Several had been shot summarily in Finland—"three that I know about," Martens said casually. Of ten who tried to get through Germany nine were caught and jailed. The first man to reach him, however, carried $30,000 and his credentials as Soviet Ambassador to the United States. The couriers carried money in the form of Finnish marks or Scandinavian currency, Martens said, and had several varieties of passports.

Professor George V. Lomonosoff, to whom Martens says he issued a "diplomatic passport," also had an American passport when he left America. The State Department announced on May 1, 1919, that in issuing a passport to Professor Lomonosoff it implied no recognition of the Lenin Government in Russia.

NO MORE SOVIET ARKS FOR DEPORTING REDS

Undesirable Aliens in Future Will Be Sent Away in Small Groups on Liners.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Explaining that the Bureau of Immigration had under consideration plans for sending undesirables out of the country in the future in small detachments, Commissioner-General Caminetti said today it was probable that no more "Soviet arks" simliar to the Buford would leave the United States.

Aliens ordered deported, the Commissioner explained, must be sent to the countries from which they came to the United States. If it is found less expensive to send the many radicals recently arrested out of the country in small groups aboard regular passenger ships, Mr. Caminetti said, such a course would be followed.

Deportation by the small group method is going on constantly, the Commissioner asserted, and since last June a total of 1,100 aliens have been sent from the United States.

BELIEVES BRUSILOFF IS DEAD.

Sister-in-Law of the General Discredits Report He Leads Reds.

Mrs. Charles Johnston of 395 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, a sister of the wife of General A. A. Brusiloff, was skeptical yesterday of reports that General Brusiloff had become the leader of the Bolshevist armies. She said that she believed General Brusiloff to be dead, although she was not sure of it.

"I have not received a letter from my sister," she said, "since November, 1918. That letter had been written early in 1918. At that time General Brusiloff was in a hospital in Moscow. My sister wrote that the Bolsheviki had opened a machine gun fire on his headquarters, wounding him in both legs. One leg was so badly hurt that it had to be amputated. Since then I have heard from army officers and Y. M. C. A. workers that General Brusiloff was dead. I believe this to be true, although there is no absolute confirmation for it."

Mrs. Johnston said that General Brusiloff abhorred the Bolsheviki and would never become their leader.

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UKRAINIANS CLAIM CAPTURE OF ODESSA

Committee Is Now Administering Affairs of the Port, Their Press Bureau Reports.

YUDENITCH IS SET FREE

General Had Been Arrested as a Result of a Quarrel with the "White Russian" Leader.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The capture of Odessa by Ukrainian forces commanded by General Pawlenko is announced by the Ukrainian Press Service, according to a dispatch from Vienna.

A committee of Ukrainian, Russian and Jewish citizens succeeded in restoring order, the advices state, and in improving the provisioning of the city and the administration of its affars.

M General Nicholas Yudenitch, commander of the Russian Northwest Army in the offensive last Fall against Petrograd, whose arrest was reported here yesterday in advices from Reval, is said in semi-official quarters to have been released.

Private advices from Reval say General Yudenitch was released as a result of pressure exerted by French and British authorities there. Everything is reported quiet at Reval.

The arrest of General Yudenitch by General Balakovitch, a former officer of the Northwestern Army, was a personal affair growing out of Balakovitch's personal animosity toward his old chief, according to diplomatic advices received today. Balakovitch has no official status, and is merely a member of the recently disbanded Northwestern Army.

Balakovitch is said to be a Russian adventurer who formerly served in the Bolshevist army. When Yudenitch was preparing his drive against Petrograd, Balakovitch deserted the Reds with 4,000 men and joined the Northwestern Army.

It is stated he began trying to undermine the position of Yudenitch by representing to the Esthonians that Yudenitch was reactionary. Apparently the feud between the two Generals grew up as a result of this. Since the dismemberment of the Northwestern Army Balakovitch has surrounded himself with a certain number of followers.

Balakovitch, seeing the opportunity for getting personal satisfaction—possibly some other subtle motives were involved—simply went to Reval with some of his men, arrested Yudenitch and carried him to Dorpat. In view of the fact that they had been supporting Yudenitch, the British and French missions protested to the Esthonian Government against such a high-handed affair occurring on Esthonian territory, with the result that the Esthonians quickly secured Yudenitch's release.

Balakovitch for some time has been trying to form a so-called "White Russian" Government with a capital at Minsk, and has been at Helsingfors for that purpose. Diplomatic officials assert that his efforts mean nothing and that his project is a visionary affair to which little attention is being paid.

Anti-Bolshevist forces have been compelled to evacuate the City of Derbent, on the west coast of the Caspian Sea, according to a wireless dispatch received here from Moscow.

In Eastern Siberia, the dispatch states, peasants have revolted and occupied the gold fields in the vicinity of Nikolaevik. They have fortified the entire Amur district with trenches, it is declared.

REPORTS KOLCHAK'S ESCAPE.

Tokio Dispatch Says He Is Now in Hiding in Manchuria.

HONOLULU, T. H., Jan. 30 (Associated Press.)—Admiral Kolchak is reported to have escaped from the Bolsheviki and to be in hiding in Manchuria, according to a Tokio dispatch to the Japanese newspaper Nippu Jiji here.

The social revolution which occurred in Irkutsk and which ousted Kolchak, transferred the governmental powers to the Bolsheviki, the cable added.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Difficulties of supply have probably stopped the advance of the Bolshevist troops along the Trans-Siberian Railroad west of Irkutsk, according to advices to the War Office. All resistance to the Soviet Army seems to have disappeared. Bolshevist detachments are reported to have reached the Chinese frontier southeast of Blisk.

An outline of the difficulties encountered by allied missions is given in reports received here. Armored trains under the command of General Semenoff bombarded Irkutsk on Dec. 30, at which time the city was partially in possession of insurgents. Then Semenoff troops attacked and captured the railway station, but were later forced to retire. The allied missions were in the station, but were unable to induce Semenoff's men to postpone their attack, although they violated the agreement that the railroad should be considered neutral territory. Frequent breakages in the line prevented the departure of the missions for some days, but they were assured of their safety by the ultimate arrival of a Japanese battalion which occupied the station.

Representatives of Admiral Kolchak's Government asked on Jan. 2 that the allied officers mediate with the insurgents in an effort to secure an armistice of thirty-six hours. This was done by members of the mission, who at the same time announced that allied troops would not intervene in the conflict between the factions, which was regarded as one relating to internal Russian politics. In the meantime, virtually all of Kolchak's troops joined the insurgents, and when the allied representatives left Irkutsk on Jan. 5 it was evident the Government's cause was lost.

KERENSKY TO FIGHT ON.

Believes Bolshevism Can Be Overthrown if Allies Don't Interfere.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 30.—In the course of an interview with The Manchester Guardian, Alexander Kerensky, former Premier of Russia, said he had seen the declaration of the labor leaders regarding Russia and that he considered it very serious and symptomatic, particularly as it came from men whom nobody could suspect of sympathy with Bolshevism.

Asked regarding his own attitude and that of his political friends toward the Bolshevist Government in Russia, Mr. Kerensky said there had been no change in it and that they would continue to combat Bolshevism in the name of democracy and of the working classes and that he believed they would be successful if teh allied Governments would not interfere. He thought those Governments had been playing into the hands of the Bolsheviki for two years.

To a suggestion that he once favored intervention in Russia Kerensky agreed, but said different circumstances prevailed at that period. The war was in progress and he and his friends had asked the Allies to help the forces in Russia who desired to continue the war, despite the peace of Brest-Litovsk, which was a humiliating peace. He said he was of the opinion that if the Allies had sent an army of 100,000 men, with artillery and munitions, the Russian people would have continued the war and overthrown Bolshevism.

Kerensky said that since the armistice he had been opposed to intervention. He recalled that last Summer he had addressed the Peace Conference and public opinion in the Western democracies, begging the allied Governments to cease their intervention, which would only strengthen Bolshevism.

"They refused to listen to us," said Kerensky, "and you see the result."

Kerensky's remark in regard to the declaration of labor leaders probably had reference to a recent letter of Arthur Henderson, leader of the Labor Party in the British Parliament, saying:

"If the Government, refusing even to consider repeated offers of peace from the Soviets, involves the country in a war over vast areas of Europe and Asia, the Labor Party will resist to the uttermost such an unnecessary and reckless military adventure masquerading as a war of defense."

GAIDA TELLS OF BREAK.

Czech Leader Blames Kolchak's Policy and Strategy.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—General Gaida, formerly commander of the Czechoslovak forces in Siberia, has arrived at Marseilles. To a correspondent of the Petit Parisien he outlined two causes of the differences between Admiral Kolchak and the Czechs.

First of all, General Gaida said, there was a marked revolution in the Admiral's ideas toward reactionary dictatorship for himself, while the Czech commander and other Generals, as well as the population, wanted a Constituent Assembly which would quickly settle all social questions, particularly the agrarian problem.

In the second place, General Gaida continued, there were grave divergences of opinion with regard to the strategical policy of Admiral Kolchak.

"Instead of straining every nerve to effect a junction with General Denikin," declared General Gaida, "Kolchak could only think of marching toward Moscow, a plan which, even if successful, would have become no fruit."

General Gaida said continual checks suffered by the western army uncovered his (Gaida's) flank and forced him to retreat. He had insisted on a change in the strategic and political plans, but he said Kolchak was obdurate, so he and his staff withdrew.

PLEBISCITE ON COAL MINES.

London Paper Reports Premier Considering Nationalization Referendum

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Premier Lloyd George is about to offer the miners a proposition that a referendum of the 20,000,000 electors of Great Britain be taken on the question of the nationalization of the coal mines, according to a statement in The Evening Globe today.

SAYS LENIN WOULD BRIBE AMERICANS

Intelligence Officer Charges Use of Stolen Gold in Move for Peace.

WARNING OF REVOLT HERE

Knights of Columbus Executive Tells Civic Federation That Capital Must "Wake Up."

At the final sessions yesterday of its annual meeting, the National Civic Federation heard A. W. Klifeth, formerly a Lieutenant in our Army Intelligence Service in Russia, charge that the Bolsheviki are trying to use stolen gold to bribe American business men as "part of a scheme for bringing about a peace of profits for Sovietism." The members listened to bristling denunciation of parlor radicals and "those miserable triplets of destruction, Bolshevism, Socialism, and I. W. W.ism" by Peter W. Collins, head of the Knights of Columbus Employment and Reconstruction Service, who predicted a real revolution in this country "if legitimate capital does not wake up and clean house."

In the morning session Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and Mark A. Daly, Secretary of the Associated Manufacturers and Merchants of New York State, opposed compulsory health insurance.

"They (the Bolsheviki) are trying to get the whole world to put out feelers of peace with Bolshevism," Mr. Klifeth said, "which is what Lenin and Trotzky foresaw the Allies would need. Then if peace is signed, the Bolshevist idea, proudly expressed, is that every agreement shall become a scrap of paper and the world revolution will begin.

Millions for Propaganda.

"The Soviet Government is using more money for propaganda than for any other purpose. They are spending millions stolen from Rumania when that country moved its gold to Petrograd at the time of the German invasion, and other millions which comprised the bank deposits of Russian merchants. They even are importing and drilling Hindus for spreading their propaganda in India. When I first went to Moscow there was not a Hindu there. When I returned later there were 2,000 undergoing this training. Yet we permit representatives of this sort of Government to carry on in the United States. Lenin himself knows now that this bribe of gold, offered to American business men, may be accepted. Are we going to stand for this, are we going to accept stolen gold?"

Mr. Klifeth said Bolshevism would die out eventually. Despite recent military successes, he believed it was doomed to failure, and, once beaten, it would be beaten forever. Eventually a Russian Government would be evolved out of the more liberal parties of today.

Mr. Collins, who gave up an important labor union post to fight radicalism, said:

"I make this statement advisedly, weighing my words exactly for what they mean in the English language; there is more danger of revolution, there is more Bolshevism to the square inch in New York City and more Bolshevism to the square foot in the United States of America than there is in the whole tremendous expanse of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic.

Spread from Two Sources.

"And from two sources this revolutionary propaganda is being most insidiously spread, first by the so-called pink tea officers of the parlor radical variety, and then of the other type which we might properly designate as wood alcohol proletarians. And I would says this as one having some experience, that I have less fear from the danger of the wood alcohol philosopher than I have from the parlor radical, because the parlor radical can get into centres with his so-called type and with his so-called presence of contact, that the outspoken revolutionary unhypocritical I. W. W. could not enter.

"Bolshevism—and don't allow any one to deceive you that there is any difference between Bolshevism and Socialism—has a language of two separate and distinct branches. First, it has the language of the university under which it hides from the average man and woman a doctrine which, if workingmen actually understood them, would get away from so fast that they would almost burn the soles off their shoes. On the other hand, it has the language of the soapbox to appeal to workingmen, manufacturing bitterness and hatred and illegitimate discontent in their hearts, to use the working classes as a crowbar to pry society off of its foundation. Marxian Socialism means nothing to the workingman except when we lay it bare in plain language. We find it to be the open, positive proposition of the denial of a Creator, the denial of any force outside the economic forces in society.

Not Workingman's Doctrine.

"Do you think that doctrine could come from the working people and aid in the advancement and progress of the cause of the followers? Not for an instant, and Bolshevism not only did not come from the working class as a philosophy, but not a single authority of Bolshevism in all its history ever had anything in common with the working people from Marx and Engel and Leibknecht down to Lenin and Trotzky. Not a single one of them come from the working class, and yet Bolshevism today—Socialism—is misleading hundreds of thousands of well intentioned working men and women.

"Unfortunately today you hear so much about the foreigner and the alien. Don't be afraid of the foreigner. Seventy-seven per cent. of the Socialist Party in America before the war were native Americans. It is the native Americans we must watch.

"These miserable triplets of destruction, Bolshevism, socialism, and I. W. W.-ism are of the same treasonable flesh and blood. There is no question about that. Any man who knows anything about Bolshevism knows it.

"If legitimate capital does not wake up and clean house, then we will have something to do with a real revolution in this country. Capital must meet labor properly. It must understand its aims, hopes, desires, and aspirations. We must meet with labor around the conference table."

Committee to Study Socialism.

In response to the proposal for a thorough study of socialism and the Socialist Party in this country, submitted by Dr. Conde B. Pallen, editor of the Catholic Encyclopaedia, Dr. Pallen was appointed, at the afternoon session, Chairman of a committee to arrange conferences with other organizations with that purpose in view. The afternoon session was presided over by Timothy Shea, Acting President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

After State Senator Frederick M. Davenport, one of the authors of the Davenport-Donahue bill, had discussed compulsory health insurance at the morning session, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, who presided, said:

"I was a bit surprised to hear the statement made by Senator Davenport that if compulsory health insurance should be thoroughly discussed and it be proved to be impractical, nobody would want it. I venture to say that there is quite a group of people in the State of New York and in other States, no matter how convincing would be the proof that it is impractical and impossible, and, instead of being beneficial is prejudicial, would not change in the slightest and would still want it, not necessarily for themselves but for the masses of labor. Has compulsory health insurance, where employed, produced the results that we should adopt? That is the thing. Are the health conditions better in any other country than ours? Surely we have not attained the acme of perfection. Is the length of life of the people of other countries greater than the length of life of the people of the United States? Statistics can demonstrate that easily.

Gompers Unalterably Opposed.

"It has come to me that recently some person has declared that Gompers has been won over to compulsory health insurance. I have already made my answer, which is that I am unalterably opposed to it."

Mark A. Daly, Secretary of the Associated Manufacturers and Merchants of New York State, was another who denounced such insurance, saying:

"Compulsory health insurance has become a factor simply through persistent and insidious propaganda cunningly conceived and widely distributed. This propaganda never gave but one side of the question, and always ignored practical details. It never told of the flat failures in Germany and England, but sometimes, by half-truths and innuendo, which never reached the dignity of robust, man-size lie, it conveyed the idea that compulsory health insurance had been successful in those countries.

"The employers of New York State are against compulsory health insurance, not so much because of the tremendous cost of it, but because its rank un-Americanism would jeopardize the relation that now exists between employer and employe. There is no buncombe in that statement. It is absolutely necessary that there be no 'classes' in this free country."

Among other speakers was Lucian S. Breckinridge, formerly a Major in the army, and one-time Assistant District Attorney, who represented the American Legion. He denounced pleas for amnesty for political prisoners.

The organization re-elected its present officers for the ensuing year.

GENERAL PERSHING'S LITERARY MASTERPIECE.

General Pershing's final report on American operations in Europe recognized by competent critics as a literary masterpiece—the Soviet Constitution is compared in parallel columns with the American Constitution—David Lloyd George's analysis, in detail, of the Irish problem—the foregoing are three of forty big features in the February issue of CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE; now on news stands, 25 cents. (208 pages.)—Advt.

INFLUENZA DELAYS TRIAL OF NEWBERRY

Two Prospective Jurors and Two Defendants Are Reported Ill.

QUESTION MORE TALESMEN

Another Juryman Nearly Chokes at His Hotel and One Dismissed to Attend to His Business.

Special to The New York Times.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 30.—Influenza delayed progress today in the selection of the jury to try Senator Newberry and his political aids, and if it continues threatens to cause a postponement. Two of the prospective jurors were taken ill today and dismissed, and the attorneys spent the greater part of the day trying to fill their places. Two defendants, Mel R. Deo of North Branch and Mark T. McKee, one of the principal figures in the trial were also reported ill.

Another juryman nearly choked at luncheon at the Crathmore Hotel, where the jury is quartered. The court's physician saved his life. Still another, acceptable to both sides, feared financial ruin would came to his bank, and was dismissed by Judge Sessions. Their seats have not been filled.

"I am very much alarmed at the situation," said District Judge Sessions, at the opening of court this afternoon. "The physician reports Myron E. Tuckerman, farmer, very ill and taken to a hospital. I do not know what the outcome will be."

Attorney George E. Nichols, for the defense, conferred with the court as to probable delay.

The court said that the ill jurors would have to be excused and that there could be no relief to either side where extra peremptory challenges were used in filling the places of those dismissed. The Government has two challenges and the defense two out of the number allotted by law.

Special Attorney Frank Dailey, for the Government, declares if jurors are taken ill after the jury has been selected and cannot attend court, the case will be adjourned for a time, but that if any die the proceedings will be declared a mistrial and started over again.

Forty-seven veniremen have been examined, and only four appear to be acceptable to the defense. They are C. A. Anderson, grain dealer; Martin H. Block, merchant; Edward Anderson, farmer, and Clarence W. Rasey, farmer.

The Government is said to be satisfied with the jury, with the exception of Edward Anderson, who admitted he had a part in arranging for Newberry meetings previous to the primaries.

Others on the jury, passed for cause but subject to challenge, are:

Carl P. Palmer, produce dealer; William G. L. Vincent, farmer; William A. Young, manufacturer, and Sheridan G. Long, farmer.

For the first time Senator Newberry took a hand in the selection of a jury today. Henry K. Mulder of Missaukee, born in The Netherlands, was called to the box. Following a brief inquiry in which the prosecution showed a desire to retain Mulder, Newberry walked from his seat in the centre of the room through crowded aisles to near Attorney Littleton's desk, calling the attorney to him. A whispered conversation followed in which Newberry was heard to say: "Challenge, if no other way."

Attorney Nichols, for the defense, and Attorney Elchorn for the Government conferred with Judge Sessions, who dismissed the juror for cause.

In another instance a cross-purpose among the defendants themselves bobbed to the surface. Reuben Brownsen, born in Canada, but whose father was born in New York, was drawn. Brownsen was a Democrat and very well known to Senator Charles Tuffts of Mason and to Edward McLean, former editor of The Ludington Chronicle. They preferred him as a juror. But the defense's attorneys, following instructions, removed Brownsen for Newberry's sake, to keep the jury free of Democrats.

Several instances have arisen where some of the respondents feel their interests have been slighted in discarding jurymen who were not supposed to be favorable to large money campaigns, but who were considered very fair to minor respondents living in up-State districts.

Neither side is optimistic, but it is hoped that twelve men will be chosen and sworn in that the taking of testimony may begin Monday.

ATTACK SCHLESWIG DANES.

Germans Take Part in New Disturbances in Plebiscite Area.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 30.—A dispatch from Flensburg, Schleswig-Holstein, says that further German disturbances have taken place outside the Danish Plebiscite Bureau.

A Danish poster, which had been hung across the street, was torn down and Danes were attacked. A French patrol was dispatched to the scene as a precaution against the Germans carrying out a reported intention to take possession of the bureau.

The Berlingske Tidende says:

"The Danish population hopes that the Plebiscite Commission headed by Charles M. Marling will do away with such a continual nuisance, which appears to make the prospects of free Danish development rather hopeless."

SUN-HERALD INCORPORATION

Articles Filed with Secretary of State Fix Capital at $5,000.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 30.—The Sun-Herald Corporation of Manhattan, newspaper proprietors and publishers, filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State today. The capital stock is $5,000. The Directors are Frank A. Munsey, Ervin Wardman, and William T. Dewart, all of New York. Subscribers to the capital stock are Arnold R. Boyd, Thomas R. Hart, Jr., and Joseph Diehl Fackenthal, all of New York.

The first issue of The Sun and New York Herald, a consolidation of The Sun with The Herald, is advertised for tomorrow. Ervin Wardman, one of the directors of the new corporation, is Vice President and William T. Dewart is Treasurer of The Sun. Of the subscribers to the capital stock of The Sun-Herald Corporation Arnold R. Boyd has law offices at 37 Wall Street, and Joseph Diehl Fackenthal is a lawyer at 165 Broadway. Thomas R. Hart, Jr., is listed as a law clerk in the office of Louis H. Rowe, 165 Broadway.

'VETS' PUT HERALD 'TO BED.'

"Old-Timers" Write Copy for Last Edition of Famous Paper.

Old-time reporters of The New York Herald, now engaged in other activities, held a reunion last night in the Herald office and wrote "copy" for the newspaper which was "put to bed" for the last time in the building at Broadway and Thirty-fifth Street. Tomorrow The Herald will appear with The Sun under the name of The Sun and New York Herald.

After the "deadline" of the first edition, near midnight, the last moment when "copy" may be handed in, they sang songs and swapped experiences with the present members of the staff. At 12 o'clock Allan Stockvis, a bugler of the Seventy-first Infantry, sounded "taps" and The Herald, as a separate entity, ceased to exist.

Among the "old-timers" were Robert Livingston, editor of Gas Logic; William J. Guard, press representative of the Metropolitan Opera House; Eugene Ackerman, editor of Export and American Industry; Carolin Harding, George Wheat, Randolph Lewis, Charles Ulrich, Wallace Powers, Henry Woods, Carlisle McDonald, James McElhone, and Roy Fuller.

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There's something about them you'll like—

SOCIALISTS' VOTES VIOLATIONS OF OATH

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

Claessens and Solomon voted in the negative.

Bill to provide for the publication of a law relating to the desecration of the flag, enacted at last year's session, with Claessens and Solomon voting in the negative.

Bill enacted April last providing for payment by the State to members of the National Guard who served on the Mexican border. Claessens and Solomon voted against it.

General appropriation bill for 1918, with Claessens, Orr, and Waldman voting in the negative.

Military training bill for youths, enacted in 1918, with Claessens, Orr, and Waldman recorded in the negative.

Bill to empower the Governor to commandeer for war labor able-bodied persons between 18 and 60. Claessens and Orr voted against it. When the record was read into the minutes Waldman protested that he had voted in the negative also and should have been so recorded.

A bill providing State compensation of the National Guard for members who served on the Mexican border, enacted in 1918. Claessens, Orr, and Waldman voted in the negative.

General Discussion of Socialism.

"I move to strike out all this evidence on the ground that we are not charged in the proceedings here with improperly voting upon any bill presented in the House," said Mr. Stedman. "Also for the further reason that in the voting for an appropriation in the affirmative or negative, as the motion and circumstances may appeal to the judgment of the men, there is no method of determining in the case of a blanket appropriation, covering many items, or in the instance of a single bill, whether or not the individual is voting against the appropriation in violation of the Constitution, excepting under circumstances where it is shown that they vote against it regardless of the motion and conditions. In other words, that it is an unconditional negative."

"I will overrule the objection," said Chairman Martin. "But we appreciate that a distinction might be made in the matter of a blanket appropriation bill."

Algernon Lee, Socialist ex-Alderman and Educational Director of the Rand School, was the only witness of the day.

Before the examination started Assemblyman Cuvillier of the committee inquired about the result of the proceedings brought by the Attorney General to revoke the charter of the Rand School. Deputy Attorney General Berger explained that the complaint was dismissed by the Court because the Attorney General was not ready to proceed with the case, and his motion for a month's adjournment was not granted.

Mr. Cuvillier asked whether Frank Tannenbaum, who was mentioned as a teacher in the Rand School, was the same person who had been convicted in 1914 for leading "raids on churches." Mr. Lee said that he was convicted of disorderly conduct and sent to the Workhouse. "He is now assistant in the Department of History at Columbia University," added Mr. Lee.

Examination of the witness developed into an exhaustive discussion of the Socialist movement in the different countries of Europe and the attitude of the Socialists toward the war.

Mr. Lee said in answer to questions from Mr. Stedman that the Socialists in Europe had taken virtually the same position toward the war that the Socialists in this country had maintained, but had not been disturbed in the tenure of important places in the governments of their respective countries. All of them confessed allegiance to the Internationale, which was on record against all war.

Stedman Quotes Bernard Shaw.

"There was a man named Bernard Shaw who said that the soldiers ought to shoot their officers and go home," suggested Mr. Stedman.

"Yes," said the witness.

"And he is still at large," said the lawyer.

"Yes," broke in Mr. Conboy, somewhat scornfully, "he is still at large."

"Not very still; he is very active," was the retort of Mr. Stedman.

Asked as to the position of Socialists in this country with regard to the war, from the time it began, Mr. Lee said:

"The party in the United States, from the beginning of the war in Europe, advocated neutrality on the part of the United States, and opposed participation by the United States upon one side or the other. It further took various opportunities to urge the Socialist parties of the warring countries of Europe to come together, if I may express it so, over the heads of their Governments and put an end to the war. It explained the war, took every opportunity it could to explain the economic causes out of which this war, as other modern wars, has grown and the danger that if such economic cause continued other wars would result in the future."

Defining mass action, Mr. Lee said it was distinguished from individual action and took a variety of forms, such as political campaigns, activities of labor unions, mass meetings, parades, &c. He was asked to explain the meaning of the phrase "opposition by all means within our power," which appeared in the Socialists' anti-war platform.

"The Socialist Party opposed participation in the war," he replied, "and advocated the speediest possible ending of the war, so far as the United States was concerned. Its opposition was an open public opposition to the policy of participation in the war."

Assemblyman Everett of the committee asked Mr. Lee whether, if he were elected Governor on the Socialist ticket, he would try to put into force the principles of the Socialist Party.

"You mean, would I recommend it to the Legislature?" asked the witness. "Oh, assuredly."

Assemblyman Farrington of the committee said he did not see any difference between "obstructing" the war and "opposing" the war.

"The difference is this," replied Mr. Lee. "I may oppose prohibition before it is enacted. After it is enacted, I may oppose it and favor its repeal, but that by no means is the same as proceeding illegally to manufacture whisky in violation of the prohibition law, or to try to induce other people to do it, or obstruct officers in their search for liquor."

Stedman Favors General Strike.

Mr. Conboy asked whether the Internationale laid down a program for the Socialists of all the world.

The declaratoins and resolutions of the Internationale were considered as having a high moral authority, explained Mr. Lee, and as being intended for the guidance of the Socialist Party in the various countries, but they were not at any time considered mandatory, because the economic, political and other conditions in various countries differed so widely that a policy which would be practicable or advisable or justifiable in one might not be in another.

After the legislative record of the Socialists had been put in evidence the witness was asked by Mr. Conboy if the group of loyal Socialists, headed by John Spargo and Charles Edward Russell, who left the Socialist Party as a result of its attitude toward the war, had not withdrawn because they could not reconcile their duty to the party with their duty to their country.

"Of course," said the witness, "I cannot read their minds. My answer is that I cannot accept your view as a correct statement on the subject."

Mr. Conboy then read from the American Labor Year Book the appeal made by the bolting loyalists to their "fellow-workers and fellow-citizens," "in the holy name of labor, justice, freedom and humanity to devotedly and patriotically give service to safeguard and preserve the Republic of the United States."

"Did the Socialist Party, or any branch thereof, during the war or at any time pass any resolutions of similar character?" asked Mr. Conboy.

"Not to my knowledge," said the witness.

Mr. Lee was next asked to explain what was meant by the pledge of the Socialist anti-war faction to support "mass action" against conscription. He answered that the general strike was included in the term "mass action," but that the word contemplated other methods as well.

"Is it part of the Socialist Party plans to use the general strike to back up political action?"

"If the circumstances should exist which made that necessary, I take it that it would be construed so," said the witness.

Mr. Conboy was unable to pin the witness down to a definition of what circumstances would make the Socialists resort to direct action. Mr. Stedman interrupted.

"There was a bill to nationalize the railroads," he said. "The men went on strike to reinforce their demands. I can see the miners and the whole working class going on a strike protesting against the Government paralyzing them rather than taking the mine owners by the collar. That will be general. If the working class made such a demand to reinforce a general political demand for the relaxation of such an injunction, the Socialists would stand side by side with them everywhere. Personally, I think the mining situation was an instance where there should have been a general strike.

"Now, let us assume for the moment, Mr. Lee," continued Mr. Conboy, "that these five gentlemen whose seats are in question should present a political program here in the shape of proposed legislation and they were reinforced by the combination of industrial action, including within its weapons the general strike; it would be possible for them, would it not, in the event that the Legislature refused to adopt the movement which they presented, to cripple the industry of the State and to starve the people?" he asked Conboy.

"I think you are assuming, I may almost say, an impossible condition," was the reply. "That the people should elect an overwhelming majority upon one side and then be so overwhelmingly organized as to be able to use industrial action on the other side—I cannot answer it. This is an impossible situation."

Two hours or more of the afternoon session were devoted to reading for the record Socialist literature denouncing the war. This material was culled from the record of the trial of Congressman Victor L. Berger. It was introduced as showing that the Socialist Party is inimical to the institutions of this country. Mr. Stedman objected and moved to have all of it striken from the record on the ground that it could not be regarded as binding on his five clients. The motion was denied.

When the afternoon session ended adjournment was ordered until Tuesday morning. It was predicted tonight that it may require another week to present the case against the Socialists, and at least two weeks for the defense, in case the Judiciary Committee should hold, as seems probable, that sufficient evidence has been presented to render a defense necessary.

Several times during the hearing Chairman Martin asked for more speed in conducting proceedings and read a committee ruling aimed at reducing the amount of irrelevant evidence.

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Z 823 Times Annex.

SONGS FOR THE DISCONTENTED.

The influence of music in the settlement of labor disputes has been tried out with success. Details in the Magazine Section of The New York Times tomorrow.—Advt.

ART EXHIBITS BURN; LOSS, HALF MILLION

Flames Sweep Fine Arts Gallery on Eve of Architectural League Exhibition.

900 STUDENTS ENDANGERED

Building Given by George W. Vanderbilt Destroyed—Many Irreparable Losses.

COLLECTION NOT INSURED

Damage to Building Estimated at $250,000—Some Exhibitors Moved to Tears.

Art objects valued at more than $500,000, which had been collected from the country over for the thirty-fifth annual exhibition of the Architectural League, which was to have opened today at the American Fine Arts Society galleries, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, were burned yesterday morning. Practically the whole collection was destroyed. Damage to the building was estimated at $250,000.

The collection represented years of work by many of the foremost artists, sculptors, and interior decorators of the United States and Canada, including Daniel Chester French, Gertrude V. Whitney, C. C. Rumsey, Janet Scudder, Paul W. Bartlett, John Gregory, Paul Manship, Edwin H. Blashfield, Clara Elsene Peck, and scores of other exhibitors who spent most of the day in the flooded building sorrowfully contemplating the ruin.

Some of the exhibitors were moved to tears as they viewed the charred wreckage. And, unfortunately, all the art objects had not been insured as a collection, though several owners had individual protection.

The lives of nearly 900 members of the Art Students' League, which occupies the greater part of the main four-story building of the American Fine Arts Society, were endangered by the rapidity with which the fire spread. But they had been instructed how to meet just such an event and all escaped in good order as soon as the fire gongs sounded throughout the building.

The fire gained headway so rapidly that it threatened to spread to adjoining buildings, and as a precautionary measure the police made preparations to have the tenants moved from two large apartment houses at Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue and at Fifty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue, adjoining the burning structure on the east.

The fire started in the extreme north gallery—an extension of the main building running through to West Fifty-eighth Street, which, with the site, was presented to the society in 1892 by George W. Vanderbilt, and known as the Vanderbilt Gallery. Decorators were giving the finishing touches to the exhibition when there was a muffled explosion. Flames leaped to the burlap-covered walls, and in a moment had spread throughout the place. William Seyfried, an electrician of 767 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, who was working in the place, was burned about the face and arms when he endeavored to tear burning burlap from the walls, and was taken to Bellevue in an ambulance.

An alarm was turned in at Engine House 23, just across the street, and when the flames began to break through the glass roof and threaten adjacent structures second and third alarms were sent in, bringing Chief Kenlon.

In the basement directly under the burning galleries a modeling class of forty was in progress under the direction of Sterling Calder. When the alarm was given, the students hastily gathered their belongings, while the models, some scantily clad, snatched such garments as were available, and all hastily moved out. Two students who minimized the danger elected to stay at their work, but the janitor of the building warned them to leave just in time to escape being crushed when the floor above their heads collapsed.

On the first floor of the main building George Bridgeman was giving instruction in drawing to a class of nearly fifty, and on the second floor Thomas Fogarty had an illustration class of sixty. They left their rooms without excitement, as did classes on the other two floors.

The main building escaped serious damage from the fire, which was confined entirely to the gallery adjoining it on the north. Although practically every object in the collection had been fireproofed in accordance with the regulations of the Architectural League, the contents of the galleries proved to be highly inflammable and all were consumed quickly.

J. B. Lawler of Engine Company 65 received a badly cut hand when struck by falling glass, and Patrick J. Reardon of Engine Company 23 was hit on the head and left knee by bricks when the north wall of the gallery collapsed. Both were attended by Dr. Harry Archer, surgeon of the Fire Department, and Reardon was removed to the office of Dr. L. D. Rice. Harry Ness of Truck 4 was cut by falling glass and taken to Polyclinic Hospital.

The building is occupied by the American Fine Arts Society, which was incorporated in 1889, and includes the National Academy of Design, the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, the American Water Color Society, and the Art Students' League. Aside from the destruction of the Architectural League collection, none of the other organizations suffered any loss. The buildings were insured. The collection of art of the American Academy at Rome, which was in one of the exhibition rooms of the main building, escaped damage also.

One of the heaviest losers by the fire was Arthur Crisp, Vice President of the Architectural League. He valued his collection at $20,000 and it was uninsured. He was particularly distressed over the destruction of a mural painting, "Diana and the White Horse," 11 feet by 15 feet, which he valued at $10,000. He also lost some smaller paintings and some very fine silk tapestries. Mr. Crisp said the objects he had placed in the exhibition represented two years' hard work.

"My Buddy," a bronze piece by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, was badly damaged, but it was thought that it might be salvaged, but her three-figure "Faun" and "Aster Fountains" were destroyed.

C. C. Rumsey's "Pagan Kin," a figure of a reclining woman, on which he had spent a year's work, and which was valued at $10,000, was a total loss, but a smaller piece, "Duck Fountain," in plaster, was saved.

John Gregory lost the original plaster cast of his "Orpheus," which fortunately had been cast also in bronze, but he was distressed because he would be unable to make a reduction of the piece, which he had intended to do. He estimated his loss at $15,000.

Two pieces by Daniel Chester French, one entitled "Physical Force" and the other the "J. P. Williams Memorial," escaped damage, it is hoped, as representatives of the League have not been able to ascertain whether they had arrived for the exhibition. A plaster cast of the Ezra Cornell statue by H. A. MacNeil was not damaged, because it had been set up on the sidewalk directly in front of the entrance to the building.

One of the few pieces saved was Janet Scudder's "Children's Fountain." Other objects in the ruined collection were: "Sea Girls," "Nalad with Mask," and "Fountain of League of Nations," by Sterling Calder; "Fountain Figure" and "Nymph," by Edmond T. Quinn; "Marble Fountain," by Attilio Picirelli; "Relief," by Leo Lentelli; "Minerva," by F. Wellington Ruckstull; "Fountain, New Orleans," by Isidore Konti; "General Shepard," by Augustus Lukeman; "Soldiers' Monument" (Duluth), by Paul W. Bartlett; "Memorial Tablet," by Albert Jaegue, and "Jars" and "Griffnis," by Paul Manship.

A large mural painting in oil for the directors' room of the National Aniline Chemical Company, by Arthur Covey, was lost with the collection, as was a fine rhythmic decoration, "Miriam and Dancing Women," by Maxwell Armfield, in three panels; a large ceramic fountain, executed under the supervision of Leon V. Solon, by the American Encaustic Tiling Company, and Edwin H. Blashfield's full-size design for a memorial fountain, in which he had used a large, decorative figure of a woman leaning on a horn of plenty which spilled forth fruit. The small model of the fountain, with teh sketch of the mosaic in place, was also lost.

In addition, Clare Elsene Peck lost an exhibit of photographs and mural panels, while Guy Van Evern's four small panels in bright color were destroyed. Two doors, executed by W. T. Benda, which were richly encrusted with gold and were carried out in rich blues and greens, were ruined, as was a group of designs for the Bush Terminal buildings, by J. Scott Williams, showing what could be done with sheets of lead and glass with a little color.

Examples of modern weavers from the Herter Looms were lost, together with ten large Batik wall hangings by Hartman, Falls, Myer, Slusser and Crisp. Samuel Yellin's group of wrought iron work was left a twisted mass by the flames, and a fine metal and marble table done in Spanish polychrome by Oscar Bach was destroyed.

The exhibition of the Architectural League was to have run through February and following it was to have come the exhibition of the National Academy of Design.

The destruction of the annex building was spoken of as "a gain" last night at a dinner held by the Architectural League in a room near the burned Vanderbilt Gallery, where the men present had placed their work for exhibition. A resolution was unanimously adopted, giving the Executive Committee of the league authority to proceed immediately with plans for a new building. Medals were awarded at the dinner to those who had been declared the winners in the various competitive classes, though their exhibits had been burned.

Harold Van B. Magonigle, former President of the league, announced that for some months the Executive Committee had been working for a new home for the Architectural League and that the fire had hastened their plans. The building site, he said, had not been selected, but it was the intention to erect a large building which would serve as a permanent exhibition of all branches of art. He said that the building would not be endowed, but supported by the revenue of its school, exhibition hall, and large theatre which it would hold.

Monroe Hewlett, President of the league, who presided, said that means had already been arranged for raising the money for the new building. Speaking of the fire, he said he considered that the "most remarkable exhibition of American art ever assembled had been destroyed." The following were presented with medals:

Delano & Aldrich, medal for architecture; Arthur Crisp, medal for painting; Vitale, Buncheihoff & Geiffeit, medal for landscape architecture. The Helen Foster Barnett Medal was won by Laurence Malderelli and the Avery Prize went to Karl H. Gruppe.

CAPT. DETZER RELEASED.

Neither Jail Nor Dismissal in Verdict in His Case.

Upon receipt of a memorandum from Major William F. Kelly, Trial Judge Advocate of the Eastern Department, that the court of officers trying Captain Karl W. Detzer has reached a verdict not calling for a prison sentence or dismissal from the service, the former military police Captain in charge of criminal investigation at the American Embarkation Centre at Le Mans, France, was released from confinement yesterday afternoon by order of Colonel J. C. F. Tillson, commandant of Fort Jay, Governors Island.

The actual findings of the court will not be made public until after the case has been reviewed by Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, but it is generally believed on Governors Island that Captain Detzer has been acquitted. It took less than ten minutes Thursday afternoon for the court to reach a verdict. Had Captain Detzer been found guilty and sentenced to punishment milder than a prison term, such as forfeiture of pay or reduction in rank or a reprimand, much longer time would have been required, it is contended, for the court to cover the 3,000 pages of testimony taken in the trial, vote upon the twenty-eight specifications of the charges and agree upon a verdict.

This ends one of the longest and most involved general courts martial involving alleged cruelty to soldiers ever held in the army. Since the opening of the trial, on Dec. 10, more than 125 witnesses, including Colonels, privates and Leavenworth convicts, have come from all parts of the country to testify. Wide publicity was stimulated by officers of the Judge Advocate's office at Governors Island in the hope that more witnesses with knowledge of conditions at Le Mans would appear.

In AD 1826

NINETY-FOUR *Years* AGO

Messrs. LORD & TAYLOR *opened their Store at 47 Catherine Street*

¶ *The ANNIVERSARY of this* occasion will be celebrated *beginning next Monday*, with the most timely sale of seasonable merchandise in all the *historic of the Store.*

¶ Full details will appear in *the Newspapers* TO-MORROW

Lord & Taylor
38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue 34th Street

Women's Fashionable
Mid-Winter Coats
With Collars of Nutria or French Seal
Also Some Without Fur Trimming

28.00
regularly 45.00

The manufacturer of these Coats lost many dollars when he sold them to us at a price which makes possible this extraordinary offering. He was pressed for stock room as his Spring materials were arriving, and inasmuch as we were willing to take over his entire Winter stock of Coats he sold them to us at an amazingly low price.

We Now Offer Them at But a Fraction Above Cost to Us.

Some are fashioned of Bolivia or Kersey, others of Silvertone. There are also many handsome models of all-wool Velour. Most of them have large collars of Nutria or Sealine, though some exceedingly desirable models are without Fur trimming. **All Sizes—All Shades.**

New Spring Modes In
Women's Suits

Clever adaptations of new Paris models, fashioned of fine Tricotine. Many are quite elaborately trimmed with Silk or Gilt Braid—others are severely tailored.

We have marked three styles at especially low prices as an advance offering—

65.00 95.00 and 125.00

Other styles flaunt new materials, new shades and odd trimmings, including numerous Sport models—

69.50 to 225.00

Stern Brothers

WEST 42d STREET (*Between Fifth and Sixth Avenue*) WEST 43d STREET

Men's Clothes Very Sharply Reduced At This Sale

Fine Suits And Overcoats From The Kirschbaum Shops

$39.50

SUITS
Single and double-breasted models
Blue and gray flannels
Unfinished worsteds
Cheviots and cassimeres
Many quarter silk-lined

OVERCOATS
Chesterfields, full silk-lined
Fitted coats, double and single-breasted
Fancy boxcoats

$49.50

SUITS
Flannels of the finest textures in a variety of colors
Unfinished worsteds
Cheviots imported from England
Some full silk-lined, others quarter silk-lined

OVERCOATS
Box coats of the English type
Chesterfields, full satin-lined
Ulsters and ulsterettes
Plaid back coats

MEN'S SECTION—THIRD FLOOR

Matthews Clothes News

20% OFF SALE

Good Clothes at fair prices are the only kind worth while. But Good Clothes at LESS than fair prices are irresistible. This Sale provides them.

All Our Finest
Suits and Overcoats
(except Evening Dress) included in this sale.

$35	SUITS and OVERCOATS	now		$28.00
$40	"	"	"	$32.00
$45	"	"	"	$36.00
$60	"	"	"	$48.00
$75	"	"	"	$60.00

SERVICE.
You know the word. If you buy here, you will know its worth.

Matthews
1163-65 Broadway
Near Twenty-seventh Street.

No charge for Alterations.

THE NEAR EAST SITUATION
As Told by An Eye-Witness
HIPPODROME
Sunday, February 1, 3 P. M.
Admission Free. *Doors Open* 2:30.

CAPTAIN GEORGE B. HYDE
just returned from the Near East, where he was in charge of Relief Work, will tell of the HORROR IN ARMENIA, where men, women and little children are starving and freezing to death. Captain Hyde will also tell of the splendid work being done by the Near East Relief in alleviating the sufferings of this stricken nation.

HON. JAMES W. GERARD
former Ambassador to Germany
and
RABBI STEPHEN S. WISE
will also address the meeting.
JUSTICE ABRAM I. ELKUS Will Preside

DO YOU KNOW
That Herbert Hoover says: "In Armenia is the most desperate situation in the world"?
That two million Armenians are alive to-day because of American generosity?
That 800,000 people in Caucasus will perish of starvation before the next harvest, unless American help is continued?
If you want to hear the TRUE FACTS about the appalling conditions in Armenia and Syria attend this meeting to be held under the auspices of

NEAR EAST RELIEF
One Madison Avenue, New York City
CLEVELAND H. DODGE, Treasurer.
For reserved seats call Vanderbilt 9557.

Gidding
PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK
"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

The Tailored Suit

To still further promote this universally admined phase of *American Dress*, we are introducing for Spring—a number of new models designed on mannish lines and finished with the same precision as marks the work of the best custom tailors.

English Sack-Coat Models and *Smart Cutaway Effect*—also a number of *Youthful Pony Jackets* and *Eton styles.*

Macy's Macy's Macy's Macy's

Sign Posts on the Road to Health

There is something more than hygiene in health promotion. That the will has a great deal to do with it has been proved. We are all greatly interested in the subject but few of us take the trouble to investigate the hidden ways of safeguarding health. Certainly our life would be prolonged if we were to study and apply the teachings of books like the following. They are veritable sign posts on the road to health:

Health Through Will Power—*James J. Walsh*	*$1.34*
The High Road to Health—*James J. Kelly*	*$1.34*
How to Live—*Irving Fisher and Eugene Lyman Fish*	*$1.34*
Side Stepping Ill Health—*E. F. Bowers*	*$1.34*
Keeping Physically Fit—*W. J. Cromie*	*89c*

R. H. Macy & Co Inc.

Macy's—Book Dept., Main Floor, 33th St., Rear.

Broadway at 34th St.

Saks & Company

Phone Greeley 2626

Store Hours—9:30 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Just Arrived—An Unusual Collection of

Women's Wool Velour and Tricotine FROCKS

of a character rarely to be seen

At $29.50

The smartest of Frocks created for Spring, skilfully fashioned of Wool Velour or fine quality Tricotine, retailing at $5 to $6.50 a yard. Some are in straightline effect, others smartly tucked or embroidered. *All* are most exceptional value at $29.50! Obtainable in

Navy Blue, Tan, Reindeer and Beige. Sizes 34 to 42.

Fourth Floor.

On Sale Beginning Saturday

Junior Girls' Gingham Frocks

Very Special

At $6.95

Pretty little frocks of durable Ginghams, in youthful check and plaid effects, with large collar and cuffs of Organdie.

Splendid for school and general wear. At $6.95, without competition!

Sizes 12 to 16 years.

Girls' Hand-Embroidered Frocks Saturday at $7.50

A winsome straight line model, developed in Linon, with dainty hand embroidery for embellishment, and collar and cuffs of crisp Organdie. Sizes 6 to 12 years. Wonderful value. *Illustrated.*

For Prompt Clearance

175 Girls' Winter Coats Reduced to $12.75

Formerly to $19.75. These coats are in a variety of very youthful models, carefully fashioned of Silvertone, and Wool Velour; many fur trimmed. Sizes 6 to 10 years, but not in all styles. *Second Floor.*

Limited to Saturday

Real Hair Transformations Special at $6

Nothing aids so much in perfecting a smart coiffure as a good transformation. These are of excellent quality hair, in every shade. *Third Floor.*

1,000 Handsome Moire Velvet and Beaded Velvet Bags

Regularly $6.50 to $8.50 in a special sale Saturday — **$3.95**

High grade bags from our regular stock, together with the sample line of a manufacturer who, because of the never-failing quality of his merchandise, has our entire confidence and respect. Dozens of models to select from, quite simple or elaborated with beautiful bead work, and silk lined. Sale begins at 9:30 Saturday—our advice is: make your selections promptly.

Main Floor.

The "Last Word" in Distinctive Fashions for the Younger Set

Misses' Polo Coats

As Pictured

$59.50

Swagger Coats of Camel's Hair Polo Cloth, showing the distinctly youthful raglan shoulder, and inverted pleat in back, large convertible collar, and roomy patch pockets.

An ultra-smart coat at a very modest price!

Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Strictly Limited to Saturday

A Very Special Sale of Lustrous Taffeta Frocks for Misses at $29.50

An exact duplicate of a new Premet model, in which all the chic and daring of the original is admirably retained. Youthful surplice waist, crossing in back in girlish fashion with sash bow, cunning shirred sleeves, and ruffled skirt. To be had in

Flemish Blue, Navy Blue, and Black. Sizes 14, 16 and 18

Misses' High-Grade Suits Reduced

For Immediate Clearance

Broken selections of some of the best suits carried in our regular stock, fashioned of Velour, Silvertone, Duvet de Laine and Tinseltone.

Tailored Suits.....Reduced to **$28** and **$35**
Fur-Trimmed Suits.....Reduced to **$48** and **$58**

We doubt if you will see such handsome suits again at these remarkable prices!

Second Floor.

SATURDAY

Boys' Mackinaws

Special

$11.00

The all-outdoor coat for boys at a very low price. Snappy double breasted model, with large pockets, made of serviceable plaid and heather mixture mackinaw cloths. Sizes 7 to 17 years.

Junior Boys' Overcoats Special $9

Nothing like them in the present market! Smart button-to-neck model, carefully produced in a variety of fancy mixtures. Sizes 3 to 8 years.

Junior Boys' Overcoats

of a very high standard of tailoring

Saturday at $16.75

Swagger double breasters that are as warm and practical as they are individual. Produced in heather mixture overcoatings of splendid service-giving quality. Warmly lined throughout. Sizes 3 to 10 years.

For the boy of 10 to 18 years

Serviceable Winter Overcoats Special $13.75

This price is based on wholesale costs of nine months ago—*a very substantial saving to you!* Boyish and young mannish models, tailored in a large variety of dependable overcoatings, in the most wanted colors.

Boys' High-Grade Suits

With Extra Knickers

Saturday at $18.75

Because of their unusually high standard of workmanship these suits will prove a splendid investment. The styles are exclusive, but real boyish, and the materials are of known dependability. Sizes 7 to 18 years. *Second Floor.*

$49.50

for

WOMEN'S SUITS

Formerly $75 to $125

Suits in our regular stock selling formerly at $75 to $125 included. Tailored and fur-trimmed styles to choose from—all beautifully made.

Fourth Floor.

We shall place on sale Saturday

A Splendid Collection of

$5.95 Wonder Hats

—values that will set all New York talking

Hats for the matron and miss, authentic in their clever styling, and developed in materials of a quality usually confined to much costlier chapeaux. Every model is new, and an unequalled value at this very low price.

Mitzi Sailors, Turbans, Smart Bandeaux Styles and Chin Chin Sailors

are included, developed in the new braids tastefully combined with rich silks. The trimmings are of flowers, fruits, metal ornaments, embroidery, ribbons and fancy feathers. Three styles *Pictured.*

Third Floor.

These Smart Skirts Are Only $17.50

—but for Saturday only!

Skirts that will give splendid service because they are tailored *right*, in materials of proven service-giving quality. Box, side, accordeon-pleated and tailored models, for both women and misses.

Plaids are the most fashionable—these are in the most fashionable Spring plaids

Fourth Floor.

Women's Natural Muskrat Coats

Saturday Only

$147.50

Stunning Sports model—as *pictured*—made of choice quality Natural Muskrat, beautifully silk lined.

Unequalled at $147.50

Sixth Floor.

Sale—American Lady Corsets

Regularly $6

$3.75

Three models for almost every type of figure, made of light weight material with or without rubber tops.

The quantity is limited, therefore early selection will be to your advantage.

Third Floor.

SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCED!

A Most Uncommon Collection of Ultra-Smart

WOMEN'S WINTER COATS

produced with rare skill in the most beautiful cloth and fur fabrics loomed.

Every coat made for our regular stock, according to our usual very high standard of workmanship. Straight-line, belted and sports models, many handsomely trimmed with real fur. Sizes 34 to 48.

$39.50 to $49.50 Coats.....Reduced to **$29.50**
$55.00 to $65.00 Coats.....Reduced to **$39.50**
$69.00 to $75.00 Coats.....Reduced to **$49.50**
$79.00 to $85.00 Coats.....Reduced to **$59.50**
$89.00 to $98.50 Coats.....Reduced to **$75.00**
$95.00 to $125.00 Coats.....Reduced to **$85.00**

None Sent C. O. D., Exchanged or on Approval

Fourth Floor.

Now Enjoying a Wide Vogue Among Fashionably Dressed Women

Crescent Mesh Bags

as pictured

At $59.50

This is the most beautiful mesh bag we have seen, made of Green Gold finished mesh, with overhanging apron of fine mesh in old lace effect. So new, so exquisite in every detail that you must *see* it in order to fully appreciate its wonderful charm.

Main Floor.

ROMANCE OF WAR PUZZLES OFFICIALS

Wife Opposes Deportation of English Mother of Her Husband's Child.

WANTS TO ADOPT INFANT

Brother of Former Soldier, Who Doesn't Know Girl, Willing to Marry Her.

Immigration authorities at Ellis Island are perplexed over a case brought before them this week and described as a romance of war. The names are withheld by THE TIMES without any request of the persons concerned, in their own interests.

Miss "E. A.," a young Englishwoman, who arrived from Liverpool a few days ago with a three-month-old baby, was detained by immigration officials on a question as to her morality, and, after a hearing before a board of special inquiry at Ellis Island, was ordered deported.

The next development was an appeal, filed with the immigration authorities to be forwarded to Washington, by Mrs. "C. B." of Baltimore, who sent the young woman the passage money to come to this country and who testified that she wished to adopt the baby with the full knowledge that her husband was its father, having met Miss "E. A." when he was serving with the A. E. F. in England.

Further complication was furnished by Mrs. "C. B.'s" brother-in-law, "G. B.," who offered to wed Miss "E. A.," whom he never had seen. In his own affidavit "G. B." says: "I am perfectly willing to marry her and be her faithful husband as long as I live, for I know that her moral character is good."

"C. B." in an affidavit relates his romance in England with Miss "E. A." and the responsibilities which have resulted from it. He wants to adopt the child and adds he is earning $100 a week. His wife states in her affidavit that she is cognizant of the conditions of her husband's romance with Miss "E. A." and considers the moral character and tendencies of her husband above reproach. She adds that Miss "E. A." is far removed from the deadline of immorality laid down by the immigration laws and is a lovable, refined girl.

It would never disturb her happiness with her husband if Miss "E. A." should come to live in their home and she would be glad to see the girl and her brother-in-law, who lives with the "C. B.'s" in Baltimore, married. Mr. and Mrs. "C. B." have engaged counsel to appear for Miss "E. A" before the immigration officials at Ellis Island and the papers in the case have been sent to the Secretary of Labor at Washington.

INDICT CITY OFFICIALS IN GAMBLING INQUIRY

Louisville Grand Jury Satisfied That Wide Open Gaming Was Protected.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 30.—The January Grand Jury and a Circuit Court Judge today took official cognizance of allegations that gamblers in Louisville have long been permitted to operate without hindrance.

Summing up, after indicting eleven persons, including a Captain of police and two other city officials, on charges relating to gambling, the Grand Jury asserted it was "satisfied beyond a doubt that gambling could not have existed to the extent we have found without being protected from some source, and where such protection is granted, we feel that money or other valuable consideration is given for this protection."

"We have had evidence," the report continued, "that city officials themselves have operated games with police knowledge and participation."

Commenting on the report, Judge Robinson of the Criminal Court, in open session, said: "Crime cannot exist without city officials being cognizant and without a monumental fund to protect it."

Mr. Mix, Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney, announced that a former policeman, who would be produced before the February Grand Jury, had related in the presence of witnesses that he had been instructed not to molest games at two negro Republican clubs and to protect a notorious dance hall where there was no color line. A police Captain arrested a saloonkeeper for violating the Sunday selling law, but released him after he had contributed $200 to the Republican campaign fund, according to this policeman.

C. F. U. MEETING COOL TO GOMPERS PLAN

Shows Little Enthusiasm Over Merging of All Central Labor Bodies in New York.

COMMITTEE TO STUDY MOVE

Organization Will Take Up Failure to Unseat Leaders of Seceding Pressmen.

The Central Federated Union, in regular weekly session at the Labor Temple, on East Eighty-fourth Street, last night, did not receive with enthusiasm the proposal from Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, for the merging of all central labor bodies in New York. However, they appointed a committee, as requested, to confer with the Executive Council at the Continental Hotel, Monday morning, relative to the consolidation. The meeting is also to take up the question of the failure of the Central Federated Union to unseat the representatives of the seceding Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union during the strike some weeks ago.

The letter of Mr. Gompers was dated Jan. 29 and set forth that it had been brought to the attention of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor that there was a "mooted question of failure on the part of the central bodies in and around New York to properly function in the interests of the working people of the jurisdictions," and "that there exists no cooperative action on the part of those bodies."

The letter also said that the matter had been under discussion by the Executive Council for the last several months, and at the recent meeting of that body it was decided that the Executive Council should visit New York and invite the representatives of the Central Federated Union, the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, the Labor Council of the Bronx, and the Central Trades and Labor Council of Richmond Borough to select a committee from each of these bodies for the purpose of meeting with the committee of the Executive Council. It formally extended an invitation to the Central Federated Union to name a committee for this purpose, and said that the committee of the Executive Council would consist of Samuel Gompers, President; James Duncan, W. D. Mahon, Frank P. Morrison and Matthew Woll. The purpose of the conference is to consider the feasibility of the proposed consolidation.

The Central Federated Union named a committee consisting of Edward Gould, E. I. Hannah, E. C. Rybeck, W. Holder, W. Cohen and Morris Brown. This committee is to report back to the union Friday night.

There was a disposition by some members to question the motives of the American Federation.

E. I. Hannah, President of the Central Federated Union, and Elias Wolff, were appointed to go to a meeting in Albany today of labor men from all over the State to protest against the unseating of the five Socialist members of the Assembly.

Resolutions provided for the writing of a letter to Governor Smith and to Mayor Hylan for the enactment of a law by requiring an investigation of alleged profiteering. Another resolution recommended the formation of Community Councils so that the tenants might collectively protest against rent profiteering.

ERZBERGER RECOVERING.

Physicians Expect He Will Soon Be Able to Resume Work.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—The physicians in attendance upon Mathias Erzberger, Minister of Finance, who was shot by an assailant several days ago, issued a bulletin this afternoon announcing that his temperature was normal and his general condition satisfactory.

They added that there was no reason to believe that Erzberger would not be able to resume his duties in a few days.

MESSAGES FROM HERO DEAD

Sir Oliver Lodge Says Spirits of Soldiers Help Each Other.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 30.—Young men who lost their lives on the battlefield have sent communications from the spirit world to the effect that they are "very happy and going on with their work," was the statement made today by Sir Oliver Lodge, noted British scientist and believer in communication between the dead and the living, who arrived in Baltimore last night and lectured tonight on "The Reality of the Unseen."

At the home of Professor Robert W. Wood of Johns Hopkins University, with whom Sir Oliver and his wife are stopping, the eminent scientist said:

"The boys died fighting, and they woke up in the spirit world still fighting and very excited. Those who sent messages said it was their work to calm newcomers in the spirit world, to tell them where they were, which they didn't know in many cases, and to show them what to do next."

Sir Oliver, upon being asked what would be the next task of the young men in the spirit world, replied:

"I don't know. They have not told me that as yet."

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 30.—Dr. L. L. Thurstone of the Department of Applied Psychology of Carnegie Institute of Technology, said today that Sir Oliver Lodge's lecture here on Wednesday, instead of aiding the cause in behalf of which Sir Oliver appeared, injured it, for, Dr. Thurstone says, "he did not give the slightest bit of evidence to support his contentions."

"If scientific findings in the direction of demonstrating the validity of spiritualistic phenomena is to receive the support of intelligent and scientific people," said Dr. Thurstone, "it is quite necessary that investigators in this line of research justify themselves to the public with some evidence. The cause in whose favor Sir Oliver Lodge spoke received a serious setback with thinking people when so prominent an exponent of it as Sir Oliver Lodge allowed himself to ramble to an open-minded audience without a definite scientific message."

CATTLE RAISERS SLAIN IN BATTLE OVER FENCES

Deputies Kill Three Alleged to Have Cut Barriers of Big Florida Phosphate Tract.

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 30.—In a battle between cattle raisers and Deputy Sheriffs in Polk County last night three cattlemen were killed and a fourth was captured. The officers said they caught the cattlemen in the act of cutting the wire fences surrounding the vast tract of phosphate land of the American Agricultural Chemical Company.

For a number of years there has been ill-feeling among the cattle raisers over the encroachment of fences on the ranges of Southern Florida, and large land owners have complained of their fences being mysteriously cut at frequent intervals.

According to Deputy Sheriffs Newton Hatcher and Samuel Williams the three men were killed when the deputies surprised them in the act of cutting the fence. They were called upon to surrender, the Deputies say, and one of the cattlemen opened fire. The battle followed.

The dead are T. W. Albritton, a large cattle owner, known as "Tinker Tom"; his brother, A. J. Albritton, and M. D. Alderman. Jesse Albritton, son of T. W. Albritton, was captured.

Jury Disagree in Duffy Case.

After being out ten hours the jury in the case of George Duffy, accused of burglary and larceny in the theft of $220 worth of liquor, was discharged by Justice Kapper in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, last night. Duffy was once championed by the late Mayor Gaynor as a victim of police persecution, and as a result of the controversy Police Commissioner Bingham resigned. District Attorney Lewis said that Duffy would be tried again.

WOOLEN MEN EXONERATED.

Food Administrator Finds Charges of Profiteering Baseless.

Arthur Williams, the Federal Food Administrator here, announced yesterday that he would confer with Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer upon the prices of clothing and upon the charges that profiteering was rampant in the woolen industry.

It was pointed out that most of the powers exercised by Herbert Hoover as Federal Food Administrator are now held by the Attorney General, and plans for the future of the Food Administration in this city will be laid before Mr. Palmer.

Two jobbers and manufacturers of silks and woolens were exonerated of charges of profiteering yesterday after complaint had been made by H. D. Belsinger & Co., cloak and suit manufacturers of 99 Madison Avenue. Complaints were made against five firms, and all but one sent representatives to confer with Mr. Williams.

In one case the jobber furnished bills and vouchers to show that he had made 8 per cent. profit on 250 yards of navy worsted, which the Food Administrator said he did not consider excessive. Another jobber showed his actual profit on 450 yards of navy tricotine was 9 per cent., and no action was recommended.

The jobbers complained to the Food Administrator that changes of styles frequently caused them heavy losses, and they asserted that women would not buy cheaper woolen suits of good wearing qualities. One jobber said he had not been able to find a market for some all-wool coats he had made up to sell for $10.75 and to be retailed at $17.50. Another told of making up 1,000 coats to sell at $40 and then being forced to dispose of them at $27.50 because of a change in styles. Another coat made up to sell at $27.50 had to be sold out at $8.50, he said.

Transue & Williams Profits.

The report of the Transue & Williams Steel Forging Corporation for 1919 shows net profits after the deduction of Federal taxes amounting to $735,088. This was equivalent to $7.35 a share earned on the outstanding 100,000 shares of no par value and compares with $5.14 a share earned on the same stock in the preceding year.

ADVERTISEMENT.

KEEP MOUTH AND THROAT GERM-FREE

Formamint Tablets help prevent germs from starting throat-inflammation

A neglected sore throat may soon lead to dangerous complications. Don't let disease germs set up inflammation in the throat. Go right after them with Formamint Tablets. The minute your throat threatens soreness get busy.

Formamint Tablets are fatal to germ-life. One dissolved in the mouth occasionally helps protect the throat from bacterial attack and leaves it refreshed and soothed. Delightful to the taste, their harmless yet highly antiseptic qualities are very beneficial for all throat infections and are especially good for singers, actors, smokers, speakers. 60c. all druggists.

Formamint
The GERM-KILLING THROAT TABLET

WRITE TODAY FOR FREE SAMPLE

It is of generous size and will prove to you that FORMAMINT is effective as well as pleasant in mouth and throat troubles. Send a 2-cent stamp to pay postage and we will gladly send you this free trial tube.

The Bauer Chemical Co.
152 W. 18th St., New York.

VICTORY TOWER.

It is planned to build a carillon tower at Washington as a victory memorial. The Magazine Section of tomorrow's Times will have an illustrated article on the subject.—Advt.

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street — Thirty-fifth Street

A Special Reduction Sale

Now Being Held in the Men's Shoe Department Offers

Men's Balta Boots & Oxfords

(every pair smart, up-to-date and made of genuine leather throughout)

at decided concessions from former prices

The Sale comprises

Men's Balta Boots, of shell cordovan in dark brown; of boarded Norwegian calfskin in mahogany tan; and of selected calfskin in mahogany tan, cordovan brown or black; in wide and narrow toe models, some with straight tips and others with wing tips,

reduced to $11.75 per pair

Men's Balta Oxfords, in heavy-weight Winter models, with substantial soles, broad heels, and a choice of wing or straight tips; made of shell cordovan in dark brown, or of boarded Norwegian calfskin in black or mahogany tan,

reduced to $11.75 per pair

Men's Balta Oxfords, in a Winter-weight brogue model with wing tip; made of shell cordovan in brown or black, or of boarded Norwegian calfskin, in brown only

reduced to $14.25 per pair

Inasmuch as these Shoes have been taken out of Stock because of incomplete size ranges, it is not guaranteed that every size can be supplied in every style; but practically every size can be found in the collection.

(The prices are exclusive of tax)

The Men's Shoe Department is on the SIXTH FLOOR near Thirty-fourth Street elevators.

KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES

A Piece of Good Advice

Profit by the lesson of the season, the scarcity of good clothing, substitutions and uncertain values. Go now and buy a Kuppenheimer Overcoat. Don't take any chances. Every far-sighted man will have a Kuppenheimer Overcoat in his wardrobe for present and future use.

The HOUSE OF KUPPENHEIMER
A National Clothes Service

At Liberal Reductions in Our Annual Sale at All Stores Now

Brill Brothers

THE KUPPENHEIMER HOUSE IN NEW YORK

279 Broadway
44 East 14th St.

Broadway, at 49th St.
1456 B'way, at 42d St.

47 Cortlandt Street
125th St., at 3d Ave.

2 Flatbush Ave.
Brooklyn

ARTY ENROLLMENT IN CITY 1,078,168

These Voters 718,611 Were Male, While Women's List Aggregated 359,557.

OCIALISTS HAD 54,671

mocrats Numbered Over Half a Million, Exceding Republicans by Nearly 200,000.

The Democrats far outstripped the publicans in the number of men and omen who enrolled at the last election New York City, according to the figs made public yesterday by John R. orhis, President of the Board of lections. Over half a million Demoatic voters enrolled, exceeding the publican enrollment by nearly 200,-. The total for the five boroughs ws that 718,611 men and 359,557 woen enrolled in the four leading organiations, Democratic, Republican, Soialist, and Prohibition.

In Manhattan the total Democratic nrollment was 131,829 males and 60,-8 females; the Bronx, 53,615 and 24,-7; Brooklyn, 129,913 and 62,479; ueens, 46,829 and 20,135, and Richond, 12,048 and 4,644. The Republian enrollment, male and female, for anhattan was 84,715 and 47,964; the ronx, 27,296 and 13,659; Brooklyn, 7,502 and 61,393; Queens, 21,496 and 702, and Richmond, 4,158 and 2,108. he Socialist enrollment, male and feale, was: Manhattan, 12,787 and 91; the Bronx, 8,353 and 5,490; rooklyn, 11,440 and 6,778; Queens, 08 and 933, and Richmond 202 and 89. he total enrollment by parties in all oroughs was as follows: Democratic, 5,967; Republican, 382,993; Socialist, 4,671; Prohibition, 5,941.

The enrollment of men and women in ll boroughs was as follows:

	Male.	Female.
Manhattan	259,252	127,251
The Bronx	101,316	49,320
Brooklyn	266,596	140,127
Queens	74,201	36,507
Richmond	17,246	7,352
Total	718,611	359,557

There was 88,595 blank and defective ballots cast in all boroughs.

WOOD ACCEPTS CHALLENGE.

His Representative to Debate with Poindexter in South Dakota.

Special to The New York Times.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 30. — General Leonard Wood filed his acceptance of the challenge to debate of Senator Poindexter today, fixing Pierre as the place and March 20 as the day. It is generally understood that General Wood will be represented by a man of national prominence and that Senator Poindexter will appear in person.

This completes the challenges of the candidates under the primary law of this State, James O. Monroe, the independent Democrat, having issued his challenge to James W. Gerard, Democratic minority proposal choice. Their debate will be held in Sioux Falls on March 2. While they are not in the official debating list Governor Lowden has announced a speaking tour in the State, and while no dates have been fixed it is generally understood that Senator Hiram Johnson will also make a number of speaking dates in South Dakota.

HOOVER MOVE IN MICHIGAN.

Democrats Offer Petition to Put His Name on Primary Ballots.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 30.—Petitions to place the name of Herbert Hoover on the Democratic ballot at the Presidential preference primary April 5 were received by the Secretary of State this morning.

The petitions lacked the required 100 signatures, but it was indicated that additional signatures would follow.

Cockran to Address Democrats.

At the annual dinner of the Cleveland Democracy at the Hotel Astor tonight W. Bourke Cockran will be the principal speaker. He will discuss the League of Nations. Others who are expected to be present are Justices Edward J. Gavegan and Joseph E. Newburger, ex-Justice Clarence J. Shearn, James A. Allen, County Clerk William F. Schneider, head of the Cleveland Democracy; Register James A. Donegan, Water Commissioner L. J. O'Reilly, and Corporation Counsel William P. Burr.

BUTLER WILL NOT RETIRE.

President of Columbia Receives Letters Supporting His Candidacy.

Friends of Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, who announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for President several weeks ago, declared yesterday that he had no intention of withdrawing from the race and thus emulating the three Governors who dropped out during the past week. Mr. Butler, his friends said, still believes he has an excellent chance of obtaining the Presidential nomination and will remain in the fight right up to the convention.

Among those who wrote to Butler headquarters in the Hotel Commodore yesterday that they were for Mr. Butler were Marcus H. Holcomb, Governor of Connecticut; Frederick Hale, United States Senator from Maine; A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Chase National Bank, and the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman of the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn.

"Mr. Butler is the broadest and brainiest man who has been mentioned so far of all the candidates," wrote Governor Holcomb. Senator Hale sent the following: "Should Mr. Butler be the choice of the convention I do not know of any one I would rather support."

Mr. Hepburn wrote as follows:

"If I could make Nicholas Murray Butler President of the United States I would do so. I know him very well, and I hold him in the highest esteem both in respect to character and ability, especially executive ability. He would make an excellent President."

Other indorsements came from C. W. Mibley, presiding Bishop, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, of Salt Lake City, Utah; Rabbi Bernard M. Kaplan of New York City, Edward T. Coman, President of the Exchange National Bank, Spokane, Wash., and the Rev. Dr. Franklin Boyd Edwards of Orange, N. J.

Both the Butler and the Senator Hiram Johnson managers feel that the General Leonard Wood faction in New Jersey is so split that the State is good fighting ground for everybody.

BRYAN RETORTS AGAIN.

Calls Edwards's Candidacy Offense Against Democratic Party.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 30.—Replying to last night's statement by Governor Edwards of New Jersey that William Jennings Bryan sought a "death harmony" in the Democratic Party, with San Francisco as the "morgue," Mr. Bryan said here today he hoped the New Jersey Executive would "keep on talking," as "no champion of the liquor traffic can talk long without insulting the conscience and sense of decency of the country."

"The more Governor Edwards talks," said Mr. Bryan, "the more ashamed Chairman Cummings will be of giving respectability to his candidacy for the Presidential nomination and the more certain it will be that prominent Democrats will have other engagements when invited to his meetings.

"Governor Edwards's candidacy is an offense against the Democratic Party, and the sooner he finds out that he is going up against a stone wall and settles down with those who used to be engaged in the criminal business of which he has become the most conspicuous champion the sooner the party will be able to turn its attention to the important work before it."

ASSURES ARMY OF 2,000,000.

Universal Training Would Produce It in Five Years, Says Wadsworth.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The mobilization of an organized field army of 2,000,000 men would be possible within five years after the passage of the Senate Army Reorganization bill, Chairman Wadsworth of the Senate Military Affairs Committee said today in his report to the Senate on the measure. The cost would not exceed $590,987,000 annually.

Including a permanent standing army of 298,000 and a citizen army and National Guard, as proposed, the measure, through compulsory military training, would permit the mobilization next year of 1,198,000 men. Youths trained would be passed into the citizens' reserve army and in 1926 the available military strength would be 3,345,200 officers and men, while the cost per man would be reduced from $509 in 1921 to $176 in 1926.

Senate Again Fails to Keep Quorum.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—For the third successive day the Senate was unable to obtain a quorum today for consideration of the army and navy pay bill, and it again adjourned nearly two hours ahead of the usual time.

Cutcheon for War Finance Body.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Franklin W. M. Cutcheon of New York City was nominated today by the President to be a Director of the War Finance Corporation.

RAILWAY UNIONS HELP MANAGE ITALIAN LINES

Eight-Hour Day Also Included for All Workers in the Strike Settlement.

ROME, Jan. 29.—Under the agreement reported virtually to have been reached by Premier Nitti, Minister of Transport de Vito, and the members of the Central Committee of the railway strikers this afternoon for a settlement of the strike, an eight-hour day will be established for all railwaymen, and five members of the railwaymen's union will be admitted to the Board of Directors of the railways.

These concessions are additional to those previously reported granted—reemployment of all strikers and the deduction by the Government of a small sum from the wages of strikers until an amount corresponding to strike pay shall have been collected, this money to be handed over by the Government for the erection of houses for the railwaymen.

The concessions granted to the men will go into effect not later than April 1, next, by the terms of the agreement.

AIMS AT "DRY LAW" REPEAL.

Cuvillier Bill Would Aid Calling of National Constitutional Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Direct action for the repeal of the Federal prohibition amendment is contemplated by a bill introduced today by Assemblyman Cuvillier, Democrat, New York City, in which the Legislature asks Congress to call a national constitutional convention.

"I have been informed," said Mr. Cuvillier, "that there are now pending in Congress appeals that have accumulated during many years from twenty-nine States urging that a constitutional convention be held to revise the United States Constitution in one respect or another. These appeals will become effective the moment there is a sufficient number to represent two-thirds of the States in the Union. Should this bill, as I expect, be enacted, only six more States need add their appeals to make it compulsory upon Congress to call the convention."

Mr. Cuvillier's claim that his bill will be enacted at this session is not supported by the Republican leaders. Even though the Democrats should vote for it in a body, it would require forty-one additional votes in the Assembly to put the bill through, and there is no likelihood that Republicans can be won over in that number for a "wet" measure while the Anti-Saloon League is watching every move.

Mark Sheldon Has Influenza.

Mark Sheldon, Australian High Commissioner in this country, has been ill with influenza for several days in his apartment at the Hotel Gotham, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street. He is getting better every day and evidently has merely a slight attack.

OTHER PLANTS RAISE PAY.

Independent Companies Follow the Steel Trust's Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 30.—The Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, one of the largest independent concerns in the country, today announced that it concurred in the action of the United States Steel Corporation in granting a 10 per cent. advance in the wages of common laborers. It was also stated that the company will follow the increase with necessary adjustments in the wage rates of other workers.

A significant proviso carried with the announced increase by the Jones & Laughlin Company was "that the company did not care at this time to predict what effect the increased wage will have on steel prices."

The present rate of pay is $4.62 for a ten-hour day. The 10 per cent. increase will bring this up to $5.08 per day. The men are paid on a basis of a day's pay for eight hours, and time and a half for all time over. However, they are compelled to work from ten to twelve hours a day.

It was the opinion in steel circles yesterday that the advance in wages by the United States Steel Corporation, which was announced on Thursday, would be followed by similar advances on the part of the independents throughout the steel industry except in those cases where increases were made at the first of the year. The Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company raised the wages of employes on Jan. 1, and it was asserted yesterday that they probably would not make any further advances at this time. John Topping of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, when questioned as to increases, said that his company would probably follow the lead set by the Steel Corporation, but that nothing definite had been decided.

INDICTED TEACHER FREED.

Court Suspends Sentence Upon Girl Who Shot Jilter with Pistol.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 30.—Charges of assault with intent to kill brought by Clarence K. Liddle against Frances C. Johnson, the Hartford school teacher whom he is alleged to have jilted, were dropped today by the Middlesex County Grand Jury.

Miss Johnson was indicted for carrying a revolver without a permit, but the Grand Jury recommended clemency. Miss Johnson was immediately arraigned and pleaded guilty to the charge.

Judge Peter F. Daly placed the defendant on probation, suspending sentence in view of the unusual circumstances of the case and censuring Liddle, against whom countercharges have been made by his former fiancée.

Two Oklahoma Delegates Unpledged

KINGFISHER, Okla., Jan. 30.—At the Sixth District Republican Convention here today two delegates were selected to the National Convention uninstructed as to Presidential preference, but instructed to vote for Jake L. Hamon of Ardmore for National Committeeman for Oklahoma.

FEED 275,000 CHILDREN.

American Committee Has Five Depots in Vienna.

VIENNA, Jan. 28.—The American Milk Distributing Committee, which began serving hot milk to children under 14 years of age at five depots operating under the American Child Relief Association, is now feeding 275,000 children.

ISOLATES SLEEPING GERM.

Bologna Professor Preparing Serum to Combat the Disease.

ROME, Jan. 30.—Professor Maggiora of Bologna University is reported to have succeeded in isolating the germ of lethargio encephalitis (sleeping sickness) in the blood of patients.

He is now said to be preparing a serum to combat the disease.

Saks
CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

HABIT

If it were not for habit, thousands of men would wear Saks-tailoring instead of custom-tailoring. But the chains of habit are too weak to be felt until they are too strong to be broken.

Saks & Company
BROADWAY AT 34th STREET

All Fur-Trimmed SUITS
At One-Half Former Prices or Less
None Reserved

Stanley & MacGibbons
5TH AVENUE AT 36TH STREET
Second Floor—Take Elevator

Will Close Out
Today, Saturday
At Extraordinary Price Reductions
Dresses—Suits—Coats

WINTER COATS
With and Without Fur Trimming
Silvertip Bolivia, Silvertone, Suedine and Velour de Laine, some with big Fur Collars. Richly silk lined and heavily interlined. 38.50

Fur Trimmed COATS
Bolivia, Silvertone and Velour de Laine, with big collars of Nutria, Australian Opossum, Ringtail and Raccoon; some have deep fur cuffs to match. 65.00

Fur Trimmed COATS
In Evora, Frost Glo, Lustrola, Bolivia, trimmed with Australian Opossum, Ringtail Raccoon, Nutria, Squirrel and Hudson Seal. 89.50

AFTERNOON DRESSES
Tricotine, Satin, Taffeta Silk, Tricolette, Georgette, Velour. 32.50

NEW SPRING FROCKS
Exquisitely charming models in Taffeta Silk, Plain and Figured Georgette, Tricotine, Satin and Crepe Meteor.
35.00 49.50 up to 125.00

James McCreery & Co.
5th Avenue Second Floor 35th Street

Semi-Annual Clothing Event
Today
Offering Unrestricted Choice of Entire Stock
Men's and Young Men's Suits and Overcoats

A most exceptional opportunity to purchase a Suit or Overcoat at less than present wholesale cost.

$33.50

The Season's Greatest Values in High-Grade Clothing

No charge for necessary alterations.

Extra Service
Extra Selling Space—Extra Salespeople—Extra Fitters—Extra Tailors

NO C. O. D.'S — NO APPROVALS — NO RETURNS

Temporary Store Hours 9.30 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Three elevators in the Fifth Avenue Arcade and eight elevators from the Balcony, Fifth Avenue Entrance, to the Men's Clothing Shop.

New Yorkers!
—if you can spare an hour or so, it pays to pay the 33c round-trip fare to Newark today (open till nine o'clock at night)—from 33rd, 28th, 23rd, 19th, 14th, 9th or Christopher Sts., or from Cortlandt St. (Frequent trains.)
Stoutenburgh and Hickey-Freeman hand-tailored clothes
for men & young men
Now at Anniversary Sale Reductions
37.50 46.50 59.75
Regularly to $80
OVERCOATS DE LUXE.....72.50
Regularly to $100
KNOX HATS J. & M. SHOES
EXCLUSIVE HABERDASHERY
All now at attractive reductions.
STOUTENBURGH & CO.
797-805 Broad St. Newark - Makers of Good Clothes for 71 Years

RUSSEKS
FIFTH AVENUE
MISSES' SPECIAL
FOR SATURDAY
Dresses
that ideally express the ideals of youth

PICTURING A TRIG LITTLE TRICOTINE FROCK OF NAVY WITH ITS CHARMING ORIENTAL VESTEE AND SMARTLY ABBREVIATED FRENCH SLEEVES. EYES OF YOUTH NEVER GAZED ON A MORE FETCHING FROCK, WHICH, TO FURTHER ACCENTUATE ITS DESIRABILITY, HAS BEEN MODERATELY PRICED AT
$59.50

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

AFTER LIFE.
"The next world" is merely a phrase, according to Sir Oliver Lodge, who tells of his theory in the Magazine Section of The New York Times tomorrow.—Advt.

GLOVES
Capeskin
Real Kid
Mocha and
Buckskin
For Men and Women
The World's Greatest Leather Stores.
404 Fifth Avenue, New York; 253 Broadway, Boston—145 Tremont Street.
London—39 Regent Street.

HUGHES CALLED IN TO AID DRY STATES

Gov. Milliken of Maine Here to Confer on Steps to Resist Fight on Prohibition.

CHARGE LIQUOR SMUGGLING

Sailing of Whisky Steamship Yarmouth to Depend on Result of Inquiry Today.

Ex-Justice Charles Evans Hughes, who has been asked to aid the "drys" in combating attacks on the constitutionality of the Eighteenth Amendment, had a conference at his office at 96 Broadway yesterday afternoon with Governor Carl E. Milliken and Attorney General Guy H. Sturgis of Maine.

Mr. Hughes refused after the conference to make any statement about the subject under discussion. Governor Milliken said, however, that he had asked the former Supreme Court Justice for advice as to the constitutional ability of dry States to join the Federal Government in resisting the assaults of wet States on the prohibition amendment.

"The principal issue," Governor Milliken said, "is that raised by Rhode Island in attempting to have the Eighteenth Amendment declared unconstitutional on the ground that it is an invasion by the other States on her rights.

"I have consulted with the Governors of other dry States on this question, and we are generally agreed that it will be well to inquire into the rights of the dry States to see what steps may be taken by the wets to our detriment and to decide what kind of procedure should be followed in asserting our rights.

"I am not acting as a representative of the other Governors in my visit to Judge Hughes. That is entirely in the interest of the State of Maine. It is possible that other dry States, through their Governors or Legislatures, will join in some plan to assert their rights. One thing we could do would be to be represented by counsel at the hearings on the suit brought by Rhode Island. There may be other courses open to us. That is what I came here to find out. Several further conferences will be held with Judge Hughes before anything is decided definitely.

"The dry States don't want any wet ones. They slop over into the dry ones. If there is a chance to put another stone on John Barleycorn's grave, I'm for it."

The Association Opposed to National Prohibition announced yesterday that a petition would be presented to the Supreme Court of Maine, probably next month, for an order directing a referendum of the people of the State on the action of the State Legislature in ratifying the amendment.

Whisky Smuggling Charged.

Whether the steamer Yarmouth, of the Black Star Line, which is anchored off the Statue of Liberty with $4,800,000 worth of whisky aboard, will be able to sail again tomorrow for Havana, after repairs have been completed following her disablement at sea soon after leaving here on Jan. 17, will depend on what explanation the captain of the vessel is able to make today to James Shevlin, Supervising Federal Prohibition Commissioner, as to allegations that sixty bottles of whisky have been allowed to be taken from the ship and that fourteen cases of whisky were lying on the deck last night, apparently for the purpose of being taken ashore. Mr. Shevlin told Edward D. Smith, a negro, Secretary of the company, of 56 West 135th Street, yesterday, that until these questions had been answered the steamer would not be allowed to sail, and that the cargo might be seized.

The master of the steamer is Captain John Cockburn.

Liquor Thrown Overboard.

Smith said that he did not know the details of the accident to the vessel, but that he thought that a porthole had figured in the troubie in some way. He said that when the trouble occurred the captain jettisoned 500 cases of whisky, actually throwing overboard off the Virginia coast 12,000 quarts of good Burbon whisky. He explained that the ship was brought back to New York when there were other ports nearer by saying that it was the captain's preference to come to this port. The Secretary denied any knowledge of sixty quarts of whisky being taken from the Yarmouth while she was tied up in Brooklyn soon after her return to New York.

"I heard that a man tried to take a whole case off the ship," Smith said, "but he was stopped. I also heard that men tried to dig through the bunkers to get to the whisky, but I do not know if any was taken off."

The cargo, according to Smith, is consigned to eighteen or twenty different people. The consignees are New York people, but the whisky is consigned to them in Havana and the manifests and bills of lading have been made out that way.

Prohibition agents continued their efforts yesterday to run down violators of the law both in saloons and in private homes.

One man, J. Moser, of 2,382 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, voluntarily surrendered a one-gallon kitchen still. He told the officers that he had seen it advertised and had purchased it for experimental purposes. A number of other of these one-gallon stills were captured by the agents. One each was found in East Thirty-third Street, Greenwich Avenue, and Ditmas Avenue, Astoria, L. I. Others found included one each in Nassau Street, Brooklyn; Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, and Knickerbocker Street, Brooklyn.

Still Found in a Home.

A small still was found in a home in Marion Street, Brooklyn; one in a home in Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, and another in Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn. The owners were not molested, surrendering the property willingly when told it was unlawful to have it in their possession.

Prohibition Agents Dennis Mollan and John E. Kilcourse found four barrels containing 110 gallons of red wine in the home of Louis Zepoiz, at 200 East 115th Street. Zepoiz told the officers he began making wine on Sept. 12, 1919, simply putting sugar in grape juice and allowing it to ferment. No still was used. He was summoned to appear before the United States Attorney.

A squad of prohibition agents went to an apartment in the rear of a shoe store at 124 Cherry Street, and found fifty-eight empty grape crates, a fruit crusher, and three barrels of red wine. John Vosocea, who lives there, according to the agents said he had made the wine six months ago. Vosocea was arrested and taken to the office of the United States Attorney.

The present certificates for keeping open saloons expired last midnight and it appeared that no saloon keepers would not be permitted to sell even near beer, the Legislature having taken no action in the way of extending the short term certificates. It was said in Brooklyn that many saloon keepers have filed applications for short term liquor certificates with D. Harry Ralston, Deputy State Excise Commissioner, but no action would be taken until instructions had been received from Albany.

INDICT 3 REVENUE AGENTS.

One Chicago Man Accused of Accepting Bribe, Two of Selling Seized Liquor.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Three members of the Internal Revenue Department were indicted today. John Smoroski was charged with accepting a bribe, and John Warren and Earle Trembley were charged with disposing of seized liquor.

Thirteen individuals and firms were indicted on a charge of profiteering in sugar.

$1,000,000 IS VOTED TO GUARD LIQUOR

House, After Sharp Debate, Provides Money to Prevent the Theft of 69,000,000 Gallons.

LEAGUE TO ADD $25,000,000

Igoe Objects to Aid from Anti-Saloonists—Stocks Will Be Concentrated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—By a vote of 75 to 24, the House today appropriated $1,000,000 to guard the liquor in the 800-odd bonded warehouses in this country, amounting to 69,000,000 gallons.

In the debate it was brought out that this amount would not be sufficient unless the liquor was concentrated in a few warehouses and a heavy guard placed over the supply.

Wet advocates insisted that it would require ten times the amount appropriated, but the prohibition forces quieted their fears by calling attention to the move on the part of the Anti-Saloon League to raise $25,000,000 to aid the Government in enforcement of prohibition. There is $2,000,000 now available for the enforcement of the act and the additional amount authorized today is to be used to pay the guards only.

Representative Gallivan of Massachusetts objected to the provision carried in the bill, which specified that the $1,000,000 was to be expended solely in guarding the bonded warehouses. His point of order was sustained on the ground that there was no legislation authorizing such guards.

Representative Good, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, in charge of the Urgent Deficiency bill, offered an amendment, merely making this appropriation for the enforcement of prohibition, and it was adopted after a brief skirmish. This amendment overcomes the technical objection and gave the Internal Revenue the $1,000,000 for the general enforcement of prohibition, but actually for the purpose of maintaining an armed guard over the nation's liquor in bonded warehouses.

In explaining why the committee had reduced the estimate by one million dollars, Representative Good said:

"If there is a guard for each warehouse all the time the $1,000,000 carried in this bill, together with the $2,000,000 in the enforcement act, will give enough money to guard the warehouses in the usual way. Now, if we are going to guard each warehouse with a military company or regiment, that is a different proposition.

Representative Igoe of Missouri said he objected to the Anti-Saloon League aiding the Government to enforce the law, and called attention to the announcement that the League was raising money for this purpose.

"Under what law could the Government concentrate private property?" asked Representative Garner of Texas.

"I think, under the general statute now, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has power to require the concentration of the liquor, but the Government would probably have to pay for the transportation costs," said Representative Good.

"The attention of the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. Volstead), was called to this large estimate for a deficiency," said Mr. Good, "and to the fact that if there was not already authority, Congress ought to enact some law granting that authority, because $4,000,000 a year to enforce this law, it seems to me, is an unreasonable charge upon the Government, and that is what it means if these estimates are reliable."

Urges Laws to Cover the Case.

"There ought to be legislation on this subject," suggested Mr. Garner, "and I think it is the duty of this Congress before we adjourn to have some far-reaching legislation with reference to the liquors that are now on hand in this country. I think myself, to take $8,000,000 a year for the purpose of enforcing this statute is the most ridiculous proposition that has ever been submitted to Congress.

"I take it that most of the $1,000,000 will be used, if appropriated, for guarding liquor in bonded warehouses," said Representative James R. Mann. "The truth is, the man who owns liquor in bonded warehouse is between the devil and the deep sea. He cannot sell it for beverage purposes, he cannot withdraw it for beverage purposes, he cannot destroy it without paying the Government tax upon it. If somebody steals it from him he is required to pay the beverage tax upon it. He cannot make use of it in any way whatever except to let it remain in his warehouses at his risk, not the risk of the Government. This is under the action of the prohibition law and under the action or non-action of Congress.

"Eventually there must be some disposition by Congress of this liquor. I doubt whether the Internal Revenue office has the power, against the protest of the distillers, to move this liquor from one warehouse to another; but as a rule there will be no protest."

Registered Trade Mark

Established 1855

Initial Display
Children's Dresses of
English Sateen

JAMES McCUTCHEON & CO. announce the first display of Children's Dresses of English Sateen.

English Sateen, the season's novelty fabric, is imported exclusively by James McCutcheon & Co.

This beautiful wash fabric, with its fine soft finish and quaint designs, is ideal for Children's Dresses.

James McCutcheon & Company
Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Sts., New York

AN URGENT APPEAL TO ALL TELEPHONE USERS

During the Epidemic of Influenza and Pneumonia use the telephone *only when absolutely necessary.*

The prevailing sickness has caused thousands to remain at home and turn to the telephone not only to reach physicians, hospitals, nurses and others directly concerned with the epidemic, but also to transact social and business matters. As a consequence the already abnormal telephone traffic has been greatly increased.

Our operating force, seriously depleted by sickness, is meeting an exceedingly difficult situation in a manner deserving of the highest praise and the most kindly cooperation. In the interest of the public health and safety—Cooperate. Every unnecessary call places an unnecessary burden upon the operators, *and may delay a vitally important message.*

Help keep the telephone lines free to carry the *necessary* messages.

Before you telephone, make sure the call is essentidl

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

Out to-day

New Victor Records for February

The list of new Victor offerings is the acknowledged index of what is going on in the world of music. When a new artist of exceptional ability rises before the public, when a famous artist is making a success of some particular selection, when you want to hear the latest popular song hits or enjoy the newest and liveliest dance music, you'll find them on Victor Records. And you can hear any of these new numbers at any Victor dealer's.

			Number	Size	Price
The Bells of St. Mary's		Frances Alda	64844	10	$1.00
Vieni sul mar (Over the Sea)		Enrico Caruso	87305	10	1.00
Romance (From Concerto in D Minor) (Wieniawski)	Violin	Jascha Heifetz	74600	12	1.50
Messiah—Oh Thou That Tellest		Louise Homer	88614	12	1.50
Her Bright Smile Haunts Me Still		Edward Johnson	64839	10	1.00
Pagliacci—Vesti la giubba (On With the Play)		Edward Johnson	64840	10	1.00
Menuett (Handel)	Violoncello	Hans Kindler	64841	10	1.00
La Gitana (The Gypsy)	Violin	Fritz Kreisler	64842	10	1.00
Thy Beaming Eyes		Ernestine Schumann-Heink	87288	10	1.00
Dreaming Alone in the Twilight		Reinald Werrenrath	64843	10	1.00
On Miami Shore—Waltz		Joseph C. Smith's Orchestra	18632	10	.85
Peggy—Medley Fox Trot		Joseph C. Smith's Orchestra			
Dardanella—Fox Trot		Selvin's Novelty Orchestra	18633	10	.85
My Isle of Golden Dreams—Medley Waltz		Selvin's Novelty Orchestra			
You'd be Surprised		Billy Murray	18634	10	.85
Freckles		Billy Murray			
Bye-Lo		Vernon Dalhart	18635	10	.85
While Others are Building Castles in the Air		John Steel			
The Haymakers (From "American Country Dances")		Victor Military Band	18637	10	.85
Lamplighter's Hornpipe (From "American Country Dances")		Victor Military Band			
Let the Rest of the World Go By		Elizabeth Spencer and Charles Hart	18638	10	.85
I'm Like a Ship Without a Sail		Charles Hart and Elliott Shaw			
Drowsy Maggie—Medley of Reels	Irish Bagpipe	Patrick J. Touhey	18639	10	.85
Dublin Jig Medley	Violin and Piano	Patrick J. Clancy and Arthur P. Kenna			
Where the Lanterns Glow—Medley Fox Trot		Van Eps Trio	18640	10	.85
Taxi—One-Step		Joseph C. Smith's Orchestra			
Poor Little Butterfly is a Fly Gal Now—Medley Fox Trot		All Star Trio	18641	10	.85
Fluffy Ruffles—One-Step		All Star Trio			

Hear these new Victor Records to-day at any Victor dealer's. He will gladly give you an illustrated booklet describing these new records and play any music you wish to hear. New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 1st of each month. Victrolas in great variety from $25 to $1500.

Visit the Victor exhibit at the National Music Show & Festival Grand Central Palace February 2 to 7

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

LIEUT. HAMILTON TAKES BRIDE WEST

Grandson of the Late J. P. Morgan Hopes His Parents Will Approve Marriage.

WIFE AN AMERICAN WIDOW

Young Officer Says That He Knows What He Is Doing and Is Able to Choose.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 30.—Lieutenant Laurens Morgan Hamilton, grandson of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, great-great-grandson of Alexander Hamilton, aid to General Edwards, and a runaway bridegroom, left Boston tonight with his bride, who was Mrs. Gertrude Warren, a famous Kentucky beauty. In spite of the fact that Lieutenant Hamilton is still an officer in the army and attached to the headquarters staff of the Northeastern Department, it is said authoritatively in the circle of his intimate friends that it will be a long time before he ever will see Boston again. It is hinted that he has taken his bride West, but where no one will say. It is asserted positively, however, that the youthful officer has an extended leave of absence.

Underlying the whole romance, the friends of the youthful couple say, is a strange story of confusion of identities. Before quitting the city the bridegroom showed to a close friend evidence, which is described as incontestible, that there are two women whose names are all but identical and that the failure to distinguish between them is the basis of the parental opposition. Lieutenant Hamilton told briefly the history of his romance, which was a war-time one.

"We met in Paris," he said, "while Mrs. Hamilton was engaged in war work and I was serving with Brig. Gen. W. W. Harts. Our romance was continued in this country. I knew that my parents would object to my marriage at the present time, alleging my age as an excuse, but I had had much experience with the world, and my military training was a splendid education. I have the highest praise from all the officers I have served under, so I must have some judgment. If a man does not choose his own wife, what is the use of getting married? I feel my parents will be reconciled to my choice when they know more of my wife."

The marriage took place in Portsmouth, N. H., the Lieutenant said, at the time he took up his duties at General Edwards's headquarters. That was about the middle of last week.

"Of course," the young officer said, "one feels the coldness of parents and especially mother. I believe, though, this will pass away. I expect to return to civil life shortly. This is my own affair. I know what I have done, and any man who had my experience would have done likewise."

Mrs. Hamilton is a few years the senior of her husband. It has been reported that she was ten years older. It is asserted that the parents of the young man endeavored to dissuade the young widow from her purpose to become their daughter-in-law on the grounds of his extreme youth, but without success. Then, it is reported, the father showed the son a cable dispatch from the Paris branch of the Morgan banking house, relating to alleged "social conquests" of Mrs. Warren in the French capital. Intimate friends of the young man in Boston say that at the time these events are alleged to have been transpiring in Paris the present Mrs. Hamilton was not in Paris at all, but was staying in Rome.

Mrs. Hamilton was formerly the wife of Gregory Warren of New York, who died two years ago. She took up war work in Europe, and was a passenger on the steamship Sussex which was torpedoed on the French coast.

William Pierson Hamilton, the father of the young bridegroom, who is a partner of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., declared again yesterday that the family would make no statement in regard to the report of his son's marriage. A dispatch from St. Louis, published here yesterday, stated that Mrs. Gertrude Warren was formerly Miss Gertrude Truett and that she had won second prize in a beauty contest held in that city in 1907. Her former husband, it also stated, was G. M. Warren, an English army officer.

COOLIDGE WARNS LABOR.

It Can't Live Without the Law, He Tells Dartmouth Alumni.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—Governor Coolidge, speaking tonight at a dinner of the Dartmouth College Alumni Association of Boston and vicinity, asserted that the leaders of highly organized labor "ought to remember what happened to organized industry when it got to the point where it thought it could live without the law."

"As capital went down when it undertook to be the law," he said, "so organized labor will fare if it goes to the same point that organized industry went. What we need today is that labor and capital shall be representative of the will of the great public. Government must at all times represent the great public will. If it does that we have solved to a large extent most of our present day difficulties. Government must be supreme. That is the basis of all civilization."

PLANS TO SHOOT MESSAGES

London Professor Perfects Machine to Throw Sounds Through Space.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—In a small room at the Imperial College of Technology, South Kensington, Professor A. C. Randine is perfecting an instrument which shoots messages as a gun shoots shells.

A person talking into a trumpet attached to a minute mirror, reflecting a strong light, can send a message any distance reached by the light without fear of the words being intercepted, it is said. The words spoken can be heard distinctly half a mile away and are transmitted through projectors to an electric battery attached to a piece of selenium fitted to an ordinary telephone receiver. The larger the receiving battery the greater the distance can the message be sent.

Mabel Corlew Smith Sings.

Mabel Corlew Smith, a soloist in the Church of the Pilgrims, whose first recital attracted a large audience yesterday at Aeolian Hall, gave her hearers pleasure in airs of the gentler type, such as Tremisot's "Summer Night" or Alexander Georges's more stirring "Hymn to the Sun," among French pieces, or Lester's "Death of the Nightingale" and Sturkow Rider's "Loneliness," in English. The former Chicago singer, who has a charming stage presence, lacked force and variety for a long program, yet, within limits, few could surpass her tasteful trifles, like pearls of a size, among which W. A. Fischer's "I Heard a Cry" earned an encore.

Church Notices on Page Twenty-three.

PALMER HEARD HERE IN BOTANY MILLS SUIT

Attorney General Testifies He Did Not Dominate Alien Property Directors.

United States Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer testified for the Government yesterday in the suit of Max W. Stoehr of Stoehr & Sons, now being tried before Federal Judge Learned Hand to test the constitutionality of the seizure by Mr. Palmer, while Alien Property Custodian, of the Botany Worsted Mills at Passaic, N. J., Mr. Stoehr is a naturalized American. He has an equity interest in 5,600 shares of the Botany Mills.

It was alleged by the complainant that the directors placed in charge of the seized property were dominated by Mr. Palmer and it was for the purpose of answering this statement that the latter was asked to testify. He said all agents he appointed were permitted to use their own judgment in handling the property seized and that only men of the highest business standard were ever chosen for this service.

Louis Marshall, counsel for the plaintiff, asked Mr. Palmer if he thought the men he had placed in charge of Stoehr & Sons and of the Botany Mills would have attempted to restrain him from selling the property of these concerns. Mr. Palmer replied he thought they would if their judgment did not approve of the sale.

Mr. Palmer explained that no enemy-owned property was ordered sold until after the matter had been passed upon by a Government committee and an Advisory Sales Committee in this city. At the time of the seizure the Botany Mills were estimated to be worth $28,000,000. The Government also took possession of the concern's reserve surplus, and the surplus of Stoehr & Sons, aggregating $3,390,738. The trial will be continued.

BOBSLED HITS TREE, TEN WOMEN INJURED

Annual Contest at Huntington, L. I., Marred by Accident Due to a Rut.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Jan. 30.—Huntington's bobsled contest this year was marred by an accident which injured ten of twenty women riders on one of the sleds as it was making a practice spin down the hill, piloted by Thomas Haggerty, the owner. The sled struck a rut near the bottom, struck a tree, and overturned, scattering its passengers in all directions. Eight were taken to the Huntington Hospital in private automobiles, two of them severely injured. Haggerty was able to go home later in the day. All lived in Huntington.

The most seriously injured is Mrs. Charles F. Romano, who may lose the sight of one of her eyes. Miss May Halvey was badly cut about the face and injured about the body and may be internally injured. Miss Ethel Harris was cut about the face, Mrs. William Bowker was cut about the face and arms and Mrs. George Butt escaped with slight cuts. Miss Elizabeth Fox suffered a broken arm, Miss Lola Archer, Miss Sylvia Jacobson, Miss Ethel Miller and Mrs. Mamie Phillips were also cut and bruised.

First prize for distance and time went to 1911, owned by Zeb Wilson of Bayville. His sled covered 3,218 feet in 48 4-5 seconds. Wilson also won first prize for the best appearing bob.

Second prize went to Tarantula, a local entrant. This bob took 49 4-5 seconds to travel 3,173 feet.

Yankee and Uncle Sam tied for third and fourth prizes, but in the run-off Yankee's time was 51 4-5 seconds, as against Uncle Sam's 52 4-5. Yankee also received third prize for distance, 3,162 feet, fourth distance prize going to Huntington, 3,162 feet.

GRAHAM DENIES THEFT.

Former Governor of Vermont Says He Repaid State Funds.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 30.—Answering the charge that he had embezzled State funds while he was State Auditor, former Governer Horace F. Graham replied from the witness stand today that he had kept an envelope with money in it in the State Treasurer's office for some time to cover the shortage caused by drawing State checks for his personal account.

Graham said he had notified Benjamin Gates, when the latter succeeded him as Auditor, that his accounts were not settled. He said he asked E. H. Deavitt to determine the amount he owed the State, and, when Mr. Deavitt reported to him, used the money in the envelope deposited with the State Treasurer toward making up the shortage. The former Governor read a letter to show that this money covered all balances except one of $1,100 to which, he said, the Bank Commissioner made no objection. A total repayment to the State of $19,880 was claimed by the witness.

State Treasurer W. F. Scott occupied the stand part of the day as a witness for the defense, his testimony agreeing with that of Graham.

Rachel Crothers to Act in Her Play.

Rachel Crothers, author of many light comedies seen here in the past few seasons, will act the principal rôle in "He and She," which will be produced in New York during the week of Feb. 9. Miss Crothers has not acted for many years. "He and She," of which Miss Crothers is the author, will be produced in Far Rockaway next Friday. The Shuberts are the producers, and Cyril Keightley will have the principal male rôle.

Columbia's Show Is "Fly With Me."

This year's Columbia varsity show will be entitled "Fly With Me," and will be presented at the Hotel Astor on March 24 for five performances. It will then be played in Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore.

"Fly With Me" is a musical comedy, with book by Milton Kroopf and Philip B. Leavitt, lyrics by Lorenz M. Hart, and music by Richard C. Rodgers. Rehearsals are now under way under the direction of Ralph Bunker.

Weber's "Oberon" Sung Again.

Weber's "Oberon" was repeated at the Metropolitan last evening, the cast including Mmes. Ponselle, Delaunois and Howard, Messrs. Martinelli, Diaz, Ananian and Martino. A large audience witnessed the performances, which was under the direction of Mr. Bodanzky.

As Dua and d'Angelo were ill, their rôles were sung by Chalmers and Schlegel.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Light of the World" will close at the Manhattan Opera House tonight.

"Howdy, Folks," played in New York earlier in the season under the title of "Thunder," will be again produced by John Golden in Indianapolis on March 1. It will then be seen in Chicago.

A program will be given at the Lexington Theatre a week from tomorrow night in aid of the After-Care Home for Crippled Children. Those who will appear include Blanche Bates, Adolf Bohm, Irene Bordoni, Gitz Rice, B. C. Hilliam, Percy Wenrich, Dorothy Connelly, Pearl White, Frank Tinney, Wallace McCutcheon and Charles Judles.

Lubovska's dance recital, announced for tomorrow night at the Greenwich Village Theatre, has been postponed until the following week.

The Theatre Parisian company, which ends its engagement at the Belmont on Feb. 14, will be transferred to Montreal. The organization will be seen here again next season.

"The Unwanted One," a dramatization of a novel by Forrest Halsey, will be produced in the near future by Charles E. and Harry Clay Blaney.

Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., has recovered entirely from his attack of influenza and is directing rehearsals of the forthcoming Nine o'Clock Revue on the New Amsterdam roof.

THE OPERA

By Richard Aldrich

RIP VAN WINKLE. A "folk" opera in three acts and seven scenes. Book in English by Percy MacKaye. Music by the late Reginald De Koven. At the Lexington Theatre.

Peterkee Vedder	Evelyn Herbert
Rip Van Winkle	Georges Baklanoff
Hendrick Hudson	Hector Dufranne
Dirck Spuytenduyvil	Edouard Cotreuil
Nicholas Vedder	Gustav Huberdeau
Katrina Vedder	Edna Darch
Derrick Van Bummel	Constantin Nicolay
Jan Van Bummel	Edmond Warnery
Hans Van Bummel	Howard Carroll
Goose Girl	Emma Noe

Conductor, Alexander Smallens.

The Chicago Opera Company produced another new opera last evening at the Lexington Theatre—an American composition, "Rip Van Winkle," the music by the late Reginald de Koven, the book by Percy MacKaye. Thus, like the Metropolitan Opera Company, does it encourage, as it has encouraged in the past, American art. The production of this opera in his home city within two weeks of the composer's death has something pathetic to those who have derived pleasure from his music for many years past, and something grievous for his friends. As in this last work of the composer, he and Mr. MacKaye had collaborated before, in the opera of "The Canterbury Pilgrims," produced at the Metropolitan Opera House three seasons ago. Both composer and librettist are well known to this public, which needed to set in motion no far-reaching conjectures as to what kind of an opera would be heard.

"Rip Van Winkle" they have styled a "folk opera." The justice of the title need not now be debated nor defended. It is evident what the authors of the opera meant by it. Mr. MacKaye points out in his preface to his libretto that Washington Irving in writing his popular story took a folk tale of hoary antiquity and wide dissemination and gave it an abiding place in the Catskill Mountains, along the Upper Hudson, with the local color and the personages fitted to the region—primitive Dutch settlers and the ghosts of the man whom Irving called Hendrick Hudson and of his crew from the Half Moon, though it should be said that Hudson was an Englishman, named Henry, always called himself Henry, and is always written down as Henry in the contracts and other papers made with him by his Dutch employers, the Dutch East India Company.

Mr. MacKaye also points out in his preface that the legend in one form or another exists in places as far apart as Japan, Central Asia and the Hartz Mountains. He mentions also how Irving's version was amplified by Dion Boucicault in the play which Joseph Jefferson acted for so many years. So Mr. MacKaye felt equally at liberty to develop the ancient legend in accordance with his own requirements. He says truly that those who compare the opera with the story by Washington Irving or the play acted by Jefferson will find more differences than resemblances.

In the opera Rip is betrothed, not wedded, to Katrina Vedder, and on the day of his wedding forgets all about it in a game with the children of the village, among whom is little Peterkee, imagined by Mr. MacKaye, sister of Rip's betrothed. He tells them the story of Hudson and his ghostly crew bowling in the mountains, when in a sudden thunder shower Hudson appears and invites Rip and Peterkee—the others having fled—to a midnight game of nine-pins, offering him a magic flask as a wedding gift. Peterkee promises to help him get the flask, and they start at night up into the mountains, duly finding their host and joining in the game. Peterkee returns with the flask, which she has won, and which she hides in Rip's cottage as she passes, while Rip himself, who has been plied with a sleeping potion, falls into his twenty-year slumber.

The years having gone by, Rip awakens to find himself old and weather-beaten. Starting down the mountain, he enters his old home, now in ruins, just as Peterkee, grown to young womanhood, is searching for the flask where she left it. But her father comes and hurries her away, before she recognizes her old playfellow, to her impending wedding with Hans van Bummel. Descending to the village, Rip is mocked and beaten as a beggar, till he is befriended by Peterkee, who gives him as alms the magic flask. A draught from it at once brings Hudson and all his crew in wedding array, while Rip is put back twenty years to his youth, and promptly marries Peterkee.

All this is done, as Mr. Mackaye states, to make Irving's story suitable for an opera. No doubt it affords the conventional properties of an opera, which the story lacks: the "love interest," the little playmate, the impossible coincidences, the introduction of the magic flask and the consequent expeditious dénouement of Rip's magic restoration to youth and his reduction thereby to an age suitable to marry his little playmate. But it somehow all savors more of the artificial and conventional dodges of the libretto maker than it does of the sincerity and artlessness of a folk tale.

A comparison of "Rip Van Winkle" with "Hänsel and Gretel" has been suggested, but it is hardly possible. The author of the German libretto dealt frankly with folk material only and introduced no operatic devices of her own. Also, Mr. de Koven has used no material drawn from folk music, nor any music of his own composition based on that material. Nor was it, under the circumstances, at all possible for him to do so; for the suitable material did not exist. He did the only thing he could have done, and that was to write music of his own, frankly of a gay, popular and, at suitable points, sentimental, tender, picturesque, and descriptive character; music that is pleasing and diverting, suggesting no problems and putting no strain upon the listener's attention. Such music makes up the whole of the opera. It often borders, in fact, upon the operetta style and the operetta feeling—not unnatural with such a subject and with a treatment so generally close to the humorous and gay. Many of the solos are pleasing; there are duets, as that between Rip and Peterkee in the first act, that give pleasure and gain applause. There is a frequent recourse to dance rhythms, and the waltz appears to be the favorite movement of the Dutch in the Catskills.

Mr. de Koven's style in this opera, in which he has made use of several "representative themes," is somewhat disjointed and fragmentary; there is a constant change of tempo, rhythm and movement, perhaps with the intention of gaining variety and animation, but with a consequent loss of that continuity and flow in the melodic line that would seem especially desirable in music of the sort. Nor is his orchestration so fortunate as it was in "The Canterbury Pilgrims." While the performance undoubtedly did not do full justice to the score—there was a good deal of uncertainty in the orchestral playing as well as in ensemble on the stage, a constant suggestion of insufficient preparation—there was apparent a lack of firm texture and certainty of touch in the calculation of effect. Likewise, there was a superfluity of trilling on the flute and a suggestion of lightness and brilliancy.

Mr. Baklanoff's Rip Van Winkle was a vigorous and jovial portraiture, voluminous in tone, sometimes a little operatic in its effect. Miss Evelyn Herbert was a pretty little figure as Peterkee, that was found sympathetic by the audience though her voice was not wholly so, and there were some evidences of inexperience in her acting. Mr. Dufranne did not seem quite at home in the part of Hendrick Hudson, though he sang the music well. Edna Darch was very attractive to see as Katrina, more so than to hear, and the others concerned in the cast were found acceptable. Mr. Alexander Smallens, the conductor, labored earnestly, but under, apparently, some handicap.

The performance was of course given in English; but very little of the English text reached even the most attentive listeners in the audience. This mournful fact, so frequently to be chronicled in the performances of opera in English, was due to several reasons, chief of which was the imperfect enunciation of the singers. The best was frequently that of the foreign singers, and then, unfortunately, it was coupled with a more or less marked accent.

The scenic effects were picturesque, and the apparition of the ship Half Moon sailing across the sky was strikingly realized.

After the second act Mr. Mackaye, who appeared on the stage with Mr. Baklanoff, Miss Herbert, and Mr. Smallens, spoke of the loss that had been suffered in the death of Mr. de Koven and Mr. Campanini, and paid warm tribute to Mr. de Koven's work for American opera.

Pianist and Violinist Heard.

Olga Steeb, pianist, and Sascha Jacobinoff, violin, appeared at Aeolian Hall last evening in a joint recital which they opened with the sonata of Cesar Franck, to the evident enjoyment of their house. Miss Steeb, who is possibly new to the local stage, is an artist of merit; she was heard in two groups of solos ranging from Rameau to Ravel. Mr. Jacobinoff, a Philadelphian, already familiar here, played a cradle song by Reger, an arrangement by Franko from "Coq d'Or," and "The Call of the Plains," by Rubin Goldmark.

MUSIC NOTES.

Alessandro Bonci, the tenor, who reappears today in "The Masked Ball," is said to have spent four of the seven years since he was last here, first with the Italian troops on the Austrian front, in Red Cross work, and later as chief of the Canteen Committee in charge of welfare work.

David Mannes will conduct tonight the fourth and last of the free concerts in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, with an orchestra provided by gift of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. It is planned to hold another series in March. At a recent concert the attendance was 5,652.

The Music School Settlement will observe Music Week with concerts by the student orchestras each afternoon from Sunday to Wednesday at 55 East Third Street, and on Friday next at the Grand Central Palace.

The National Opera Club announces scenes from "Lucia," "Carmen," "Tales of Hoffmann," and "Aida," at its free opera entertainment next Friday afternoon at the Manhattan Opera House.

Serge Borowsky will sing a baritone air from Moussorgsky's "Khovantchina" tonight at the Brooklyn Academy in the first appearance here of the so-called Russian laba troupe.

The Philharmonic Society held its matinee yesterday at Carnegie Hall without its promised star, Percy Grainger. Instead, Guiomar Novaes repeated her performance of Schumann's concerto and Mr. Stransky conducted the Fourth Symphony of Brahms.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS, DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

WINTER GARDEN B'way&50th. Evs.8:15 Mat. Today.
PASSING SHOW OF 1919
Sunday Night Concert—Unsurpassable Bill.

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15. Wednesday Matinee, $1.
ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN presents
ALWAYS YOU
A CHORUS THAT OUTSTRIPS ALL.

39th St. THEATRE, near B'way. Evs. 8:45. Mats. TODAY & Wed., 2:40.
Charles Cherry and Fraucine Larrimore in the famous comedy
SCANDAL

44TH ST. Thea., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20.
G. M. ANDERSON'S
FRIVOLITIES
OF 1920, "The Revue of Revues."

COMEDY 41st, near B'way. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:25.
Most Laughable Comedy in New York.
MY LADY FRIENDS
With CLIFTON CRAWFORD.

SHUBERT Thea., 44th, w. of B'way. Ev. 8:15 Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15.
The Magic Melody

MANHATTAN W.34St.Evs.8 sharp. Matinee Today.
Last Mat. Today. Last Time Tonight
The Light of the World

LONGACRE 48th.W.of B'y. Evs.at 8:00 Mts. Tod'y & Wed., at 2:00
F. Ray Comstock & Morris Gest Present
Adam and Eva
Thoroughly amusing, capitally acted. —Tribune.

CENTURY THEATRE Tonight at 8:15
Matinee Today, 50c to $2.00
F. Ray Comstock & Morris Gest Present
The Sensation of Paris and New York
Aphrodite
From the Theatre Renaissance, Paris
COMPANY OF 300 PEOPLE—8 SCENES
Century Grove, Roof of the Century Theatre
Morris Gest Midnight Whirl
Evs.11:30. Best After Theatre Show in N.Y.

BROADHURST, W. 44th St.
JANE COWL
in "Smilin' Through."
Evs. 8:45. Mats. TODAY & Thurs., 2:20

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today & Thurs. at 2:20
Richard Bennett
In a New Play.
For the Defense

FULTON West 46th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mat. TODAY, 2:30.
BIG GAME
"Sets the Blood Tingling." N. Y. World.

THEATRE PARISIEN 48TH ST. WEST
Evs. 9:00. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:30.
Ma Tante d'Honfleur

THESE THEATRES GIVE SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERTS.

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Phone Bryant 5316.
FRANCES WHITE CHARLES PURCELL
10 OTHER STAR ACTS.

CENTRAL 47th St. & B'y. Phone Bryant 17
FRANCES WHITE
AL HERMAN DALE & BURCH
8 OTHER FEATURE ACTS

44th ST. Thea., nr. B'way. Phone Bry. 7292.
HENRY LEWIS
MARIE NORDSTROM WILLIAMS & WOLFUS
8 OTHER FAVORITE ACTS

SEATS ON SALE AT ABOVE THEATRES.

CENTRAL Thea., 47th & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed., 2:15.
SAM BERNARD & IRENE BORDONI
In "AS YOU WERE."

VANDERBILT THEATRE W. 48th St. Phone 134 Bry. Curt. 8:45 Mats. Today & Wed., 2:45.
'IRENE'
The Musical Comedy Hit

48TH ST. Thea., near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:30.
THE STORM
With HELEN MacKELLAR

Maxine Elliott's 39 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Last Mat. Today
LAST 2 TIMES.
NO MORE BLONDES
with ERNEST TRUEX.

Republic West 42d St. Evs. at 9. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
The Sign on the Door

BIJOU West 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
BARNEY BERNARD
"HIS HONOR ABE POTASH"

ELTINGE W.42d St. Evs. 8:45 | LAST
Last Mat. Today | 2 TIMES
THE GIRL IN THE LIMOUSINE
Beginning Tues. Eve., 8:45

SEATS NOW
A. H. WOODS presents
FLORENCE MOORE
IN
BREAKFAST IN BED
By George S. Feydeau.
Adapted for the American Stage by Willard Mack & Hilliard Booth.

SUCCESS OF TWO SEASONS.
EAST IS WEST
with FAY BAINTER
ASTOR—Mats. Wed. & Sat. Evs. 8:45.

F. P. A. in the Tribune says: "Doubtless there is an evening of higher enjoyment to be had than at the first hearing of
RUDDIGORE
but we don't know where or how."
GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S COMIC OPERA
AMERICAN SINGERS OPERA CO.'S
"Most triumphant achievement."—Krehbiel, Tribune
PARK THEATRE, Columbus Circle. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Today, 2:15.

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way | Mats Today & Greeley 1522. Evs. 8:30 | Thurs., 2:30
The Theatre Guild Announces
TOLSTOY'S GREATEST PLAY,
THE POWER OF DARKNESS

SHUBERT-RIVIERA 97th & B'way. Evs. 8:15
Mat. Today KALICH in "THE RIDDLE: WOMAN."
Next Wk—NIGHTIE NIGHT, with Francis Byrne
Sunday Concert—Continuous 1:30 to 11:30.

B. F. KEITH'S
CELEBRATED SUNDAY CONCERTS
(SUNDAY NIGHT ONLY) at 8.15

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Wed., at 8, Prophete. Muzio, Matzenauer, Galli; Caruso, Rothier, Diaz, Mardones, Schlegel, Bodanzky.
Thurs., Feb. 5, 8p'l Mat. ($1to$6). Butterfly. Farrar, Ingram; Martinelli, Scotti, Bada, Moranzoni
Thurs., at 8, Cleopatra's Night. Alda, Gordon; Harrold. Cond. Papi. Coq d'Or Scotney, Sundelius, Galli; Diaz, Didur, Bolm. Cond. Bodanzky.
Fri. at 8, La Juive. Ponselle, Scotney, Galli; Caruso, Harrold, Mardones. Cond. Bodanzky.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Rigoletto. Parrientes, Gordon; Hackett, De Luca, Segurola. Cond. Moranzoni.
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IN THE MUSICAL HIT
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Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20

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BEAUTY BURNED AWAY.

The Architectural League had planned and carried through the most beautiful and logical exhibition of architecture and the allied arts ever held in this country. Men were working at full speed over the final details on Thursday making ready for the reception to be held yesterday, but before the exhibition was opened the result of many weeks of labor of hand and brain was in ashes. Comparatively few people had seen the exhibits in the Fine Arts Building before the catastrophe, but those who had been admitted will not forget the dignity of their appearance at the eleventh hour. The art of exhibition had been practiced with a high degree of intelligence. The Vanderbilt Gallery was divided into small alcove rooms and each of these was designed by an architect and decorated and furnished under his supervision, and was so placed in the gallery as to preserve its aspect of spaciousness; the sculpture, with the exception of the large central groups, was placed in recesses and seen against a background of decorative paintings or fabrics, so that beauty of color contributed to the general effect. The skeleton of the old galleries was reconstructed in harmony with the architectural plan of the exhibition. The whole was eloquent of a generous spirit of collaboration and of the immense industry and single-mindedness of the workers in making the exhibition successful.

The ruin into which it fell should remind the city of the folly of wasting art. The carelessness of many of the individual exhibitors in neglecting to insure the work on which they had spent literally years of effort demonstrates the well-known fact that an artist is too busy with his matters of importance to be forethoughtful and prudent with dollars and cents.

The art societies need a building in which their work may be shown safely. Now is the time to give it to them, and if the public should make it their concern to provide the necessary money it would be a service as important to the city as to the artists. We have multitudinous art exhibitions which furnish and decorate in many instances galleries entirely unsuited to the special exhibits shown in them. The National Academy of Design will be hard put to it to find housing room for its Spring exhibition. We should have now an exhibition building that embodies the architectural ideal of unity between a building and that which it contains. If the architects can work as they have done for a temporary effect that vanished as it flowered, there is no doubt of the zeal they and their collaborators could be counted upon to show in planning and constructing their own home. To build such a home as will be a credit to the city and its art is a problem and an opportunity.

THE SANCTITY OF THE STRIKE.

If any one were to proclaim that warfare is "the highest and most civilized form of protest against wrong" and that the country which is not prepared to assert its will by armed force is a country given to "dependence, servility, and docility," it would not take long to place him, both morally and geographically. Yet this Prussian philosophy is proclaimed by none other than SAMUEL GOMPERS in defense of the most destructive form of industrial warfare, the strike.

It may be freely granted that, like war, the strike has been a practical necessity in the development of modern institutions, and that it has had, on the whole, a not dishonorable history. Law and the equitable administration of law have ever lagged in the rear of advancing human life. The so-called industrial revolution created conditions, not covered by any statute, in which the laborer was too often deprived of his just share in the product of industry and was sometimes condemned to starvation of body and of soul. Organized labor arose to correct this wrong, and its decisive weapon was the strike. If the rule against which the strike has so long been a justifiable weapon were permanent and immutable, then the belligerency of Mr. GOMPERS would be justified. But it is not immutable. In point of fact, the strongest instincts of modern life are directing themselves to the fashioning of a new and better era. Yet it is precisely against these efforts that Mr. GOMPERS hurls his Martian thunders.

There have been two industrial conferences at Washington which have struggled valiantly to find a means by which conflicts between employers and employed may be peaceably and equitably settled. In the first conference two of the three component groups were solidly behind the demands of Mr. GOMPERS and his associates. Yet he tried to swerve the conference from its true function and make it arbitrate the steel strike—one of the most flagrantly factitious strikes in the history of organized labor, which was already virtually lost. Failing in this exploit, Mr. GOMPERS made certain vaguely phrased demands; and, when the employers' group insisted on definitions of the terms to which they were to hold themselves responsible, Mr. GOMPERS seceded from the conference with a threat of warfare.

The second conference, more wisely constituted, has brought its proposals to a focus, recommending a system of regional Boards of Inquiry and a National Board of Adjustment. It is proposed to establish machinery for ascertaining all pertinent facts and for a legal settlement of disputes in the light of those facts. Certain details of the program are of questionable value; and, whatever plan may be adopted, it will necessarily be modified in the light of actual experience. But in its spirit and in its main outlines the project is thoroughly in harmony with our other judicial institutions. It is a deliberate and powerful effort to bring modern industrial conditions within the scope of law. In resisting it, Mr. GOMPERS strikes precisely the attitude of the duelist who stands for the right to kill his man, of the "patriot" who will not abate one jot of his country's "sovereignty" in order to fulfill the desire of all true patriots since WASHINGTON that "this plague of mankind may be abolished from the earth."

What Mr. GOMPERS is standing for is what he has too often stood for in the past, namely, the privilege of his single class against the rights of the American people.

THE FAMISHED PEOPLES.

When Secretary GLASS was before the Ways and Means Committee to recommend relief for the distressed Austrians, Armenians, and Poles, Representative GARNER of Texas inquired whether the real purpose of the appropriation asked for was not to stabilize collapsing Governments in the countries where people are starving by thousands. "In part that is correct," admitted Mr. GLASS. For "real purpose" it would be better to substitute an expression implying that stable government would be an effect of succor, a secondary effect, undoubtedly most desirable as a preventive of anarchy and ruin. It would be a strange perversion to declare that we relieve the sufferings of these unfortunate peoples for political reasons. That is not in the minds of the American people who read of children perishing from cold and hunger and of unburied dead lying in the streets, not by tens but by scores and hundreds, all over the countries which seem to be abandoned to a fate imposed upon them by the most terrible war mankind has ever known.

Too much stress ought not to be laid upon the idea that the appropriation for relief should be narrowly scrutinized because the American people are already heavily taxed. The truth is that, compared with even the people of Great Britain and France and Italy, the American people are not heavily taxed. As for the Austrians, the Poles, the Armenians, there is practically nothing left which can be taxed. Today, a year and almost three months after the war, the British, French, and Italians, our allies, are undernourished—food and fuel are not plentiful with them, and life is in many cases cheerless and uncomfortable—while in Austria, Armenia, and Poland the people are ravenous for such food as Americans throw away, epidemics are rife, death is in every household, and to the unfortunates there seems to be no God.

Americans should know the truth that the war obliged them to make no great sacrifices as compared with the deprivation suffered by the peoples of Europe, their allies and enemies, and that now when the war is receding to the view Americans, for the most part, are amply fed, comfortably clothed, warmly housed, and are living in the sunshine of reconstruction. Taxed they are to a point they do not like, and making both ends meet calls for unwelcome economy; but they carry no burden that crushes them to the earth. The misery, the anguish, the despair of the hapless peoples their Congress is asked to aid with an appropriation to carry food to the starving and clothing to the naked they do not know.

"The authorization of this food relief," says Secretary GLASS, "is not "only a humanitarian thing to do, "even if we do not get a cent back." Perhaps—though by no means certainly—not a cent of the "loan" will come back, but if the sufferers were fellow-Americans, ravaged by flood in Pennsylvania or by fire in California, who would think of lending the relief money to the distressed community? Get the needed food and covering to the wretched in the war-stricken countries, cost what it may, and let them pay if they can and when they can. The debt is the last thing that should be considered.

THE TREATY OF LONDON.

Doubtless the Jugoslav Government, in refusing to accept Mr. NITTI'S latest proposal for the settlement of the Adriatic question, felt itself under pressure from public opinion. Mr. NITTI, for that matter, had his troubles with public opinion in making the proposal; any settlement that both nations could accept would seem outrageously unjust to a considerable element in each. But at the present stage of the controversy expediency is in question quite as much as strict justice, and it was undoubtedly inexpedient for the Jugoslavs to prolong the dispute.

It is not to be supposed that the Jugoslav Government wants war; on the contrary, it would continue the negotiations, but on the general basis of President WILSON'S proposals of last year. But this is not last year, and Mr. NITTI'S compromise offer probably represented the last concessions that could be obtained from Italy. The Italians represent the Jugoslavs as still expecting American support, but this is hardly likely. It is more probable that the Jugoslavs do not believe the Italian terms are final, that they still hope for some further concession. When the Italian proposal was delivered, it was understood that the Jugoslavs found it acceptable except on minor points not worth fighting over, and every day of delay in the settlement of the question makes war more likely. Dispatches from Paris seem to indicate that in their latest reply the Slavs have gone even further and raised again points which they had already conceded. That is a poor way to reach agreement.

There can be no alternative to agreement but war. The international structure which a year ago might have exerted some sort of pressure on the disputants is now broken down. France and England, Italy's partners in the Treaty of London, accompanied the last Italian proposal with a note to Jugoslavia threatening the execution of the Treaty of London if the compromise was not accepted. This threat was not likely to frighten the Jugoslavs, whatever effect it might have had elsewhere. The Italians have occupied since the armistice all the Istrian and Dalmatian territory assigned to them by the Treaty of London. Originally it was an inter-allied occupation, but Italian troops were, of course, in an overwhelming majority; and conditions became so uncomfortable for troops of other nationalities that in the end practically all had to get out, and for some time past Italy has held the territory alone.

Then what does the execution of the Treaty of London mean, as between Italy and Jugoslavia? It means that the Italians must get out of Fiume, which they surrendered under the treaty. Nobody supposes that England and France mean to execute the treaty by putting D'ANNUNZIO out, nor does anybody suppose that the Italians will begin by themselves putting him out. If the present attempt at settlement by negotiation fails, and the Adriatic dispute has to be fought out, there will be no pedantic insistence on treaty terms; it will be a war of conquest for whatever either side can get out of it. It will be a very bitter war, a hard-fought war, and a war that can hardly fail to be disastrous to both sides, however the purely military issue may turn.

The danger grows with every day that the Governments argue, while the irreconcilables behind them gain in strength.

REORGANIZATION OF STATE GOVERNMENT.

It was a great and solid achievement of Governor LOWDEN in 1917 to reorganize the State administration of Illinois, consolidating in nine departments the State business that had been aimlessly scattered among 105 officers and agencies. This year Nebraska has intrusted to six administrative departments, six constitutional offices, and four constitutional boards State offices previously distributed among eighty-two departments and agencies. This year, too, Idaho has wiped out a multitude of boards and offices and established nine departments. Delaware contemplates substituting nine departments, subject to the Governor, for her present 117 miscellaneous and uncoordinated offices, boards, and so on. In California the Taxpayers' Association advocates the consolidation of the present administrative agencies into ten departments. A commission of the Oregon Legislature proposes twelve departments. The new Massachusetts Constitution insures a similar consolidation. It was time for New York to prepare for a salutary change, the desire for which is manifested in many States.

In budget reform New York is conspicuously behind most of the other States, of which thirty-eight have established a consolidated budget system, and nineteen of these put the responsibility of initiating the budget on the Governor. The Reconstruction Commission, in its report to Governor SMITH, agreed on three principles which it believed to be conditions precedent of economical and responsible State government: the consolidation of offices, boards, and commissions into a few great departments, the bestowal upon the Governor of the absolute power of appointing and removing heads of departments, and "a "consolidated budget system with ac- "counting control over suspending "officers." The number of departments proposed is sixteen, or fifteen besides the Executive Department. Each department is to be in charge of a single officer, with some exceptions where a board is required. The Governor is to be responsible for good administration, as he should be; at present nobody is responsible. He is to have the power to select the heads of departments, and they are to be accountable to him. His term is to be extended to four years, and the terms of the department heads are to be adjusted with reference to him. The number of elective administrative officers is reduced to two, the Governor, and the Controller as an independent financial auditor.

The heads of departments are to constitute virtually the Governor's cabinet. In every department, and every bureau and division of it, there is to be an accountable chief, so that the principle of responsibility runs all through the system. Each year the Governor is to present to the Legislature a consolidated budget, including all the expenditures which he thinks the State should undertake and a plan to obtain the necessary revenue. The Governor and his cabinet make the budget. A sole and general appropriation bill contains all the appropriations based upon the budget. The power of the Legislature to increase items in the budget is restricted. The Governor may veto items or parts of items. Until the general appropriation bill is out of the way, the Legislature may not pass any other appropriation bill save upon the Governor's recommendation. After the general appropriation bill is passed, any special appropriation bill introduced must provide specifically the means of raising the money it appropriates.

Such in the barest outline is the plan of the Reconstruction Commission. It needs to be discussed thoroughly. Doubtless it can be improved in detail, but it does provide a practicable means of abolishing serious and obvious evils in the State Government, now a chaos of irresponsibility and extravagance. There will be a great outcry, doubtless, about giving too much power to the Governor, and the politicians love frequent elections. Presumably a majority of the people of New York want an efficient, an economical, and a responsible Government. To get it they must put power and responsibility where they cannot be hidden and the misuse of them disguised or evaded.

EQUALIZING DOMESTIC EXCHANGES.

Representative REAVIS of Nebraska suggested to the House a day or two ago that somebody ought to be prosecuted for collecting claims against small country banks and demanding payment in legal tenders. He thought it was little if anything short of conspiracy, and that there was danger that some day some small bank might be closed. In the case he specified men arrived in an automobile to cash checks against the bank for $41,000, and he explained that the trouble arises "through a difference in the "systems with reference to the charg- "ing of exchange on checks."

The difference is that the Federal Reserve system collects checks at par almost universally, but 4,015 country banks decline to assist collections in that manner, preferring to make a charge for the service rather than join the 25,571 other banks, which benefit themselves and their customers by uniting in making domestic exchanges as free as possible rather than as remunerative as possible. Six Federal Reserve districts and thirty States are now on the par exchange list. There is a par band of territory clear across the country, north and south, and east and west. This is the practice of which the banker from Nebraska complains that

> agents and employés of the regional banks have started on a policy of oppression toward State banks that can work only disaster.

"Disaster" is rather too strong a word to fit the case, and Representative REAVIS is not clear as to what is threatened. With the amendment that there is danger of some inconvenience to the local banks which prefer their profit by obstructing domestic exchanges to service to trade, the complaint may be admitted. The remedy, is that the 14 per cent. of obstructing banks should join the others which prefer to facilitate trade. There is as little hope of sending anybody to jail as there is of 4,015 banks altering the opinions and practice of 25,571 banks.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Determined to Shield the Guilty.

The German Government appears to think that its members will be exposed to something like an epidemic of assassination if it makes any effort to keep its promise to surrender for trial officers charged with violation of the laws of war. In part this fear is doubtless genuine, in part fictitious. The attempted assassination of ERZBERGER during his libel suit against HELFFERICH shows the determination of the old ruling classes to keep the new Government in its place; and their influence in shaping various policies of that Government, by fear or other forms of pressure, is responsible for most of the distrust with which it is regarded outside of Germany. Doubtless many men in the parties now nominally ruling Germany are as vigorously opposed to the surrender of war criminals as are the most stiff-necked Junkers; and others who care less about these particular criminals are afraid of the vengeance that their friends might take on a government which gave them up.

That the feeling goes further than that, however, is indicated by the interview with EDUARD BERNSTEIN published in yesterday's TIMES. BERNSTEIN himself has no doubt as to the guilt of the Kaiser, and on the question of atrocities he says that "during the war horrible things were done, the thought of which gives me many sleepless nights." But even he thinks some of the accused men are less guilty than others, which is probably true, and seems to doubt that they will receive a fair trial.

Alternatives Hardly Acceptable.

That doubt is probably unjustified. But it unquestionably prevails in Germany, even in those circles where punishment of the obviously guilty might be accepted, though reluctantly. As Herr BERNSTEIN says, the mass of the Germans are still deceived, still think the war was thrust upon them and conducted by their army with no unnecessary severity; and they would not accept as just the verdict of an allied court. True; but would very many of them, as Herr BERNSTEIN thinks, accept the verdict of a neutral court, or of an "international court under the League of Nations" with a German representative on the bench? It is hardly likely. Suppose a court with one judge from each of the five "principal allied and associated powers" and one German. Most decisions would probably be made by a vote of five to one, and would hardly be accepted in Germany. The mass of the German people seem to be very nearly impervious to evidence of any sort, otherwise the legend of a defensive war could hardly have survived the publications of German statesmen in the last year.

As for alternative proposals, the German Government can think of nothing better than to have the accused men tried by the German Supreme Court. Such a proposal needs no comment; the Turks have hanged one or two of their own people for Armenian massacres, but at a time when they hoped to get something, and a very large something, in return. It is hard to think of inducements which would lead the Germans to hang their officers; certainly there are none which the Allies could afford to offer.

Gabriele d'Annunzio's Refusal.

It is really a pity that GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO cannot fill his engagement to take part in the flight from Rome to Tokio. As an aviator in the war, although a man of middle age, he won new laurels. What a war record the poet had until the Fiume frenzy seized him! That his fame was tarnished by his antics in Fiume he must realize himself. To the picturesqueness of his character the episode has added no doubt, but not all of his countrymen applaud him today; some think he is mad, others regard him as a demagogue. The time had come for him to throw away ambition, purify his patriotism, and embark in a new adventure with a thrill in it and the chance of distinction, conditions he never overlooks. There would be balm for his soul in an airplane speeding to the mystic East. His distempered brain would clarify. The steady movement through the upper spaces would have the effect of a sedative upon his nerves. He would recover his spirits. His eye would clear, his appetite return. He would begin to think noble thoughts again, and, looking back, he would see that the Fiume passion was not really patriotism, but a sickness of the brain. A great poem would occur to him on the flight nearer Heaven to far-off, immemorial Japan, and he would compose immortal lines as the clean winds rushed in his face. D'ANNUNZIO cannot be himself yet or he would fly to Tokio.

A Solemn Warning to Britons.

The label which British brewers are placing upon their bottles is less questionable on the ground of international good taste than on the ground of the national sense of humor. "If Prohibition Wins," runs the legend, "There Will Be No More Beer." It says such an undisputed thing in such a solemn way. Or is it meant to cast a shadow of doubt upon the capabilities of the many manorial brewhouses in which the Britain of old manufactured its home brew? If the United States were as well furnished with like appurtenances as it is with recipes for the process, there would still be hope for the unregenerate.

And what is the meaning of the "proboscis" which is said to proceed from the countenance of Uncle Sam? The camel compasses his watery potations direct, yet has some seven times the capacity of the elephant. If "proboscis" be taken only as a facetious synonym for "nose," a greater mystery impends. Under faithful cultivation, as all Englishmen should know, it is possible to extend the simplest nose amazingly, with whelks and knobs and flames of fire. But the point is that such cultivation is denied to Uncle Sam. It is a dubious caricature, however one looks upon it, and in no way contributes to the gayety of nations.

Forced Labor in Russia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I find in your columns today the following gem of purest fay serene:

> A dispatch to the Central News from Helsingfors says the Bolsheviki are trying to force the population of Russia to work every day in the week and have introduced a compulsory working day of twelve hours. All working classes are affected. It is said the new rule is being enforced with the utmost severity.

Printed in "scare head" type, I think it would prove to be the most utterly convincing argument as to the real condition of affairs in Russia, which the Bolsheviki represent to be the genuine Paradise—or the New Jerusalem. It would make Bolsheviki in this free country think—that is to say, if any of them, either the garden or the hot-house variety, ever do think. Q. E. D.

ISABEL F. HAPGOOD.
New York, Jan. 24, 1920.

STUDY OF BEHAVIOR.

Dr. Paton Holds It Is Necessary to Establish Freedom.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The aphorism "madness and freedom exist not together" is generally attributed to Epictetus. Doubtless the kind of madness to which the Greek philosopher referred was marked by symptoms similar to those occurring in people who, according to Emerson, are out of communication with their reason. The freedom with which such madness is incompatible is a sign of the ability to exercise a rational control over conduct.

Why is it that with so many bitter experiences man has not yet thought it worth while to take more active measures to prevent the development of the madness that jeopardizes his personal liberty? The epidemic form of madness sweeping over the world today finds the expression of one of its symptoms through the pitiful lamentations of people who are ignorant of the nature and basis of all real liberty.

During the war a casual and temporary interest was evinced in cases of so-called shell shock. Soldiers who suffered from shell shock demonstrated the extent of the interference with personal liberty when subconscious impulses and primitive instincts surged to the front of the personality and compelled the temporary abdication of the conscious processes, man's last and supreme inheritance. Following the interest in such psycho-neuroses some attempts were made to ascertain whether soldiers were emotionally and mentally fit for active service, for the purpose of making reasonably sure that, under the terrific strain of battle, madness should not take away the freedom essential for intelligent action. Much was also accomplished in the selection of candidates for the Air Service with the object of finding out whether the balance of the personality would be equal to meeting at high altitudes critical situations.

As soon as the armistice was signed, however, there was abundant evidence that very soon again all interest in acquiring self-knowledge would slack down. So it has come about that within a few months the old conditions have returned; man now awaits the time when madness shall develop before he will seek a remedy. Prevention is not considered. But political parties do not hesitate to proclaim themselves champions of freedom without any comprehension of the foundations of freedom. From every side come cries for co-operation or arbitration, although little is done to study the emotional traits and the best methods of cultivating the traits essential both for mutual understanding and constructive action. Bickerings and bloodshed mark the conflict between madness and liberty.

While large sums of money are expended in fighting germ-carried diseases no adequate provision has yet been made even to study the causes of the most serious malady that has ever afflicted mankind. The entire world is in a ferment, organized society is threatened, and still our universities, which took a foremost part in preparing for a military victory, seem indifferent to the vaporings of psychopathic personalities, which are a much greater menace to democracy than the German Army two years ago.

There seems to be only one possible way to restore law and order: the study of human behavior by intensive methods; and thereafter the application of such knowledge as may be obtained to making secure the foundations of personal liberty against the attacks of madness. Already a mass of facts is available for giving instruction in the art of the analysis of the human personality, for the preparation of men's minds for successful arbitration and co-operation; already there is sufficient knowledge to aid in the substituton of an intelligent desire for rational control over human affairs for that spirit responsible for pernicious prohibitive measures.

Will not some public benefactor or one of the large foundations seize the present opportunity to establish in our universities departments for the study of human behavior with proper equipment both for investigation and instruction?

STEWART PATON.
Princeton, Jan. 17, 1920.

Ireland and the Empire.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that it would clarify matters in the minds of many newspaper readers if, in discussing the Irish question, they would use the terms "British Empire" and "British" instead of "England" and "English."

To those who use the terms "England" and "English" in a figurative sense the difference is nothing, but there is a very large element in this country who have gained or are gaining the opinion that the differences between Ireland and the British Empire are those between a "conqueror" and the "conquered." No such situation exists today.

The Government with which the people of Ireland take issue is the Government of the British Empire, which includes Ireland. In it Ireland has a large percentage of representation, and Scotland and Wales take not unimportant parts. In fact, the points at issue are practically the same as though they were between the United States and the people of one of its component parts.

A CANADIAN.
New York, Jan. 27, 1920.

"Meddling" in Europe.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is of interest in connection with the proceedings of our Senate in regard to the Peace Treaty, that a committee should have recently reported back a resolution favoring the giving of Thracian territory to Greece. As I remember, meddling in European affairs was one of the chief objections to the treaty.

STANLEY D. DODGE.
Storrs, Conn., Jan. 24, 1920.

Senator Lodge's Spirits.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may be difficult to believe in "the spirits dwelling in the ether" of which our eminent visitor, Sir Oliver Lodge, relates, but as a test of credulity they do not compare with the bogies residing in the circumambient atmosphere of the Peace Treaty that our paragon of statecraft, Senator Lodge, is endeavoring to exorcise.

C. BANHAM BULL, Jr.
New York, Jan. 25, 1920.

LET HEROES SLEEP.

Thy hero sleeps where heroes sleep;
The fields of France are consecrated ground;
No greater honor waits across the deep
Than that the boy has sought and found.

Thy hero fell where heroes fell;
His last brave glimpse was of a foreign sky;
And he would say, if spectral lips could tell,
"I stay where I was glad to die."

Thy hero knew what heroes knew
In storms of exaltation and despair;
Unselfishness, the child of anguish, grew
Supreme and wonderfully fair.

Thy hero gave what heroes gave—
A life, and with a smile he laid it by.
His victory is complete. Salute the brave!
Pass on, but there his bones shall lie.

Let heroes sleep where heroes sleep.
We have no shrine to hold remains so dear.
Let France forever reverent vigil keep,
While in our hearts we guard them here.

WILLIAM V. V. STEPHENS,
Formerly 11th Engineers, U. S. A.

FOR MORE CHINESE TRADE.

Expert and Former Minister Say America Should "Wake Up."

There are only about 100 persons in all parts of this country studying Chinese, but 50,000 in New York City and 200,000 in the United States are studying Spanish, according to a statement yesterday at a meeting of the China Society of America at the Lawyers Club by Julian Arnold, Commercial Attaché at Peking, in an address urging America to "wake up" to opportunities in trade with China.

Mr. Arnold and Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, former Minister to China, said the love of the Chinese for America is one of the greatest of our national assets, but that we are allowing England, France and other countries to control the markets of China. Dr. Reinsch said it was in the interest of world peace to encourage free intercourse with China and that the United States should interest itself in economic development and not bother with China's internal political affairs.

Among those present were John K. Sague, President of the society; Elbert H. Gary, Ralph Dawson of the Guaranty Trust Company, Dr. George E. Vincent, President of the Rockefeller Foundation; James A. Farrell, M. A. Oudin, Vice President of the General Electric Company; George Ed Smith, former President of the Merchants Association; Howard E. Cole, Joseph P. Grace, William F. Corey, Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks, Charles Boston, "Mayor" of Chinatown, and K. C. Li of the Wah Chang Mining Company.

$3,200 FOR FRENCH CABINET.

Sale of Old Italian and French Furniture Brings $55,828.

A French walnut cabinet of the sixteenth century brought the highest price at the sale of old Italian and French furniture, &c., of Mrs. James and Mrs. Stephen H. Brown at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, going to H. H. Parke, agent, for $3,200. It was in two parts, the upper front letting down for a writing desk fitted with drawers and fine carvings. The lower part was a cupboard with two drawers. A frieze of figures carved in relief extended around the top and groups—warriors, nymphs, and cherubs, carved entirely in relief, finished the four corners. Every detail was exquisitely finished and the wood of beautiful quality.

To the same buyer went a pair of Gothic velvet portieres, Italian, of the sixteenth century, crimson with gold galoon and fringe, for $1,100. A Flemish tapestry panel of the seventeenth century, the design a man and woman in the costume of the period in the foreground, with a hilly landscape and band of musicians in the background and an elaborate floral and figure border, went to Lans & Co. for $1,400. To Miss Julia Ryle for $630 went eight strips of French sixteenth century embroidery, saints in niches, done in gold and colored silks, the whole mounted on a velvet-covered panel.

A silver standing cup and cover, Augsburg style, of the sixteenth century, the original in the Landhaus of Gratz, Styria, 41 inches high, with 285 ounces of silver, went to Maurice Freeman for $510. A set of embroidered velvet with cloth-of-gold hangings, and a set of Italian embroidered lambrequins, both Italian, of the sixteenth century, went to W. R. Hearst, for, respectively, $2,600 and $2,205. Returns for the day were $44,145, making a grand total for the 395 numbers of $55,828.

MOVE TO STOP GAS WASTE.

Lane Names Committee of 10—Loss Is 80 Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—A committee of ten, headed by Van H. Manning, Director of the Bureau of Mines, was appointed by Secretary Lane today to take up the question of stopping wastage of natural gas due to inadequate appliances for its handling and use.

The committee, representative of the industry, the public, and the Government, is an outgrowth of the recent conference at the Interior Department, at which it was asserted that 80 per cent. of the natural gas disposed of was wastage.

In addition to Director Manning, the committee members are:

John B. Corrin, Reserve Gas Company, Pittsburgh; L. B. Denning, Ohio Fuel Company, Pittsburgh; J. C. McDowell, Wichita Natural Gas Company, Pittsburgh; W. L. McCloy, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburgh; John S. Rilling, Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg; Miss Edna N. White, American Home Economics Association, Detroit; Art L. Walker, Chairman, Corporation Committee, Oklahoma City; Mayor F. W. Wozencraft of Dallas; Samuel S. Myer, consulting gas engineer, Columbus, Ohio, and Dr. I. C. White, State Geologist of West Virginia.

COLUMBIA CALLS PROF. FIFE.

Noted Scholar Appointed Gebhard Professor of German.

Announcement was made at Columbia University yesterday of the appointment as Gebhard Professor of German of Robert Herndon Fife, Jr., now Taft Professor of German in Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. Professor Fife succeeds the late Calvin Thomas.

Professor Fife is a member of an old Virginia family and was born in Charlottesville, in that State, Nov. 18, 1871. Professor Fife studied at Goettingen during 1898-99 and at Leipsic during 1899-1901. In the latter year he became a doctor of philosophy at Leipsic. From 1901 to 1903 he was an instructor in German at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio. In 1903 he was called to Wesleyan. In 1907 Professor Fife was an instructor in the Summer session of Columbia University. From 1903 to 1905 he was a member of the teaching staff of the University of Virginia. For three years previous to going abroad for study he was an instructor in English and German in St. Albans School, Radford, Va.

Professor Fife is Chairman of the Connecticut State Board of Charities, and in 1912 he became a trustee of the Montclair, N. J., Academy.

HELP FOR BLIND ASKED.

Report of New York Association Shows Need for Funds.

The annual report of the New York Association for the Blind, issued yesterday, shows the institution needs help to carry on its work. Unusual progress in education and obtaining employment for the blind last year was indicated. Contributions to "help these brave people to win their battle in the dark" are asked.

The report shows $58,617 was paid into the hands of the blind for work, wages and relief. The association made possible recreation and social opportunities to over 400 men, women, and children. Several hundred blind people were sent to the country for vacations, and the new venture of the year, the mens' boarding house, gave shelter to a group of men without families. More than 3,500 names are included in the census of the blind in Greater New York.

NEW SPANISH COALITION.

Report of a Union of Conservatives in the Cortes.

MADRID, Jan. 29.—Rumors were current after the adjournment of the Cortes today that different Conservative groups had agreed to reunite and form a combination against all other elements in the Cortes. It was said that former Premier Dato would make an announcement relative to this step early next week, and it was indicated that it would probably settle the political troubles of Spain, at least for the present. There was no confirmation of this rumor to be had this evening.

BORAH LEADS FIGHT ON AIR SERVICE BILL

Assails It as Costly, Declaring Congress, and Not Hays Committee, Will Make Platform.

WADSWORTH URGES PLAN

Predicts That Next Great War Will Begin with Air Battle Off the Coast.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The new bill to create a separate department of the air encountered further vigorous opposition in the Senate today. Senator Borah leading the attack against the measure on the ground of extravagance.

Urging its passage, Chairman Wadsworth of the Military Committee asserted that the next great war involving this country would be ushered in with an air battle off the coast, and he warned the Senate to prepare against that day.

In his attack on the bill Senator Borah asserted that there was "not the slightest evidence" that Congress proposed to carry out "the special promise" of the Republican Party to reduce Government expenditures. He said that manifestations of extravagance in this country were just as great now as they were during the war.

"The Republican Party made the special promise in the last campaign to reduce Government expenditures," the Senator said, "but there isn't the slightest evidence that this Republican Congress proposes to carry out that promise.

"A platform committee of 157 varieties has been created. I want to remind members on this side of the chamber that this Congress will make the platform with its record here. The gifted gentlemen who are to give us the platform cannot convince the people against the record being made here."

Republicans and Democrats should join hands, Senator Borah said, and begin to carry out the promise that when the war was over Government expenditures would be cut to the bone.

"The first or the second day of the next great war emergency this nation faces will be marked by a great air battle off our coasts," said Mr. Wadsworth. "I am as sure of that as that I am standing here.

"It is our way to wait until emergency overtakes us, but we have spent twenty-six billions and thousands of wasted lives in the last two years to find out how expensive our way can be. The number of men you provide in this proposed central agency, the amount of money, is immaterial, but the principle and policy involved and the organization are important."

Senator Hitchcock opposed the bill as an extravagant attempt to create a "Jack of all trades department of the Government," which, he said, would only multiply the present confusion over air service control.

"The bill ought to be confined to the manufacture of aircraft to be used by the war and navy departments," said Senator Hitchcock. "I think it is an unwise and extravagant step to take."

NOT APART, SAYS PERSHING.

General Opposes Air Department Independent of Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—General Pershing has made it clear in a letter to Major Gen. Menoher, Director of Army Air Service, that he is opposed to an air department, independent of the army and navy, to develop aviation for commercial and military purposes. His letter, written in answer to a question from General Menoher, reads:

"En Route Denver, Col., Jan. 12, 1920.

"My Dear General Menoher:

"I am at a loss to understand how my opinion on the question of a separate air service as expressed at the joint meeting of the Senate and House Committee on Military Affairs could be misinterpreted. In those hearings, and on many other occasions, I expressed my view that the air service for military purposes should remain a part of the army. I urged, of course, the very great necessity for developing aviation in a commercial way and for other than military purposes as an invaluable adjunct to military preparation in time of peace.

"Before the joint meeting of the Military Affairs Committee I indicated my belief that some co-operation and coordination between the different departments of the Government using airships might well be obtained and, in fact, that such co-ordination was essential to the development of aviation. The question of co-ordinating the industrial end of aviation is, of course, an entirely different matter from the proposition of taking away from the army this air service and establishing a department of aeronautics independent of the control of the War Department.

"I am very glad to answer the questions you asked in your letter specifically, and I am giving my answers below the same headings that you gave your questions.

"(a) Military forces can never be efficiently trained nor operated without an air force.

"(b) An air force, acting independently, can of its own account neither win a war at present time nor, so far as we can tell, at any time in the future.

"(c) An air force by itself cannot obtain a decision against forces on the ground.

"(d) A military air force is an essential combat branch and should form an integral part of the army.

"(e) If success is to be expected, the military air force must be controlled in the same way, understand the same discipline, and act in accordance with the army command under precisely the same conditions as other combat arms.

"(f) An air force, as well as all other branches of the military organization, must fully understand its exact functions in working with other branches, must know the needs of other branches, be in full sympathy with them, think in the same military atmosphere, and have the same esprit de corps in order that effective battle control may be established.

"(g) No such force can realize the above conditions unless it be an integral part of the command, not only during battle, but also during the entire period of doctrinal training.

"(h) To realize these conditions the different arms of the service must live together and train together.

"(i) An air force should be established as a separate arm of the service, co-ordinate with the infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

"(j) An air force should not be established as a combatant force distinct from the army and navy.

"(k) The only view that I have ever expressed on the question of the air service

HRONG AT BALL FOR UNION SETTLEMENT

Irs. H. P. Davison and Mrs. E. I. Bulkley Among Dinner Hostesses Before Event at Ritz.

ANCE FOR MISS MABON

Irs. S. C. Mabon Entertains for Debutante Niece at the Plaza—Miss Muriel Vanderbilt's Party.

The ball for the benefit of the Union Settlement, under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary, drew a large crowd to the Ritz-Carlton last evening. The large ballroom had been completely repaired after the slight fire of last week, and the thirty boxes were filled, having been sold ten days before the dance. Many dinners preceded the affair, Mrs. Henry P. Davison, Mrs. Edwin M. Bulkley, Mrs. W. E. D. Griswold and Miss Ellen Marvin being among the hostesses. Mrs. Davison's guests included Barbara Kissel, Constance Jennings, Katherine Mackay, Priscilla Murdock, Mary Lincoln, Elsie Parsons, Mary Case, Alice Davison, Emily S. Hammond, Katherine Emmet, Dorothy Duncan, Eunice James, Elizabeth Frank, Jean Fletcher and others.

Among Mrs. Bulkley's dinner guests were the Misses Katharine and Lucy K. Bulkley, Judith Jennings, Bertha Barclay, Maria Cook, Betty Symington, Marion Hodenpyl, Ray Bulkley, Helen Armstrong, Margaret Kidder, Elsie Hughes, Helen Johnson, Mary Strange, Mary Osgood Field, Janet Croll and Margaret Wallace.

Mrs. William S. Edgar, the President of the Women's Auxiliary, and Mrs. Reginald Barclay, Chairman of the Board of Managers, assisted by the committee in charge, headed by Mrs. Davison, the Chairman, received the guests. The boxholders included Mrs. E. S. Harkness, Mrs. Arthur Curtis James, Mrs. Herbert L. Pratt, Mrs. William A. Read, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. The money realized from the entertainment will be used to keep girls and boys in high schools.

Mrs. Samuel C. Mabon Hostess.

Mrs. Samuel Clifton Mabon entertained last evening for their débutante niece, Miss Laura Mabon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Mabon, in the white and gold ballroom at the Plaza, which was decorated with Columbia roses and smilax. Mr. and Mrs. Mabon and the débutante, in sapphire blue, received the guests, of whom there were 150, chiefly of the débutante set, and some twenty married people. A seated supper was served at midnight in the rooms off the foyer.

Among the débutante guests were the Misses Renée Carhart, Betty Jackson, Adelaide Kip Rhinelander, Katharine Bliss, Alisa Mellon of Pittsburgh, Eleanor Miner of Rochester, Helen Ogden, Dorothy Clapp, Aurora Carter, Martha Ottley, Elsie Bartow Peabody, Elsie Parsons, Marguerite Doubleday, Sylvia Seymour, Elsie Hughes, Margaret Wallace, Mary Osgood Field, Helen Johnson, Mary Strange, Lillian Remsen, Lela Emery, Edith Smedberg, E.ste Morrill, Katharine Slade, Blanche Ball. Several dinners preceded the dance, including that Philip Rhinelander gave for his daughter, Miss Adelaide Kip Rhinelander, the guests going on to the dance.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., also gave a dinner last evening at her residence, 666 Fifth Avenue, for her daughter, Miss Muriel Vanderbilt, which was followed by dancing.

Dance in Aid of Park Hospital.

A dance in aid of the Park Hospital was held in the Rose Room of the Plaza last night and was attended by more than 200 people. Among the women active in arranging it were Mrs. John T. Garrett, Mrs. Chester Alexander, Mrs. Frederick Gaines and Mrs. Clifford Edwards.

Community Clubs Rally and Dance.

The annual grand rally and dance of the combined Community Clubs of New York were held last evening at the Central Opera House, East Sixty-seventh Street. The affair was held under the auspices of the Girls' Department or Community Service, and more than three thousand invitations were issued. Fiorello H. La Guardia, President of the Board of Aldermen, was the rally speaker.

BUYS AGAIN AT PALM BEACH.

Louis G. Kaufman Adds Afterglow Cottage to Villa Just Purchased.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 30.—Louis G. Kaufman, President of the Chatham and Phenix National Bank of New York, today purchased Afterglow cottage, now occupied by Harold Vanderbilt. A few days ago he purchased Villa Sonia, the adjoining cottage, from Surgey Friede of New York, and the property acquired today will be used for an addition to it, the house being torn down. The two properties cost him $100,000, and give him frontage of an entire block on Lake Worth, just north of the Beach Club, the transaction being the largest of its kind here this season.

Mr. and Mrs. Kaufman and their five children are expected to arrive tomorrow to take possession of Villa Sonia. Mr. and Mrs. Friede will spend the rest of the season at Palm Beach.

Among the old patrons of the hotels who have since last season built houses which they are now occupying are Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Munn, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Munn. Clarence Jones of New York has erected a large Spanish house at Sunset Avenue and the Country Road, but is not occupying it. It is said that he will use it mainly for entertaining while continuing to occupy his suite at The Breakers. Its chief feature is a ballroom that will accommodate 200 people. Mr. Jones for several years before the war gave weekly entertainments for this number of his friends.

SERGEANT YORK STRICKEN.

War Hero, Attacked by Appendicitis, Refuses to be Operated On.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 30.—Sergeant Alvin C. York, the world war's greatest individual hero, who is touring the United States in behalf of the Alvin C. York Foundation to found and maintain a school in the mountain section of the South, was today forced to cancel his tour indefinitely owing to an attack of appendicitis. He was stricken following his lecture in Boston Tuesday night, but spoke at the Rotary luncheon here yesterday.

Sergeant York was placed under doctors' care following his lecture here, and they advised an immediate operation. He refused to submit to an operation here, and on ten minutes' notice packed his grip and left Worcester for New York on his way back South.

Mrs. Minnie L. Cummings Very Ill.

Mrs. Minnie L. Cummings, a prominent actress of the eighties, who was then one of the wealthiest members of her profession, is seriously ill in Mount Sinai Hospital. For a time it was feared she might lose her sight. Last night at the hospital it was said that her condition had improved somewhat. Mrs. Cummings is said to have originated the idea of the Actors' Fund of America, the first steps toward the formation of such a fund having been taken by her when she was manager and star of the New Haven Opera House in 1882. Last June a benefit was given Mrs. Cummings in the Astor.

SOCIAL NOTES.

New York.

Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee will be the hostess at the Colony Club tonight for the annual dance of the New York City Visiting Committee.

Mrs. William G. Rockefeller started yesterday for Miami, Fla., accompanied by her son, Stillman Rockefeller.

The benefit concert announced for Feb. 8 at Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri's, has been postponed until Feb. 15, owing to the illness of the artists.

Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., who had been ill in Detroit, returned here yesterday with Mr. Blaine.

Prince Alliata di Villafranca, Chargé d'Affaires of the Italian Embassy, Washington, and Lieutenant Avonzo left the Ritz-Carlton yesterday for Palm Beach.

Mrs. Frederick Depew Stewart is giving a tea dance this afternoon at the Hotel Gotham for her daughter, Miss Margaret Gurnee Stewart.

The marriage of Miss Margaret C. Hale, daughter of a former marriage of Mrs. John Oakman, and Gilbert C. Thorne, Jr., will take place this afternoon in the chantry of Grace Church.

At St. Thomas's Church Miss Dorothy Downing Dillon, daughter of Mrs. John Milton Dillon, will be married today to Donald Ormsby Page.

Washington.

Secretary of State and Mrs. Lansing entertained a dinner company this evening in compliment to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay, Dr. Juan Antonio Buera, and Mme. Buera. The dinner was followed by a musical reception. The Minister from Uruguay and Mme. Verela were unable to be present on account of illness.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Niblack entertained this evening for the Ambassador from Chili and Mme. Mathieu.

A large number of dinner parties for young people were given this evening before the semi-monthly dance of the Junior League at Raycher's.

Mrs. C. C. Calhoun entertained a luncheon company today for Miss Mary Duncan Gibson, whose marriage to James Wirt Robinson will take place tomorrow afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson Gibson.

Miss Edith Wetmore, daughter of former Senator Wetmore of Rhode Island, is visiting Mrs. Garrison McClintock.

Newport.

The fourth of the series of seven dances arranged by Captain Douglas E. Dismukes and the other officers of the Naval Training Station took place last night at the station armory. There was a large attendance of officers and their families. Commander and Mrs. George C. Logan were among those giving dinners before the dance.

Mrs. George C. Thorpe, wife of Colonel Thorpe, U. S. M. C., has given up her Saturday afternoon "at homes" until after Lent.

Michael M. Van Beuren has left his Middletown farm and returned to New York.

Palm Beach.

William K. Vanderbilt gave a dinner to a small number of guests at the Beach Club last night. Others who entertained at dinner at the club were Edward Bacon, Philip Boyer, and Mr. and Mrs. William Thaw, 2d.

Mrs. John F. Harriss, who arrived yesterday, wily be joined in a few days by her husband. They have chartered Wayne Whitney's houseboat Ruff House and will spend most of the season cruising through the keys south of Miami.

Harry S. Black is joining a party on a yachting trip from Jacksonville to Havana.

Stuart Barney is cruising to the South on a houseboat. He will return in a fortnight for the rest of the season. William K. Vanderbilt has chartered his boat.

Hot Springs, Va.

Mrs. Richardson M. Johnson took a party to Fassifern Farm for tea, driving through Dunn's Gap and the Switzerland Trail.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Watts and Walter Carey were arrivals from New York yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Greenleaf left for Boston last night after two weeks at the Homestead

Miss Ward Weds Leland S. Wood.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Garnett Virginia Ward, the youngest daughter of George S. Ward, president of the Ward Baking Company and Mrs. Ward, to Leland Stanford Wood of 155 Riverside Drive. It took place quietly, owing to mourning in the bridegroom's family, on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock at the bride's home in Spuyten Duyvil, the Rev. Dr. Wallace McMullen of New York officiating. None except the families and a few close friends were present. Mr. and Mrs. Wood will make their return from their honeymoon live in this city. Mr. Wood served as a naval Lieutenant during the war on board the cruiser Niagara.

BRAZIL GIVES STATUS OF GERMAN VESSELS

Official Announcement Says Basis of Negotiations with Americans Has Been Agreed Upon.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 30.—Proposals have been received by the Brazilian Government from an American firm for the purchase of the German ships taken over by Brazil during the war. The basis of negotiations for the sale has been agreed upon, but the matter will be temporarily suspended, at the request of France, which has a preferential right to puchase under the leasing agreement.

The above announcement is contained in an official statement made to satisfy public demands for an explanation regarding the actual ownership and reported possible sale of the vessels. Publication of the statement followed an all-day session of the Council of Ministers on Wednesday, at which President Pessoa presided.

The Government considers it wise to sell the ships and use the proceeds, after settlement of accounts with Germany, in improving the national mercantile fleet. The statement admits that indemnity for the use of the ships is payable to Germany because of Brazil's consistent declaration that they were regarded as private property and payment would be made for their use, and also, technically, because the ships were not captured and were not submitted to a prize court.

Various attempts to secure other arrangements were made by the Brazilian delegation at Paris, the statement declares, but France refused to join the Anglo-Americans in a proposed protocol allowing the respective nations to keep the ships taken over in their own ports. The Supreme Council later held that Brazil must pay indemnity for the vessels, but provided that the indemnity could be used to offset reparation claims.

The statement denies that $25,000,000 represents the indemnity due Germany, saying the amount represents the value of the vessels.

PROTESTS SHIPPING POLICY.

Chamber of Commerce Opposes Federal Operation of Ocean Lines.

A protest to the Senate Committee on Commerce against the continued Government operation of ocean shipping lines has been made by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.

This protest is in line with the chamber's action against the low freight rates recently established by the Railroad Administration, working in conjunction with the Shipping Board, upon export traffic through the South Atlantic and Gulf ports.

The chamber recommends the establishment of regulations for equalizing the high wage coats and tonnage duties, which existing laws and conditions impose upon the operators of ships in foreign trade under the American flag. A Government policy toward ocean shipping is advocated which will encourage private capital.

Church Notices on Page Twenty-three.

FRANCES ALDA GAINS $54,007 DAMAGES

Prima Donna Wins Suit Against Estate of Capt. De Lamar for Losses.

SEVERAL OTHER CLAIMANTS

Proceedings Based On the Captain's Stewardship of Accounts Intrusted to Him.

The willingness of the late Captain Joseph Raphael De Lamar, capitalist and mine owner, who left nearly $30,000,000 when he died, Dec. 1, 1918, to manage the speculative stock transactions of his friends in musical and social circles, and to guarantee them against any loss due to his supervision over the buying and selling of their stocks, will cost his estate $54,007 more as the result of a judgment signed in the Supreme Court yesterday.

The money will go to Mme. Frances Alda Casazza, Metropolitan prima donna and wife of Manager Gatti-Casazza. Mme. Alda was one of a dozen friends of Captain De Lamar who filed suit after his death for stock losses resulting from his promise to manage their accounts. Mme. Alda alleged in her complaint that on March 1, 1917, Captain De Lamar promised that if she would transfer her trading account to the brokerage firm of Prince & Whitely and give him entire control, he would handle the account and guarantee her against loss. She alleged that from that date until his death the account showed a loss of $92,500 " as the direct result of the control and management of said account by Joseph R. De Lamar "

Mme. Alda's suit, with all other claims against the De Lamar estate on similar grounds, was referred to ex-Justice Charles F. Brown as referee. He decided that the amount lost by Mme. Alda during the period stated was $52,181, which with interest and costs makes the judgment in her behalf $54,007.

Frank Pollock, an opera singer, claims $8,000 for losses and Albert Morris Bagby asks $122,758. security for the purchase of stock, and several claimants besides Madame Alda have recovered damages from the estate, which will reduce the sum that will go to Harvard, Columbia and Johns Hopkins Universities as residuary legatees after the payment of $10,000,000 to Miss Alice De Lamar, the decedent's only child.

HOUNDS TRY TO TEAR MUFF FROM QUEEN MARY

Pack, Excited by Her Gray Fox Pelt, Is Driven Off by Their Master.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Queen Mary recently attended a meet of the West Norfolk Fox Hounds, carrying a huge gray fox muff, according to the Central News. Just before the pack was started one of the hounus spied the muff, let out a yelp and made for it.

Soon most of the pack swarmed about the Queen, to the amusement of the King and the discomfort of the Queen. The master of the hounds finally extricated the Queen from her predicament.

LACK CIGARETTE MACHINES.

Spanish Makers Depending on American Shipment to End Shortage.

MADRID, Jan. 29.—Strikes and a large increase in population are given as the causes for the present shortage of cigarettes, in a statement made tonight by the manager of the Compania a Arrendateria de Tobacos which has a monopoly of the manufacture and sale of tobacco in Spain.

The statement says the strikes are now over and that the company has sufficient tobacco to satisfy demands. Means of turning this tobacco into cigarettes are lacking, however, and new machinery from America is being awaited. It is hoped that within a year sufficient cigarettes to supply the increasing demand may be manufactured.

Newspapers assert the company should have foreseen the increased demand.

Close Fight in Lancashire Election.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—A by-election will take place tomorrow at Ashton-under-Lyne to fill the seat in the House of Commons made vacant by the elevation of Sir Albert Stanley to the peerage. The result will be announced on Feb. 13. The outcome is concededly uncertain, with the chances appearing to favor the election of Walter Defrece, Coalition Unionist, by a slight majority over W. C. Robinson, the Labor candidate, and Sir Arthur Marshall, Liberal, according to political experts.

Boy Dies of Sleeping Sickness.

George Hunter, 15, of Bayonne, N. J., died yesterday at the Bayonne Hospital after being ill for seven days with the sleeping sickness. Hunter was employed at the Vacuum Oil Company. This is the first case of the disease recorded in Hudson County.

MRS. C. C. DIKE DROPS DEAD.

Judge's Mother Stricken at Meeting of Guild of Church of Pilgrims.

Mrs. Camden C. Dike, mother of County Judge Norman S. Dike of Brooklyn, dropped dead of heart disease yesterday afternoon while attending a meeting of the Woman's Guild of the Church of the Pilgrims at the home of Mrs. George H. Prentiss, 108 Pierrpont Street. Judge Dike, with whom she lived at 194 Columbia Heights, had left her at the door a few minutes before.

Mrs. Dike was talking with friends, when she clutched her throat and fell to the floor. She was born in Rochester in 1837, and was married in 1855 to Camden C. Dike of Dike Brothers, woolen manufacturers. For many years she was one of the most prominent women in Brooklyn in public affairs. She was for fifteen years President of the Brooklyn Woman's Municipal League, was President of the Masters School of Music, and had been active in various forms of war work.

Major Cavanaugh and Mother Die.

Mrs. Mary Mallory Canavaugh, wife of Frederick J. Cavanaugh, lace importer of 45 East Seventeenth Street, and her son, Major Clifford Edward Cavanaugh, formerly of the 52d Pioneers, died Thursday of pneumonia within a few hours of each other. Major Cavanaugh, who was 33 years old, went overseas as a Captain shortly after war was declared. Following the armistice he was made an Assistant Provost Marshal in Paris. In private life he was a lawyer. Escaping injury in the service, he became ill of pneumonia three months after he returned home last October.

Thomas F. Fitzgerald.

TRENON, N. J., Jan. 30.—Thomas F. Fitzgerald, publisher of the New Jersey Legislative Manual, and veteran newspaper man, died today at his home, 227 Perry Street. He was 76 years old. He was correspondent for New York dailies, and attended every session of the Legislature from 1872 until this year. He had been part owner of The Trenton Sunday Advertiser, and was publisher of The Trenton and Mercer Country Directory.

HENRY U. MUDGE DEAD.

Ex-President of Rock Island Railway Rose from Water Boy.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 30.—Henry U. Mudge, former General Manager of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway, and one of the best known railroad men in this country, died here today.

Mr. Mudge was stricken with a cerebral hemorrhage on Monday night last. He was born in Minden, Mich., sixty-four years ago.

From water boy to General Manager of the Santa Fé is the story of Mr. Mudge's rise in railroad work. He went to work for the railroad in Kansas in 1872, and before he left its service in 1895 he had served five years as its General Manager. In 1905 Mr Mudge became Vice President of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company and was elected President four years later.

Coming to Denver in 1915 as President of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company, Mr. Mudge served in that capacity until two years ago, when he retired.

Hi Henry, Minstrel.

Colonel Hiram P. Henry, owner and former star of "Hi Henry's Minstrels" which for forty years toured the country with success, died suddenly yesterday morning of cerebral hemorrhage at his home, 22 West Seventy-second Street. He was 75 years old.

Hi Henry's Minstrels paraded in each town before the show. Henry walked with the others and would stop the march several times to favor the crowd with his cornet solos. Twelve years ago he retired as a performer, but continued his minstrels.

Captain Addison Ely.

Captain Addison Ely, Judge Advocate at Hoboken, died Thursday evening at the Post-Graduate Hospital after an operation. He was 44 years old, and a graduate of Columbia Law College and the University of Michigan Law School. His home was at Rutherford, N. J., and he was well known as a lawyer in Bergen County.

Ex-Congressman Chas. O. Lobeck.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 30.—Charles O. Lobeck, Congressman from the Second Nebraska District from 1911 to 1919, died at his home here today of heart disease, aged 57 years. He was in the real estate and insurance business before entering politics.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. HELEN BOICE HUNSICKER, who had been a soloist in Philadelphia churches, died Thursday at her home in Wenonwaken, N. J. In recent years she had appeared in oratorios in or near this city.

WALTER LIRDNER, solicitor for the Title Guarantee and Trust Company and a lawyer specialising in real estate, died yesterday at his home, 924 West End Avenue, in his fifty-fifth year. He was graduated from the New York University Law School in 1885.

MILTON EBY, a lime manufacturer, who served ten years in the Pennsylvania State Senate and House of Representatives, died at his home in Paradise yesterday. He was 70 years old.

GAY DE LIMA, 37, coffee importer, died at his home in Syracuse yesterday. He was the son of Mr. C. Alves De Lima, Inspector of Brazilian Consulates in America.

DANIEL J. COLLINS of Holyoke, Mass., a junior at Holy Cross College, died yesterday in the college infirmary. He was 23 years old.

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LUCY McINNIS, an artist, of 160 Waverley Place, died yesterday after a short illness. She was born forty-three years ago in Hamilton, Ontario, and studied here and abroad.

GEN. JOHN E. McMAHON DIES.

Commander of Fifth U. S. Army Division Won Croix de Guerre.

Major Gen. John E. McMahon, commander of the Fifth United States Army Division in France, is dead at his home in Princeton, N. J. He was born in Buffalo in 1861 and spent his boyhood in Utica. He entered West Point in 1882 and rose to Colonel of artillery.

In the Spanish War he was in the Adjutant General's office and afterward served as Governor of Mindanao in the Philippines. Returning to this country in 1917 he was given command of the Fifth Army Division at Houston, Texas, with the rank of Major General and sailed for France with his men in April, 1918. The French Government awarded General McMahon the Croix de Guerre with palms and made him a Commander of the Legion of Honor.

On his return to the United States he was placed in charge of the artillery school at Fort Zachary Taylor.

Born.

GOLDMAN—To Mr. and Mrs. Robt. J. Goldman, on Jan. 30, a daughter.

COHEN—To Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Cohen (nee Price) of 525 West End Av., a son, Jan. 30, 1920.

Engaged.

REISS—WILHELM.—Mr. and Mrs. Simon Wilhelm of 981 Park Av. announce the engagement of their daughter, Rona, to Mrs. Joseph M. Reiss, son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Reiss of Brooklyn. Notice of reception later.

Died.

ABBOTT—Mary Watson, wife of the late Albert Cutler Abbott of Andover, Mass., and mother of Mrs. George F. Brownell. Burial at Marshalltown, Iowa.

ACKERMAN—On Jan. 30, 1920, Carrie L. Ackerman (nee Wandell), widow of William Ackerman. Funeral services from her late residence, 185 Kingston Av., Brooklyn, Sunday evening, Feb. 1, at 7 P. M. Interment Monday morning, Park Ridge, N. J.

ADLER—Leon D., beloved husband of Esther Simon Adler, on Jan. 29, at his residence, 157 West 118th St. Funeral strictly private.

ALLERMANN—On Friday, Jan. 30, Herman G. Allermann, beloved husband of Wilhelmina Allermann (nee Feldhusen), and father of Anna and Henry, in his 50th year. Relatives and friends also members of the Vorwaerts Holchen Club, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his residence, 43 Beechwood Av., Bogota, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 1, at 1:30 P. M. Funeral private.

ALLIGER—On Jan. 26, after a short illness, Richard Duyckinck Alliger, in New York City, in his 76th year, member of Alma Lodge, No. 728, F. and A. M., husband of Annie E. Alliger and father of Frances Alliger Ink and the late Charles H. Alliger and Richard D. Alliger, Jr. Buried at Christ Church Cemetery on Jan. 30, 1920.

ARDIN—Genevieve Blenaimee (nee Ludin), on Jan. 29, of pneumonia, beloved wife of Lucien L. Ardin. Funeral services Monday, Jan. 31, at 2:30 P. M., from 119 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn. Interment Greenwood.

BAKER—On Jan. 30, Elizabeth L., beloved wife of Walter F. Funeral service at her late residence, 2,015 Valentine Av., New York City, Sunday, Feb. 1, 4 P. M. Interment at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Monday.

BARLOW—On Jan. 29, Ethel M. Barlow, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barlow. Funeral services at her late home, 416 East 140th St., Bronx, on Saturday, Jan. 31, at 8 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

BARRET—Maria B., on Jan. 30, widow of the late Andrew J. Services at late residence, 154 West 106th St., on Saturday, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

BEDELL—At Jamaica, N. J., on Jan. 29, 1920, Verene, wife of Claude Bedell. Funeral services will be held at her late home, 918 Willett St., on Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.

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FITZGERALD—Jan. 30, Mrs. Maurice Fitzgerald (nee Anastatia Verdon), native of Ballinadoy, County Limerick, Ireland, dear, beloved wife of Maurice Fitzgerald; her son if Maurice Fitzgerald, Jr., and daughters, Beatrice and Margaret, an aunt to William J. Fitzgerald, highway contractor, and James H. Fitzgerald, detective, of Inspector Cray's office. Funeral from her late residence, 310 West 28th, Monday, Feb. 2, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Michael's Church, West 34th St., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul.

FOX—On Jan. 30, 1920, at his residence, 176 West 94th St., Edward Lyell Fox, husband of Elenor Ward Fox, aged 52 years. Notice of funeral hereafter. Kindly omit flowers.

FRANK—Joseph S., in his 73d year, at his residence, 53 West 128th St., beloved husband of Anna and father of Bessie Hirsch, Archibald J. and Benjamin. Funeral services to be held Sunday, Feb. 1, 2 P. M., at Meyers's Chapel, 228 Lenox Av.

FRENCH—Gerard Bernard, suddenly, on the 29th inst., age 23 years. Funeral services Saturday, Jan. 31, 2 o'clock P. M., at 14 East 39th St. Interment Linden Hill Cemetery, Brooklyn.

FRIEDRICH—Anna, widow of the late Christian Friedrich, Jan. 30, at Memorial Hospital, New York. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH (Campbell Building), Broadway, at 66th St., on Sunday, Feb. 1, at 8 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

GENZMER—Su

Skolny Clothes

FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS

A NAME

The value of a name depends on the quality of that to which it is attached.

Wishing to make **Skolny** a distinguished name in the realm of Clothing art, we have, from the beginning, guarded every step in the production of the Clothes that bear the name

Quality—First Consideration

Firm as a rock we stand to the traditions of the guild-principle. Under no circumstances or conditions do we indulge in economies that might lower the class-tone of our garments.

This is why a **Skolny** label represents character in Clothes for Young Men and Boys.

We have worked faithfully to a true standard in order to make the name stand, first of all, for

QUALITY.

Clothing identified by the **Skolny** label settles all doubts in your mind concerning style and service, because it *fixes responsibility.*

Our name on Suit or Overcoat is a valid bond that protects you completely.

If you are fastidious and discriminating you will do well to reject all Clothes whose makers put the emphasis on price-cheapness.

Skolny Clothes cost a little more than others. They are worth *much* more.

Today, the most extravagant thing you can do, when buying Clothes, is to overlook the value of the name **Skolny**. Clothes that bear it interpret an *ideal* instead of a "deal."

Sold by Leading Retailers in the United States

JOS. SKOLNY & CO.
906 Broadway, New York City

STECHER DEFEATS CADDOCK IN LIVELY TUSSLE FOR WORLD'S WRESTLING TITL

CADDOCK DEFEATED IN FAST MAT BOUT

Joe Stecher Takes Heavyweight Wrestling Title at Madison Square Garden.

SCISSORS HOLD WINS MATCH

Loser Escapes from Many Dangerous Grips Before Falling Victim in 2 Hours 5½ Min.

CROWD OF 10,000 ATTENDS

Followers of Grappling Game Pay Prices Ranging from $2 to $20 to See Contenders Perform.

Joe Stecher, the Nebraska farmer boy, won the heavyweight catch-as-catch-can wrestling championship of the world at Madison Square Garden last night when, after 2 hours 5 minutes and 30 seconds of grueling grappling, he threw Earl Caddock of Iowa with a body scissors and wrist hold.

The old Garden arena, jammed to the doors with a crowd of 10,000 spectators, was a riot of joy when the former sailor of Uncle Sam's navy pinned Caddock, a former army sergeant in France, to the canvas with the deadly grip of his legs.

It was a great exhibition of defensive wrestling. Stechler was the personification of coolness from the start and just bided his time until he had worn the aggressive Caddock down so that his last bit of stamina was waning.

Stecher forced Caddock to do most of the pushing and tugging, and before the battle was an hour old Caddock was showing signs of wear and tear. He grew more nervous as the bout progressed, for every time he got a hold on Stecher and Joe broke it the fact was stamped in his mind that in the Nebraska lad he had found an adversary who was thwarting his best efforts.

Not only the physical strain but also the mental strain began to tell on Caddock. The man of a thousand holds first saw the danger when Stecher got him down with the body scissors and wrist lock about five minutes before the bout ended. This tortuous ordeal through which Caddock went before he broke free so taxed his strength that when Stecher again got the hold the Iowa boy did not have enough power left to carry him to safety.

Stecher Is Relentless.

The end came quickly. Stecher bowled Caddock over and first got a body scissors. Then he got a half nelson and slowly and with relentless punishment applied his strength as Caddock began to roll over. When Caddock was turning, Stecher coolly and skillfully changed the half nelson to a wrist lock and with these two deadly grips he pressed his body down on Caddock's torso until the perspiring shoulders of Caddock went to the mat in defeat.

For two hours it was a fairly even game. Stecher bit all times, however, had the coolness which goes with supreme confidence, and, although for two hours Caddock was able to stop the best tricks he had with wonderful gameness and patience, the generalship of Stecher finally won him down to defeat.

The large, brilliant crowd stayed long after the bout was over to cheer the new champion as he fought his way through the mob to get to his dressing room. He waited in the ring long enough to help Caddock to his feet and took the handshake of the defeated man with a smile. Caddock, too, smiled through his look of pain and limped away as defeated champions always do, alone and forgotten.

Just at 9 o'clock by the village clock came the tense dramatic moment of the preliminary ceremonies. From the far dark corner of the Garden came the tooting of a bugle. The fierce rays of the artificial sunlight flooded down toward the entrance of the Garden and a squad of bluecoats trooped in behind the buglers. One red-cheeked boy carried the Stars and Stripes and behind them came Joe Stecher, clad in a gorgeous blue silk dressing robe.

An explosion of cheers greeted the former sailor man, Joe Stecher, and his little group of jack tars. As Stecher walked meekly down the aisle, men and women almost jumped out of their seats to pat him on the back. The slow triumphant procession wended its way through the shouting multitude to the mat, which was pitched in the centre of the Garden under a cluster of a thousand lights. Joe and his silk robe climbed through the ropes, and then through the Garden roared the cheers of welcome for the boy in overalls from Nebraska.

While the cheering for Stecher filled the Garden another roar came from the other end of the amphitheatre. The attention of all turned to the Caddock parade. Earl was a Sergeant in France and he was accompanied by doughboys. The buglers blared the way for his spectacular entry to the ring.

Caddock, in a shimmering sea green silk robe, got just as great a recention as his rival, and when he was introduced it seemed as if the rafters of the old Garden were shaking, as the ear-splitting welcome went out for the husky boy from Iowa, who is know as the "man with a thousand holds." Never before has there been such enthusiasm as greeted the preliminaries of this match.

After the two stars were introduced all of the Jack Curley stable of wrestling performers trooped through the ring and were introduced. It seemed that all the wrestlers of Europe, Asia, Oceania and Ethiopia were in the bunch. In Stecher's corner was his brother, Tony Stecher, and handling Caddock was his manager, Gene Melady.

10,000 See the Spectacle.

When the big bout started the Garden was filled. There must have been 10,000 people in the arena and the multitude represented a gate of more than $80,000. It was one of the greatest collections of folks which has ever gathered to see a wrestling match in this country and probably in the world.

After the Garden was jammed there were still thousands on the outside who could not get in. The management at the last minute discovered that there were counterfeit tickets being passed at the gate and many of these had gone through the entrances before the ticket takers caught the crooked pasteboards.

Stecher and Caddock came to the centre of the mat at Referee George Bothner's orders at just 9:15 o'clock and received their instructions. Stecher was in beautiful trim. He had about fifteen pounds on Caddock, although the Iowa wrestler glowed with rosy health. Both were trim and sinewy, and there wasn't a blemish on their glistening torsos.

Both were very careful at the start. They placed their strong hands on each other's shoulders and began to tug and pull. Caddock tried to trip Joe and get him on the canvas, but Joe hopped around on one foot and kept his balance.

"Watch him, Joe!" yelled the gallery. "Don't let him fool you!" Caddock was clad in a jersey of crimson legs and blue trunks. Stecher wore long trunks of navy blue. Round and round the ring they went, backward and forward, both as wary as two cats. With their heads together, they pushed and shoved, but neither could get a hold except on the other's neck.

It would be impossible to find more perfect looking athletes than these two Western country kids as they yanked each other's necks around in their all-important grappling match for the championship of the world. In the first fifteen minutes neither of the lithe, slippery athletes went to the canvas. Both were so cagey that they didn't dare take a chance. Caddock was shifty on his feet and danced out of Stecher's way every time he tried to trip him.

Stecher Goes Down First.

After they had been wrestling eighteen minutes Caddock got his foot around Stecher's ankle and Joe went to the mat for the first time. Caddock's effort to get a neck hold on him was futile, and in a jiffy both were on their feet again.

Twice Caddock slipped, but was up again. He was working hard. Beads of perspiration first began to show on his brow, and as he tugged at the Nebraska boy the veins stood out on his forehead. When Caddock rushed inside of Stecher's guard and grabbed him around the body and tirew him in a heap the crowd yelled with approval, but Stecher bounced off the floor like a rubber ball and was on his feet again before Caddock could take advantage of his bit of acrobatics.

Stecher picked one of Caddock's legs off the floor and tossed Earl over. The Sergeant fell near the ropes and crawled under. The referee brought the men out to the middle of the mat again.

After wrestling a half hour, Stecher got Caddock's leg between his knees and began to squeeze. Caddock twisted and turned and tried to slip away, but Stecher threw him hard and pounced on him. Then the first real work of the match began.

The Nebraskan hung over Caddock's back and tried hard for an arm and neck hold. Caddock's defense was stubborn and he cleverly thwarted Joe's efforts. The muscles stood out on Caddock's back as he turned all his power against Stecher's grips. Then suddenly with a mighty twist Caddock eeled his way out of Joe's grasp and spun himself up on his feet. Cheers for Caddock rolled through the Garden.

Excitement ran high when Stecher, squatted on one knee, catapulted Caddock over his head. Earl was hurled all the way across the ring and landed right side up. Caddock upset Stecher with a body grip and tried for a half nelson. Stecher squatted on the floor like a Buddhist idol, and it wasn't long before he was on his feet with a strong half nelson hold on Caddock's arm. Earl was too slippery for him and got away.

After forty-five minutes of wrestling the exertion was telling on both men. Perspiration was dripping from their foreheads and their backs glistened like shining metal in the glare of the artificial sunlight.

The Garden rocked with enthusiasm when Stecher got Caddock on the canvas and tried to work his famous scissor hold. His long, lanky legs began to wind around Caddock like a grapevine. Stecher began to apply all his power, but Caddock's defense was brilliant and he fairly fought his way to his feet with a whirling effort. Caddock got a great cheer when he came up safely.

Stecher's Strength Seems Greater.

Stecher was playing a safe game all the time. He was cool and cautious and seemed to stand up better under the strain of the first hour. When Stecher tumbled Caddock over again and punished him for a while, trying the scissors, Earl called on a little more reserve power and came up red in the face and puffing a bit.

At the end of the first hour both men were on their feet. Caddock tore away from Stecher's grip and then rushed into him madly and bowled him over to the canvas. Stecher got up again before Earl could get a good clutch on him.

The first big thrill of the match came when Caddock got a deadly head hold on Stecher. Joe was proof against the viselike grip, for he tore his head away with a mighty jerk. Joe then lifted Caddock off the floor and sent him down with a thud. Again he tried for a half nelson and the body scissors. Caddock's defense was too powerful, and Joe's efforts were of no avail. Stecher's quick, catlike efforts to grasp Caddock's arm and twist him over failed, for Earl was alert and slippery.

Stecher was deadly calm. He made Caddock do most of the pushing and expend the greater effort. Joe was aggravitingly cool.

Caddock got the jump on him and again got the head lock. Still Stecher refused to get excited. While Caddock's face grew red in his effort to pinch Joe's head, the latter gradually pulled his head out of the vise. Then they went to the mat in a mad, scrambling melee of legs and arms. Stecher was after Caddock, but the exciting scrimmage ended when they both pounced up on their feet again.

A loud voice came out of the black darkness of the gallery: "Hey, Joe, I don't eat tomorrow if you don't win. Get busy."

As if obeying this entreaty, Joe got busy. He toppled Caddock over and got him in the power of the body scissors hold. The crowd came to life with a shout and there were roars of approval as Caddock brought all his strength into play and gained his freedom. Earl stubbornly refused to succumb to the best that Stecher had up to this time.

Caddock got a toe hold on Stecher and almost tossed him through the ropes after the match was an hour and a half old. Stecher got free and retaliated with a head hold. He had Earl's head under his arm and his arm bent like a band of steel. Caddock broke it and got away.

Grappling De Luxe.

This wrestling match hit the ceiling of sporting extravagance. The ringside box seats brought $22 and the cheapest perch in the top gallery was $2.20. It was grappling de luxe and showed that the sporting public is getting used to grand opera prices. There was a time way back when one could see a good wrestling bout for four bits, but that day has gone. The wrestling fans now roll up to the Garden in their limousines and many of the clubmen come in evening clothes. The novelty of seeing fashionably dressed women waving their arms and cheering at the grappling adonises has long passed. Women nowadays know just as much about Joe Stecher's weight and the color of his eyes as they know about new gowns.

They have taken motion pictures of about everything in the world, so there was no reason why they shouldn't take movies of this championship match. There were seven cameras shooting the grapplers, and the artificial sunlight beamed down from four giant lamps in the rafters. The strength of these lights was five million candle power.

The doors of the Garden were opened at 7 o'clock, but the crowd was late in arriving. After the top gallery was decorated with a dense fringe of $2.20 boys there was a lull at the box office, and then about 7:45 the jam started. As most of the high-priced tickets for the show had been sold in advance, the box holders didn't hurry through their dinners but came at their leisure. By 9 o'clock the Garden buzzed like a beehive and the spectators poured through the gates in droves.

Many of the city's legal lights, Judges and attorneys, financiers from Wall Street, brokers and well-dressed men who represent the bulwark of the business strength of the metropolis were grouped about the ringside.

Toronto to Train at Columbus.

TORONTO, Jan. 30.—Training quarters for the Toronto baseball team of the International League have been arranged at Columbus, Ga., it was announced here today.

Figures Showing How Caddock and Stecher Compare in Size

Stecher.		Caddock.
6 ft. 1¼ in.	Height	5 ft. 10½ in.
208 pounds	Weight	186 pounds
79½ inches	Reach	75½ inches
17 inches	Neck	17 inches
43 inches	Chest (normal)	40 inches
47½ inches	Chest (exp'd)	44 inches
35 inches	Waist	33 inches
25 inches	Thigh	24 inches
16½ inches	Calf	16 inches
11 inches	Ankle	11 inches
13 inches	Upper arm	13 inches
12¾ inches	Forearm	13 inches
7½ inches	Wrist	7½ inches
25 years	Age	28 years

M'ANDLESS SCORES 300 IN 11 INNINGS

Champion Averages 27 3-11 in Defeating Clarkson in Amateur Billiard Tourney.

EASTERN CLASS A 18.2 BALKLINE STANDING.

Player.	W.	L.	H.A.	H.R.
D. McAndless, Jr.	3	0	27 3-11	122
F. S. Appleby	3	0	11 2-27	50
E. W. Gardner	3	0	7 1-2	46
J. H. Clarkson	0	3	9 21-27	77
P. Trumph	0	3	8 1-16	47
E. T. Appleby	0	3	7 30-32	59

Showing delicacy of stroke, accuracy of execution, and perfection of position play, David McAndless, the national champion, last night disclosed some of the best balkline billiards ever shown by an amateur in this city. Playing in the Eastern Class A 18.2 tournament, under the auspices of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players, at the Amateur Billiard Club of New York, McAndless easily defeated T. Henry Clarkson by a score of 300 to 84. In so doing the winner averaged 27 3-11 and made high runs of 114, 68, and 59. The loser averaged 7 7-11, and his best runs were 57 and 16.

The Appleby brothers met in the afternoon match, Francis defeating Edgar by a score of 300 to 254. The cue rivalry between these two Columbia students has always been of the keenest, but never has it been more manifest than in this match. Both were too anxious, and, as a result, during the early innings neither was able to do himself justice. Afterward they played much better billiards.

The score by innings:

F. S. Appleby—2 2 0 0 0 22 4 0 20 12 10 5 13 16 1 0 15 5 45 0 5 2 0 0 38 0 3 5 19 31 12 5 8. Total, 300. Average, 9 3-33. high run, 45.

E. T. Appleby—1 38 1 0 9 0 0 0 8 0 59 20 0 5 8 32 14 0 0 14 1 1 2 0 0 6 1 5 2 0 13 13. Total, 254. Average, 7 30-32. High run, 59.

McAndless—2 0 12 1 59 3 68 1 0 114 40. Total, 300. Average, 27 3-11; high run, 114.

Clarkson—4 0 2 16 0 57 0 2 0 3 0. Total, 84. Average, 7 7-11. High run, 57.

KIRKBY WINS BY A POINT.

Defeats Lawlor, 100 to 99, in National Pocket Billiard Tourney.

NATIONAL POCKET BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

Player.	W.	L.	H.R.	P.C.
M. Hughes	5	0	20	1000
E. Kirby	4	0	19	1000
J. McCabe	3	1	28	.750
C. Wood	2	2	22	.500
J. Lawlor	2	3	17	.400
W. Herbert	2	3	20	.400
C. Fulton	0	4	12	.000
A. Simel	0	5	14	.000

Edward Kirby, the national champion, won his match in the American Amateur Billiard Association's national championship pocket billiard tournament at John Doyle's Academy last night by one point. He defeated Thomas Lawlor by 100 to 99. In the afternoon Courtney Wood defeated Charles Fulton, 100 to 68. The scores by frames:

Kirby—8 8 13 10 0 7 5 7 9 0 5 4 14. Total—100. High run—17. Scratches—2.

Lawlor—6 6 1 4 7 9 7 5 14 9 10 0. Total—99. High run—15. Scratches—7.

Wood—6 8 5 14 14 14 10 12 5 0 4 3. Total—100. High run—20. Scratches—5.

Fulton—8 6 9 0 0 0 4 2 9 14 10 1. Total—68. High run—12. Scratches—5.

SHONGOOD AND TILT WIN.

Score Victories in New York State Pocket Billiard Tourney.

NEW YORK STATE POCKET BILLIARD STANDING.

Player.	W.	L.	H.R.	P.C.
E. F. Raynolds	4	0	28	1000
J. J. Maloney	3	0	15	1000
J. Ahearn	3	2	14	.600
W. A. Tilt	2	2	19	.500
E. Hurd	2	3	25	.400
C. Shongood	2	3	25	.400
S. B. Burdett	1	4	23	.200
H. Foss	1	4	11	.200

Two games were played in the New York State championship pocket billiard tournament at the Rational Recreation Academy in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon and last night. In the first match Charley Shongood defeated Humboldt Foss, 100 to 82, and later William A. Tilt defeated Schuyler B. Burdett, 100 to 93. The scores by frames:

Shongood—9, 13, 8, 10, 9, 7, 8, 3, 10, 7, 10, 1, 5, 5—total, 100. High run, 14; scratches, 5.

Foss—5, 1, 6, 4, 5, 7, 6, 11, 4, 7, 4, 13, 9, 2—total, 82. High run, 13; scratches, 2.

Tilt—12, 7, 13, 8, 5, 12, 3, 5, 3, 2, 7, 9, 2, 12, 2—total, 100. High run, 13; scratches, 2.

Burdett—2, 7, 1, 6, 9, 2, 11, 9, 11, 12, 7, 5, 12, 2—total, 93. High run, 12; scratches, 3.

HAVANA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Five and a half furlongs; three-year-olds; claiming; purse, $600. *Mineral 97 pounds, *Virgie Lee 98, *Plain Heather 99, *Superior 100, Babylonian 104, Sherry 104, Director James 104, Our Maid 104, Rockaire 104, Hot Foot 110, Sport Feeney 115.

SECOND RACE—Five and a half furlongs; three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse, $600. *Pomerene 102 pounds, *Unwise Child 103, *Little Nephew 105, Colonel Harrison 110, Helen Atkin 112, Nepe 114, Herder 114.

THIRD RACE—Six furlongs; three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse, $600. *Enos 104 pounds, *Yorkville 104, *Felicidad 104, Blanche Donalton 107, Kilkenny 109, Baladin 109, Beverly James 109, Royalty 109, Bulger 112.

FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs; three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse, $600. *Burlingame 99 pounds, *Goldstone 102, *Manganese 102, Fickle Fancy 105, White Crown 107, Legacy 107, Thornbloom 110.

FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs; for four-year-olds; claiming; purse, $600. *Red 99 pounds, *Ambassador 111, 100, *Acclamation 102, Little Ed 103, Roundel 103, *Precious Jewel 106, Top Rung 106, Lady Langden 108, Foster Embry 110, Buster Clark 110.

SIXTH RACE—Bermuda Handicap; one mile; for three-year-olds and upward; purse, $800. Black Prince 92 pounds, Jellison 98, Don Thrush 98, Freemantle 98, Scotch Verdict 104, Legal 106, Buford 112, Bally 113.

SEVENTH RACE—Mile and fifty yards; for four-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse, $500. *Miss Sweep 100 pounds, *Hope 100, *Sea Beach 102, *Jack Dawson 102, *Parable 103, Pollyanna 108, Egmont 110, Yenghee 110, Duke of Shelby 110.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

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TAILOR MAID HANDS PLAYERS A SHOCK

Neglected 10 to 1 Shot Romps Home to Easy Victory in New Orleans Feature.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 30.—G. W. Atkinson's inconsistent Tailor Maid, which has plenty of speed but runs as the fancy moves her, took a notion to do her best today and splashed over a sloppy track at the Fair Grounds to a ridiculously easy victory in the Dolly Handicap, at a mile, for fillies and mares. She fairly made a show of her company, defeating Dottie Vandiver by eight lengths, and romped home a more or less neglected 10 to 1 shot.

This was the heaviest shock delivered to the players all day, though other long shots found their way to the wire first in other races and altogether upset form for the day. The crowd which turned out despite the rain was prepared for some surprises in the results, but the defeat of Dottie Vandiver had not been calculated on. At home on the sloppy track, she appeared to be the most certain winner of the day and was played down to 7 to 5 against Madge F. and My Dear, both of which commanded considerabie attention.

Scant attention was paid to Tailor Maid, chiefly because of the miserable race she ran the last time she appeared under silks here. On that occasion she finished last in a field of seven, fifteen lengths back of Bullet Proof, the winner. As that race was run over a heavy track, the fact that the course suited her today did not gain much of a following for her.

The race at all times was a contest between Tailor Maid and Dottie Vandiver, and the buckers of the favorite did not lose hope until the pair entered the stretch. Tailor Maid went to the front with a rush as the barrier went up and led Dottie by slightly more than a length all through the back stretch. However, at the far turn Dottie began to move up and appeared a likely winner. Jockey Wida gave Tailor Maid a lash with the whip, and the daughter of Fair Play fairly leaped away from her rival. In less than one hundred yards Dottie had been raced to pieces trying to follow the pace, and when she tired Tailor Maid continued to the end to win by as much as her jockey pleased. Dottie had little competition for the place, as she beat Madge F. by six lengths, the latter making a game effort in the stretch. Cobalt Lass proved once more that the distance was too great for her. She was in third position for five furlongs, but tired badly entering the stretch and dropped back to last.

The second race, a six-furlong dash, while bringing out a field of cheap horses, as was indicated by the fact that it was for maidens, was notable chiefly for the fact that the victory was won by Le Balafre, a four-year-old gray gelding which was seen frequently on the big circuits last year. Le Balafre had probably come close to victory more times without achieving it than any other of the selling platers in the country. On several occasions when it seemed he could not lose he was the victim of circumstances which caused his defeat.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE—For two-year-old maidens; purse, $700; three furlongs. Aunt Deda, 99 (Stack), 3 to 1, 4 to 5, and 2 to 5, first; Alcatraz, 112 (Buxton), 8 to 5, 7 to 10, and 1 to 3, second; Tenlte, 114 (Ambrose), 4 to 5, 6 to 5, and 1 to 2, third. Time—0:38. Tutt, Hazel W., Frank Moody, and Coombs also ran.

SECOND RACE—For maidens three years old and upward; purse, $700; six furlongs. Le Balafre, 110 (Wright), 15 to 1, 6 to 1, and 3 to 1, first; Huron II., 114 (Wida), 3 to 1, 6 to 5, and 3 to 5, second; Riddle, 99 (Stack), 30 to 1, 12 to 1, and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:20 2-5. Columbia Turn, Jim Dudley, Rappahannock, Charming, Triomphant, Nanette Flack, Brookland, Mitchell May, and Dr. Cretcler also ran.

THIRD RACE—For four-year-olds and upward; purse, $700; six furlongs. Bonstelle, 105 (Stack), 6 to 1, 5 to 2, and 6 to 5, first; Hadrian II., 110 (Wright), 7 to 10, 6 to 5, and 3 to 5, second; General, 111 (Rodriguez), 15 to 1, 3 to 1, and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:19 1-5. Redland, Paul Connelly, Poultney, Kulturr, Comacho, Alex Getz, and Prophecy also ran.

FOURTH RACE—The Dolly Handicap; for fillies and mares three years old and upward; purse, $1,000; one mile. Tailor Maid, 101 (Wida), 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 7 to 5, first; Dottie Vandiver, 106 (Pierce), 7 to 5, 3 to 5, and 1 to 4, second; Madge F., 113 (Robinson), 9 to 2, 2 to 1, and even, third. Time—1:47. My Dear, Antoinette, Eulogy, and Cobalt Lass also ran.

FIFTH RACE—For three-year-olds; purse, $800; one mile. Fleer, 95 (Wida), 18 to 5, 7 to 5, and 7 to 10, first; Bobby Allen, 106 (Buxton), 4 to 1, 7 to 5, and 7 to 10, second; Golden Dawn, 87 (Sullivan), 4 to 1, 8 to 5, and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:49. Jim Hastings, Wallick, Dolph, Pindar, Heavy Weapon, and Swirl also ran.

SIXTH RACE—For four-year-olds and upward; purse, $700; one mile and an eighth. Plenty, 103 (Bryson), 7 to 2, 6 to 5, and 3 to 5, first; Bonhart, 112 (Burke), 7 to 5, 1 to 2, and out, second; Captain Hodge, 107 (Zoeller), 18 to 5, 9 to 5, and 3 to 5, third. Time—2:02 4-5. El Rey, Pit, and Rookery also ran.

SEVENTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; purse, $700; one mile and a sixteenth. Pilsen, 111 (Pierce), 8 to 5, 7 to 10, and 1 to 3, first; Caballo, 111 (Zoeller), 7 to 1, 5 to 2, and 6 to 5, second; Semper Stalwart, 106 (Wida), 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:55 3-5. Pluviada, Baby Girl, and Prunes also ran.

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PANHANDLER IS WINNER.

Favorite Captures First Race at Havana in Spite of Poor Ride.

HAVANA, Cuba, Jan. 30.—Breaking slowly and poorly handled throughout the three furlongs, Panhandler, a son of Peter Pan—Adroit, stamped himself to be a game youngster when he got up to win the first race in a terrific drive this afternoon. He was the favorite and should have won easily, but Gargan gave him a poor ride, permitting the colt to run all over the track in the first furlong. He closed with a rush, however, and won by a nose, with Little Pointer second, a nose in front of Dorothy. The three furlongs were run over a very bad track in 37 4-5.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE—Two-year-olds; three furlongs; purse $600. Panhandler, 112 pounds (Gargan), even, 2 to 5, and 1 to 5, first; Little Pionter, 113 (Corey), 5 to 2, even, and 1 to 2, second; Dorothy, 109 (Murray), 2 to 1, 4 to 5, and 2 to 5, third. Time—0:37 4-5. Wishing, Felix M., and Bloomington also ran.

SECOND RACE—Four-year-olds and upward; claiming; five and one-half furlongs; purse $600. Iron Boy, 107 pounds (Corey), 3 to 1, 6 to 5, and 3 to 5, first; Clip, 104 (Carmody), 4 to 1, 8 to 5, and 4 to 5, second; D. O. Girl, 103 (Taylor), 6 to 1, 5 to 2, and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:10 4-5. Slippery Silver, Acclamation, Sophia K, Flying Dart, Venetian Boy, Frederick Miller, and Uranium also ran.

THIRD RACE—Three-year-olds and upward; claiming; five and one-half furlongs; purse $600. Whippoorwill, 108 pounds (Murray), 6 to 1, 5 to 2, and 6 to 5, first; Twenty Seven, 113 (Jarrell), 7 to 1, 3 to 1, and 8 to 5, second; Exempted, 107 (Mountain), 7 to 2, 7 to 5, and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:10 4-5. Baby Bonds, Lady Langden, Will Soon, Applejack, and Galaway also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Four-year-olds and upward; claiming; five and one-half furlongs; purse $600. Blanca, 106 pounds (H. Garner), 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 8 to 5, first; Bulger, 114 (Crump), 7 to 1, 5 to 2, and 6 to 5, second; Ambassador, 111 (Atkinson), 12 to 1, 5 to 1, and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:10. First Pullet, Marty Lou, Hasty Cora, Quin, and Peaceful Star also ran.

SIXTH RACE—Four-year-olds and upward; claiming; mile and fifty yards; purse $600. Jim W. Klein, 113 pounds (Kederis), 8 to 5, 4 to 5, and 2 to 5, first; Attorney Muir, 105 (Tryon), 3 to 1, 6 to 5, and 3 to 5, second; Fairly, 108 (Gargan), 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:48 1-5. Egmont, Marys Magneto, Buster Clark, Unar, O'Malley, Hands Off, Ned Milleybright, and Woodthrush also ran.

NEW ORLEANS ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Purse $700; for two-year-olds; three furlongs. Whippet 115, Joe Tag 115, John S. Reardon 112, Buddie Kean 107, Mary Head 104, Lotaspeed 104.

SECOND RACE—Purse $700; claiming; for three-year-olds; six furlongs. *Doctor Zab 100, *Onico 100, Thunderbird 95, John J. Casey 108, Mar Tom 110, Short Change 96, Christle 110, Langdon 110, Peggy C. 95, *I Am First 85, *Rounding Through 85, George Washington 110. Also eligible. *Harry Rudder 103, Blaize 114, Kulter 110, James F. Cummings 110.

THIRD RACE—Purse $700; claiming; for four-year-olds; one mile and an eighth. Prunes 114, Aldebaran 114, *Jack Reeves 112, Sadin 111, Aztec 109, Doctor Creigler 108, Ben Hampson 108, *Sky Pilot 103, *Rookery 92, *Great Dolly 92, *Toadstool 96, *Williigan 96.

FOURTH RACE—Purse $800; Crescent City Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and an eighth. Slippery Elm 123, Chief 118, War Mask 117, Bolster 114, Woodtrap 110, Opportunity 109, Sands of Pleasure 108, Damask 107, Omond 107, Pictor 105, Douglas S., 104, Soldat de Verdun 102, Tantallus 101, Tailor Maid 108, General Glenn 93, Tippe Sahib 107.

FIFTH RACE—Purse $800; Premier claiming purse; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Woodstone 110, Game Cock 108, *Quito 105, *Franklin 103, *Bulletproof 102, Who Cares 99, *Cerinus 99, *St. Germain 96, *Juanita 3d 111.

SIXTH RACE—Purse $800; claiming; for four-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. *Wadsworths Last 112, Queen Blonde 111, Glass Tol 107, *King Neptune 106, *Green Mint 104, Iwin Iwin 103, Astraea 100, Toddler 99.

SEVENTH RACE—Purse $700; claiming; for four-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Courcelles 111, General Byng 110, Mayor Galvin 110, Bogart 112, Yodeles 109, *Tomacho 104, *Baby Sister 99.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Weather raining; track sloppy.

Bush Joins New York A. C.

Another athlete was added to the roster of the New York A. C. yesterday, when Denzil S. Bush applied for a transfer of his A. A. U. registration from the East Orange H. S. to the Mercury Foot organization. In another application for a transfer of registration, Andy Craw returned to the Brooklyn A. A., from which organization he resigned several weeks ago.

SWIMMING TITLE IS DE WITT CLINTON'S

Felenstein's Final Plunge Wins P. S. A. L. Laurels—Flushing in Second Place.

Henry Felenstein, De Witt Clinton High School plunger, brought victory to the Red and Black swimming team last night in the annual high schools indoor swimming championship meet held under the auspices of the Public Schools Athletic League in the C. C. N. Y. pool. Felenstein, with a victory in his specialty, gave the West Fifty-ninth Street schoolboys the winning total of 15 points, two in excess of the total compiled by the aquatic athletes of Flushing H. S. Boys' H. S. finished third with 10 points and Manual Training H. S. was fourth with 9.

Cornell Braisted of the Boys' H. S. was the leading individual competitor, carrying off two titles and scoring all of the 10 points which enabled his team to finish third. Braisted won his first title in the 50-yard swim, in which he spurted after the last kick-off and finished a touch ahead of J. Arnold of Manual Training H. S., in 0:28 3-5. In the 100-yard race Braisted again scored by the slim margin of a touch, this time after a nip-and-tuck duel with W. Sherm of Flushing H. S. The time for t race was 1:04.

J. W. Hall, De Witt Clinton H. who swam within one-fifth of a seco of the scholastic record in the 220-ya qualifying trial Thursday, captured t title at this distance without be forced to extend himself.

The summaries:

800-Foot Relay Swim—Won by Flushing S. (A. Brown, H. Lindholm, W. Sherm and S. Knebel); Manual Training H. (C. Wingebach, W. Shaw, H. Foote, J. Arnold), second; Erasmus Hall H. (J. Tompkins, C. Gardiner, B. Rosetti, H. McMullen), third; De Witt Clinton S. (C. Meirowitz, P. Wacher, W. Tayl and G. Lucas), fourth. Time—2:46 2-5.

220-Yard Swim—Won by J. W. Hall, De W Clinton H. S.; S. Knebel, Flushing H. second; A. Brown, Flushing H. S., thi Robert Fitzgibbons, De Witt Clinton H. fourth. Time—2:48 1-5.

Fancy Diving Contest—Won by E. Schiss Commercial H. S., page 5, with 57 points; Meylan, Townsend Harris Hall S., place 5, with 56 1-; Whitehead, gart, Townsend Harris Hall H. S., place third; Taylor, De Witt Clinton H. S., pla 12, fourth.

50-Yard Swim—Won by C. Braisted, Boys' S.; J. Arnold, Manual Training H. S., se ond; H. McMullen, Erasmus Hall H. third. Time—0:28 3-5. Seitz, Boys' H. disqualified for interfering with Braiste

100-Yard Swim—Won by C. Braisted, Boys' H. S.; W. Sherman, Flushing H. S., se ond; J. W. Hall, De Witt Clinton H. third; B. Rosetti, Erasmus Hall H. fourth. Time—1:04.

Plunge for Distance—Won by H. Felenstei De Witt Clinton H. S., with 66 feet; Marsans, Manual Training H. S., 64 f 6 inches, second; M. Loewy, Stuyvesa H. S., 62 feet, third; Oliphant, Text H. S., 54 feet 6 inches, fourth.

Point Score—De Witt Clinton H. S., Flushing H. S., 13; Boys' H. S., 10; Manu Training H. S., 9; Erasmus Hall H. 7; Commercial H. S., 5; Townsend Harr Hall H. S., 5; Stuyvesant H. S., 2; Textil H. S., 1.

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Coat, waistcoat and knickers—or coat, waistcoat, knickers and extra long trousers—for Skating in Winter and the Links in Summer.

Of imported and domestic tweeds and English Shetlands—tailored to assure smart lines and effect.

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$39.75

There are several good reasons why *now* is a particularly good time to buy a new overcoat:

First, the one you are wearing is doubtless beginning to show signs of age.

Second, a good coat is imperative in the rough weather we always have in February and March.

Third, a purchase now will start you off next Winter with your coat problem solved.

Fourth, a coat bought now is sure to

NEW YORK AND QUAKER CITY PAIRS WIN RACQUETS TILTS

GOULD AND WEAR WIN AT RACQUETS

Beat Roberts and Bromley in Straight Games—Pell and Mortimer Also Score.

PLAY FOR TITLE TODAY

Quakers to Meet New Yorkers in National Amateur Doubles Championship Match.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—Joseph W. Wear and Jay Gould, representing Philadelphia, and Clarence C. Pell and Stanley Mortimer of New York, will meet tomorrow at the Racquet Club to decide the national amateur racquets doubles championship. Today Wear and Gould defeated Cramer Roberts and Charles Bromley, also of the Racquet Club, in four straight games, while Pell and Mortimer eliminated Frederick Frelinghuysen and Robert F. Cutting of New York, only four games being necessary.

Wear is the present national doubles champion. With George H. Brooke he won the title in 1916 when the Philadelphians defeated Pell and Mortimer, the New Yorkers having won the championship the year before.

This is the first year that Wear and Gould have paired together and, while the New Yorkers have the advantage of having played a long time as a team and while Gould, who is the open court tennis champion of this country, is a comparatively newcomer at Racquets, the Racquet Club pair is expected to give the Gotham experts a very hard match of it tomorrow. While they are not the favorites, quite a number of the Racquets players would not be surprised to see them win the title.

watched the play today, both courts being in operation. Wear and Gould had a much easier time of it than was expected, as Roberts and Bromley had made a particularly fine showing the day before. Roberts, who learned racquets abroad, played a very fine game, but Bromley was off form and their teamwork at times was decidedly ragged. Wear and Gould surpassed in service and their teamwork is steadily improving. They scored early and often and the first game was over before Roberts and Bromley got going.

Gould and Wear kept up their fine work in the second game, and while there was an improvement in the play of Roberts and his partner, it was not enough to withstand the fine play of their opponents. The third game was easy for the doubles champion and his partner, and it looked like Roberts and Bromley were going to be beaten decisively. They managed to get going in the fourth game, and, while the final score, 16—14, showed the closeness of the game, Roberts and his partner were on the losing end.

The defeat of Frelinghuysen and Cutting by Pell and Mortimer did not prove a great surprise to the spectators, and the showing they made against the winners was not good enough to stop the onward rush of the former national champion.

The summaries:

Semi-Final Round—Joseph W. Wear and Jay Gould, Philadelphia Racquet Club, defeated Cramer Roberts and Charles Bromley, Philadelphia Racquet Club, 15—5, 15—9, 15—5; 16—14; Clarence C. Pell and Stanley Mortimer, New York, defeated Frederick Frelinghuysen and Robert S. Cutting, New York, 15—6, 15—7, 15—8, 15—8.

AMORY WINS GOLF TITLE.

Defeats Bingham in Final Round of Tournament at Palm Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 30.—Charles Amory of Boston is the new Lake Worth golf champion, having earned the title today in a match with Harry Payne Bingham of New York. Amory played in such fine form that the gallery was not surprised to see him come through with the victory.

The new champion had a medal score of 72. He was out in 35, against Bingham's 39. His card:

Out .....6 4 4 3 5 4 3 3 4—35
In .....3 4 4 5 4 4 4 3 6—37—72

Harold Vanderbilt, New York, was beaten in the second flight by Artimus Holmes, New York, also 2 up. M. A. Carroll, the medalist, had the satisfaction of winning the consolation in a walkover. He defeated Malcolm Stevenson, New York, 5 and 3.

The summaries:

First flight, Charles Amory, Myopia, defeated Harry Payne Bingham, New York, 2 up; Consolation, M. A. Carroll, Oshkosh, defeated Malcolm Stevens, New York, 5 and 3; second flight, Artimus Holmes, New York, defeated Harold Vanderbilt, New York, 2 up; third flight, M. L. Keith, Brockton, defeated W. Urbonhauer, Philadelphia, 4 and 2; fourth flight, H. N. Baruch, Portsmouth, defeated Frank Stein, Oshkosh, 4 and 2.

STEVENS WINS ANOTHER.

Hoboken Five Triumphs by 35 to 25 Over Worcester Tech.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 30.—The Stevens five continued its winning streak by defeating Worcester Tech here tonight in the fastest game seen here this season. Stevens showed superior floor work throughout and won 35 to 25. The first half ended 23 to 12 in Stevens' favor.

RUTGERS DEFEATS TEMPLE.

New Jersey Collegians Win Basket Ball Game by 39 to 30 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 30.—In a hard fought game Rutgers defeated the Temple College five of Philadelphia here tonight by the score of 39 to 30 on the Ballantine Gymnasium court. Tallaferro was again the mainstay of Rutgers. He tallied six baskets and five free throws.

BARNARD WINS CLOSE GAME.

Dwight School Loses at Basket Ball, 20 to 24, Despite Strong Rally.

Barnard School's basket ball team annexed its eighth victory of the season yesterday by defeating the Dwight School quintet in a closely contested game on the Barnard court by a score of 24 to 20. The Dwight lads, outplayed in the opening half, made a determined rally in the second half, but fell short of overcoming the Barnard lead. At the end of the first half Barnard was in front by 12 to 2.

Kilbane Signs for Bout.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 30.—Johnny Kilbane, featherweight champion of the world, has signed to meet Benny Valger of New York in an eight-round bout at Newark, N. J., on Feb. 16. Valger is to weigh 124 pounds at 3 o'clock. Kilbane will box at catch weights.

ATTEND TO FIRST SYMPTOMS

Business men are apt to neglect the first symptoms of bodily weakening. In the hustle of today they do not stop until Nature calls "Halt." Then it may be too late. Get a good physical instructor to rebuild your body. Your mind will be invigorated at the same time.

At Arthur McGovern's Gymnasium, 5 West 59th Street, latest appliances and the best ways of using them are at the disposal of debilitated men and women. Terms moderate. Telephone Columbus 2935-9160.—Advt.

Clergyman Gives $1,000 to Promote Dartmouth Boxing

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 30.—The gift of $1,000 by the Rev. John E. Johnson, '66, to promote boxing at Dartmouth was announced today. The fund will probably be used for prizes in the new sport, which at the present time is enjoying great popularity among the wearers of the Green. Mr. Johnson has made many various gifts to Dartmouth, mostly for the promotion of sports. He is the Honorary President of the Outing Club, which his benefactions have done much to promote.

RICHARDS DEFEATS STERN AT SQUASH

Takes Well-Played Match in Class B Tourney at Yale Club in Straight Games.

The Harvard Club squash tennis players, team champions of the Metropolitan League, Class A, asserted their supremacy yesterday in the Class B tournament for national individual honors at the Yale Club by placing three men, J. A. Richards, F. S. Whitlock and A. H. Tomes, in the round before the semi-finals. Yale, although seeing three of her entries defeated in the afternoon's play, still mangaed to keep two representatives in the draw, Stuyvesant Wainwright, who eliminated a clubmate in J. C. Tomlinson, Jr., and William Adams, Jr., who surprised the fans by a straight-game victory over E. C. Olds, the Princeton star.

This disposed of the last of the Tiger representatives, as L. J. Doyle was obliged to default to F. S. Seller of Montclair. The Columbia University Club supplied the remaining survivors in I. H. Cornell and F. W. Chambers, the latter scoring a highly creditable victory over the Crescent Athletic Club veteran, N. F. Torrance, in three games, scored at 15—8, 10—15 and 15—9.

The best squash tennis of the day was exhibited when J. A. Richards, the leader among the Harvard graduates, eliminated H. R. Stern, the man on whom Yale had pinned her greatest hopes for a title. The superiority of the Crimson racqueter was due chiefly to his astonishing ability to recover apparently safe kills. Throughout the two games of the match his defense was practically impregnable, and the hardest hitting of the Eli star availed him little.

The defeat of Olds by Adams was surprising, yet not entirely illogical, as the Yade man has been traveling at a fast pace of late, upsetting one opponent after another in the interclub matches. The opening game yesterday was set for extra points, with Adams showing a streak of fine all-around play which brought him the necessary five aces in quick order, without the allowance of another tally against him. In the second session the Eli player grew even stronger, and, while his work was never spectacular, he scored the points with great consistency, completing his victory at 15—11 in impressive style.

Torrence, who was unexpectedly eliminated by Chambers, suffered from a stiff muscle in the latter stages of their match, and this mishap slowed up the veteran considerably. After winning the second game at 15—10, he faded away in the rubber, and the decision went to Chambers at 15—9.

Whitlock had his hands full in disposing of Van Gerbig, who took the opening game by a score of 15—10, and might have won with a little more endurance. He tired rapidly after this success, however, and lost two in succession at 15—6 each.

Cornell, Wainwright, and Tomes all won handily in straight games, eliminating Roome, Tomlinson, and Mahon, respectively.

The summary:

Third Round—A. H. Tomes, Harvard, defeated R. V. Mahon, Columbia, 15—6, 15—9; F. W. Chambers, Columbia, defeated N. F. Torrance, Crescent, 15—8, 10—15, 15—9; F. S. Seller, Montclair, won from L. J. Doyle, Princeton, by default; J. A. Richards, Harvard, defeated H. R. Stern, Yale, 15—6, 15—12; F. S. Whitlock, Harvard, defeated B. Van Gerbig, Squash Club, 10—15, 15—6, 15—6; William Adams, Jr., Yale, defeated E. C. Olds, Princeton, 18—13, 15—11; I. H. Cornell, Columbia, defeated R. Roome, Yale, 15—10, 15—7; Stuyvesant Wainwright, Yale, defeated J. C. Tomlinson, Jr., Yale, 15—8, 15—9.

NEW TENNIS SCORING PLAN.

Radical Proposal to be Considered by U. S. N. L. T. A. Next Friday.

Officials of the Metropolitan Association have framed a substitute scoring rule which will be offered at the annual meeting of the National Lawn Tennis Association next Friday. Their suggestion is to be specifically applied to handicaps, and it is admitted by James W. Mersereau of the University Heights Club, who had considerable to do with framing the rule proposed, that it completely changes the game.

According to the new plan the points are to be tallied 1;—2—3, as provided by the Rules Revision Committee. At the tally of every fifth point the service changes. The competitors change courts, sides of the net, after the fifth, fifteenth, twenty-fifth, and so on, points. The player counting 30 points wins the set. No player may win a set unless he has actually tallied a total of 30 points, no matter what his handicap odds may be.

It is provided that the opposing player must begin the service in each set. In other words, if A needs only one point to win his set and scores it, then B begins the service for the following set without regard to the previous arrangement for the change of service after every five points. J. Harry Steinkampf, Royal D. Richie, Ralph L. Baggs and others devoted considerable time to working out this problem, and it is their belief that it will be successful if adopted.

Another substitute for the foot-fault rule was framed. It is in its general wording similar to the rule proposed by the Revision Committee with the exception that it provides that the "server must keep one foot constantly on the ground until the service is delivered." By this method the sprinting start for the net, so feared by Bob Wrenn and George Adee, is positively eliminated.

OPPOSE NEW TENNIS RULES.

Philadelphia District Takes Stand Against Changes.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30. — The Philadelphia District Lawn Tennis Association at its annual meeting tonight went on record against the proposed changes in lawn tennis playing rules, particularly those relating to scoring.

The association also decided to apply to the national body for permission to organize a Middle States District Lawn Tennis Association, to embrace all territory from Trenton, N. J., to Pittsburgh, Pa. Delegates from the Philadelphia body will support Joseph M. Jennings, Philadelphia, for Treasurer of the national organization.

DR. HAWKES TENNIS VICTOR.

Advances In One-Sided Match In Heights Casino Tourney.

Dr. Forbes Hawkes, the veteran tennis player of the Brooklyn Heights Casino, moved one step nearer to the Class B indoor championship of the club yesterday afternoon, when he defeated Edward Sperry in the fourth round by the one-sided score of 6—1, 6—0. In the only other match of the day, R. W. Gilmore won from George Bacon at 6—2, 6—3.

INJUNCTION IN MAYS CASE IS CONTINUED

Yankees Gain Another Victory in Legal Proceedings Against Ban Johnson.

The Yankees won another victory in the prolonged legal proceedings resulting from the Carl Mays controversy yesterday when the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court declined to set aside the preliminary injunction in favor of the New York Baseball Club against President Ban Johnson of the American League, and also the St. Louis and Cleveland clubs. The injunction was granted by Justice Wagner, restraining the defendants from interfering with Carl Mays as a pitcher for the Yankees.

The decision handed down yesterday is in answer to the appeal taken by the defendants to have the injunction set aside. The Court took action without expressing any opinion on the merits of the controversy, giving leave to the defendants to move to vacate the temporary injunction if the New York club should fail promptly to move the case for trial.

Counsel for the New York club yesterday stated that they desired to bring the case to trial as soon as possible for a permanent injunction. Attorney Charles H. Tuttle, for the Yankees, told the Court at the appeal proceedings that it was the desire of the plaintiff to have the case tried if possible before the opening of the baseball season in the Spring. It is believed that the case will be heard some time in March.

Herb Thormahlen, Manager Huggins's best left-handed pitcher, walked into the club offices yesterday and signed his contract for next season. Thormahlen came smiling out of the conference with Huggins, so it is taken for granted that he went back to his domicile in Jersey City pretty well satisfied. Thormahlen is impatient for the end of next month to roll around so that he can get into harness. He expects to have a fine season. Last year he won thirteen games and lost eight.

Colonel Huston announced yesterday that the insurgent members of the American League, New York, Boston, and Chicago, would surely attend the joint meeting of the American and National Leagues in Chicago on Feb. 11. The three club owners are still undecided whether or not to attend the meeting of the American League which President Ban Johnson will call for Chicago on Feb. 10.

FOLWELL OUSTED IS REPORT

Coach Helsman of Georgia Tech May Succeed Him at Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 30.—The days of Bob Folwell as coach of the University of Pennsylvania football team are over, it is understood, and John W. Heisman, coach of Georgia Tech, will succeed him if the University Council on Athletics follows the recommendations of the Football Committee which met today.

No official announcement was given out, it being the policy of the Football Committee to follow secrecy in its efforts which have been under way for some time to oust Folwell. Every endeavor was made to conceal even the fact that Heisman had arrived in this city from Atlanta.

It is understood Heisman attended a secret meeting of the Football Committee while Folwell came from his home at Mullica Hill, N. J., to wait all day unappraised of his possible fate.

The action of the Football Committee indicates that Heisman is to be named, despite the clamor of the student body in favor of Folwell and over the strong opposition of Captain Hopper of the 1920 team and Edwin H. Vare, Jr., manager, both of whom are strong Folwell supporters. Both of these are members of the Football Committee, but constitute a minority, the other members being Earl Van Vliet, editor in chief of The Pennsylvanian, the student newspapers; Sydney Hutchinson and Wharton Sinkler, Chairman. Dr. John W. Adams, Chairman of the University Council on Athletics, who is automatically on the Football Committee, was not present.

WILDE TO BOX MASON.

Flyweights Matched for Title Bout in Toledo in February.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 30.—Jimmy Wilde, the British champion, and Frankie Mason of Fort Wayne, Ind., have been matched for a twelve-round bout in Toledo the latter part of February for the flyweight championship of the world, according to a telegram received late this afternoon from Ad Thacher, who went to Milwaukee several days ago to obtain the signature of Wilde's manager to a contract.

AMERICA WON'T JOIN BOXING CONCLAVE

Board of Control Objects to Scheme of Representation in International Union.

Adopting the attitude that the rules of the proposed union militate against fair representation in proportion to the boxing activities of the countries involved, the Army, Navy and Civilian Board of Boxing Control has notified European boxing officials supporting the coming meeting of the International Boxing Union that this country will not be represented at the conclave to be held in Paris Feb. 5. Adam Empie, Secretary of the Boxing Board, made this disclosure yesterday, and at the same time divulged the contents of a cablegram sent to the headquarters of the International Boxing Union in Paris by Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, President of the Army, Navy and Civilian Board of Boxing Control.

Secretary Empie's statement, with the cablegram sent by President Biddle, follows:

"America will not be represented on Feb. 5 next in Paris at the meeting of the body called The International Boxing Union, the organization which aims at securing the absolute control of boxing throughout the world. A representative of this board was invited to attend, but, after considering Article I. of the laws of its constitution, which the promoters of the union framed in France, it was deemed inadvisable to take any part in the proposed conference. The article in question reads as follows:

"Art. I.—An International Federal of Professional Boxing is constituted under the name of the International Boxing Union, between the bodies formed in the different nations, with the object of ruling the profession sport of English boxing. These bodies, in the proportion of one for each nation, declare to adhere to the hereafter statutes.'

"On this basis the voting would entitle each of the following countries, Switzerland, Argentina, Norway, Holland, Italy, Belgium and Greece, in some of which countries boxing is almost unknown, to an equal voice with America in the framing of rules and regulations for the control of boxing throughout the world. Alignment of the votes of any two or more of these countries with the votes of France would enable the country to force the adoption of the French code of rules which have been recently framed, and the provisions of which are, in the opinion of those most competent to judge, quite impracticable. This board has decided to manifest its disapproval by non-attendance rather than lend countenance to an organization which gives 75 per cent. of the voting power to countries which aggregate only 5 per cent. of the world's boxing."

The following cable has been dispatched:

"International Boxing Union, 24 Boulevard Poissonnière Paris.

"Replying to and thanking you for your invitation to this board to attend the Congress in Paris, Feb. 5, I regret to inform you that this board does not feel justified in sending a representative. This decision is based on Article I. of the laws drafted by you for the control of boxing throughout the world. That article declares that members of the proposed union shall have one vote for each country which is represented. America, having five world's champions, is equitably entitled to more than a voting equality with Switzerland, Argentina, Norway, Holland, Italy, Belgium, Greece and other countries where boxing is almost non-existent. This board has no desire to dictate terms for the formation of an international union, but it cannot support an organization which awards 75 per cent. of the voting power to countries which aggregate only 5 per cent. of the world's boxing. An association, in the framing of the constitution of which the two greatest boxing countries have had no voice, is foredoomed to failure. We suggest the formation of a new body on equitable basis. Conventions might be held in France or elsewhere, but headquarters should be in one or other of the two great centres of world's boxing activity—London or New York.

"ANTHONY J. DREXEL BIDDLE,
"President, Army, Navy and Civilian Board of Boxing Control."

JACK FROST GETS ANOTHER.

Wins Fourth Leg on O'Brien Cup Over Long Branch Ice.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 30.—In a field of eight starters, Captain James M. O'Brien's speedy yacht Jack Frost won another leg today on the O'Brien cup, the fourth for the season. The Imp has two legs and the Hazel L. one.

The Jack Frost and the Imp led the fleet, the former crossing the home stake in a fifteen-mile chase thirty seconds in the lead. Captains Buxton and Duryee sailed the winner. The ice was soft and slow time was made. Other starters were the X. L. N. C., Mimattl, Hazel L., Princeton, Drub and Sweet Dandie.

LAKE-LAUX TEAM WINS.

Captures 25-Mile Bicycle Race in 13th Regiment Armory.

Al Lake, New York A. C. cyclist, and Fred Laux, New England Wheelmen, riding as the New York-New England team, captured the twenty-five-mile bicycle race held last night under the auspices of the Fifth Company, C. A. C., in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn. This combination fininshed with the low winning total of 19 points in 1:09:48 1-5. Jerry Nunziata and Anthony Attardi, the Unoin Sportive Italiana combination, finished second with 22 markers, and Walter Stein, New York A. C., and Lawrence Gaffney, Shipyards A. A., the 13th-39th team, with 25 tallies.

The race was decided on a point system, tallies being distributed according to position in a series of eights sprints. These speed bursts were held at the fifth, seventh, tenth, twelfth, fifteenth, and twenty-five miles.

In addition to the twenty-five-mile race a one-mile invitation bicycle race and a sack race and 440-yard handicap run were held. The one-mile bicycle race was won by E. C. Bendi of the Union Sportiva Italiana in 0:2:33 4-5. Jack Sellers, national indoor middle-distance champion, captured the sack race, which was closed to members of the Fifth Company, and the 440-yard handicap run, also closed to members of the Fifth Company, went to Louis Windmuller, a back-marker. Windmuller raced to victory in 54 2-5 seconds.

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After a bath with Cuticura Soap and hot water, there is nothing more soothing and cooling to delicate little skins than to dust with Cuticura Talcum, especially if skin is heated or irritated.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 6 M, Malden, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

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MAN'S CLOSEST FRIEND

"first!"

At these and scores of other equally smart places, Fatima leads:

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The Breakers

Philadelphia
Ritz-Carlton
Bellevue-Stratford

Washington
The Capitol Building

West Point
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Because "just enough Turkish"

FATIMA
A Sensible Cigarette

A Cap reduces the High Cost of Overhead

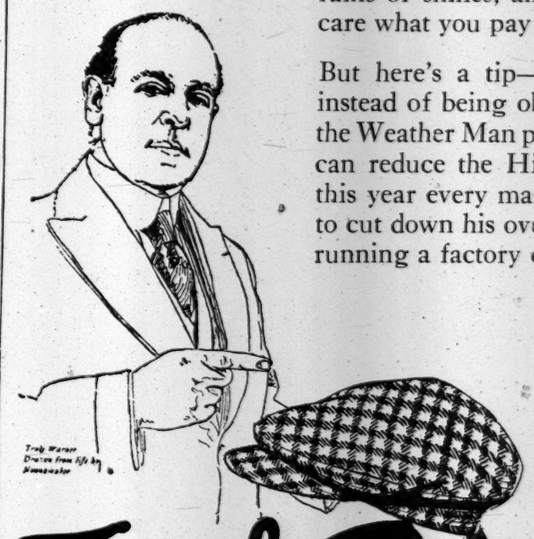
THIS year Young America will be crowned with a cap. I don't know where this sensible style started—but it's here. The best part of it is that by wearing a cap you can save money and be stylish at the same time. It usually costs money to keep up with the Joneses. I anticipated an unprecedented style demand for caps this Winter—that's why I plunged in woolens this Spring. I cleaned out the mills. Now, I've got the goods for about half the price that the same cap will cost you anywhere else. If I had to go into the market today, I'd have to charge you as much as the other fellow.

I've got English Tweeds, Homespuns, Cheviots, Invisible Plaids, Over-Plaids, and Shepherd Plaids, Mixtures and Plain Effects, every piece all-wool and all made up in one-piece tops in English and domestic styles, full and medium shapes, with and without inner bands.

This represents the most wonderful assortment of unusual values in caps in all kinds of patterns, styles, shapes, colors and fabrics that have ever been collected in any hat store in this country.

Every man needs a cap for the occasion, just as much as a soft hat or a derby. Of course, every man doesn't play golf, or ride on the rear seat of an open jitney in the Winter. But all of us go to work, whether it rains or shines, and the Weather Man doesn't care what you pay for a hat.

But here's a tip—if you can pull on a cap instead of being obliged to put on a hat when the Weather Man puts up the Storm Signals, you can reduce the High Cost of Overhead—and this year every man who wears a hat is trying to cut down his overhead expense, whether he's running a factory or running a flat.



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BRAINARD FINED $1,000 IN BOOK CASE

Harper & Brothers Mulcted in Similar Amount for Publishing "Madeleine."

APPEALS WILL BE TAKEN

Counsel Suggests a Board of Censors to Pass on the Morality of Books.

The corporation of Harper & Brothers and its President and Treasurer, Clinton Tyler Brainard, were each fined $1,000 in Special Sessions yesterday on the charge of violating Section 1141 of the penal law, which relates to publication of objectionable matter. The alternative of three months in the workhouse was made a part of Mr. Brainard's sentence. Ex-Supreme Court Justice Francis M. Scott, attorney for Mr. Brainard, immediately paid the amount, but under protest and gave notice of appeal. A similar settlement of the case against Harper & Brothers was made by its attorney, John Larkin.

Justices Voorhees, Herrman, and McInerney announced the conviction a week ago. It was based on the complaint and charge made by John S. Sumner, Secretary of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, who asserted that the publication by Harper & Brothers of a book entitled "Madeleine," purporting to be an autobiography, was unfit for public circulation. Although Mr. Brainard protested that he was not personally responsible for the issuing of the book, which had been passed upon by a literary conference of the firm while he was in Europe, he was held to be technically responsible for it as head of the firm.

Attorneys for the defendants intimated in court yesterday that the censorship by the agent of the Society for the Suppression of Vice and the decision by City Magistrate Simpson, as well as that by the Justices of Special Sessions, would go before the higher courts for review and testimony by literary experts as a final analysis to determine the quality of the book.

Before the sentences were announced Mr. Scott suggested that all the circumstances and the character of Mr. Brainard and Harper & Brothers should be taken into consideration. The publication of the book was accidental, said he, and as soon as it was called to the attention of the firm the book was withdrawn from sale.

On behalf of Harper & Brothers its attorney, John Larkin, told the court that the story of the book had first reached the firm from an anonymous author.

"The book was submitted to Judge Lindsey of Denver, Col., to Judge Baggott of the Domestic Relations Court of Ohio, to a librarian, a minister and to the chief medical officer of a branch of the Federal Medical Service in Chicago," asserted Mr. Larkin. "All of these persons replied that the book should be published by all means, which the company did. The book was born and fifteen days afterwards it was put to death by Sumner. The newspapers, with few exceptions, had praised the story.

"Your Honors, you must realize that the publishers of this country stand between the devil and the deep blue sea. There should be a State Board of Censors to pass on the publication of books of this character, as it is a question on which no two persons agree."

In reference to the mention of newspaper reviews and editorial comment concerning the book, Justice Voorhees asked: "Why were these clippings not put in evidence before?"

"I had them here," replied Mr. Larkin, "but you refused them during the trial on the ground that they were immaterial."

"They are material documents," said Justice Voorhees. "We will examine them now." The Justices took the clippings and retired to an anteroom. When they returned to the courtroom they made no further mention of the clippings, but announced judgment.

RICE STADIUM MAY GO TO PELHAM BAY PARK

Opposition to Central Park Site Results in Compromise Proposal.

The public playground and athletic field which was presented to the city by Mrs. Isaac L. Rice and family will probably be placed in Pelham Bay Park in the Bronx instead of in Central Park, as was first suggested, it was indicated yesterday by the Board of Estimate.

Henry Beaumont Herts of the firm of Herts & Robertson, architects for the Rice family, appeared before the board and stated that the new location was adjacent to salt water and therefore would be advantageous for swimming pools and aquatic sports.

The question arose as to the power of the Board of Estimate to place the field in the park without the consent of the Park Department of the Bronx, and Acting Controller Louis H. Hahlo moved that the opinion of the Corporation Counsel be obtained and the matter laid over until next week, and this was done.

Park Commissioner Joseph P. Hennessy of the Bronx, it was stated, has no objection to the placing of the playground in Pelham Bay Park.

It was originally intended to erect the memorial, which is to be in the form of a huge stadium and athletic field, on the old reservoir site in Central Park. Opposition developed, however, and it was then suggested that the stadium be erected in Van Cortlandt Park. A committee of Bronx citizens was appointed to consider the project, and it was said they came to the decision that the stadium would be more appropriately placed in Pelham Bay Park.

Bulgarian Ex-Minister Assassinated.

SOFIA, Jan. 30.—M. Takeff, former Minister of Public Works and Minister of the Interior in the Malinoff Cabinet of 1918, was assassinated at Pescera, near Philippopolis, on Jan. 24. The assassin is described as a young fanatic.

TESTIFY MRS. SPANG ACTED IRRATIONALLY

Three Physicians at Will Trial Tell of Her Doings While Under Their Care.

DR. FLINT A WITNESS

Failed to Follow Treatment, Abused Her Husband, and Lacked Concentration, He Says.

Dr. Austin Flint, who attended Mrs. Rosa E. Spang from 1909 to 1915 was a witness yesterday before Surrogate Cohalan and the jury that is hearing the contest by her daughter, Mrs. Mabel Crome Ancker of Copenhagen, Denmark, for the $2,000,000 estate left to poor babies and children. Dr. Flint gave three reasons for believing Mrs. Spang irrational. They were her failure to apply the simplest treatment recommended by Dr. Flint, her abuse of her husband, and her lack of the power of concentration.

Charles H. Jacobs, law clerk for State Senator Charles C. Lockwood, for many years counsel to Charles Spang, husband of the decedent, testified that he went to the Waldorf-Astoria and took Mrs. Spang's acknowledgment to the paper electing to take half her husband's estate under the Pennsylvania law rather than the entire estate in trust as provided in the will. He stated that Senator Lockwood, who was present, advised her that under her will then existing she would be giving more than $1,000,000 to Mrs. Mollie Moore, one of her friends, rather than the personal effects worth about $25,000, which she had when she drew the will.

Mr. Jacobs stated that Mrs. Spang then instructed Senator Lockwood to draw a new will in which she gave away about $3,500,000 in specific bequests. Her attorney then told her she had made no provision for the distribution of the residue, and Mrs. Spang said, "Put it to Mabel." She told Senator Lockwood to make himself executor because she wanted him to have something. This will as executed was offered as an exhibit yesterday.

Dr. Patrick J. York, who attended Mrs. Spang in 1917 and 1918, was a witness and testified that he ceased calling on her because she refused to comply with his instructions. He said she refused to depend largely upon soup for her diet as he recommended, because she said that by the time the soup reached her in her room she had to pay the waiters more than it was worth. He said he heard Mrs. Spang call her husband "an old miser" and tell him that she feared he would outlive her and that if he died before her he would disinherit her. He said that her general conduct coupled with her loss of memory, convinced him that she was irrational.

Dr. Edward M. Foote, who attended Mr. Spang after the stroke of paralysis that left him totally blind, testified that Mrs. Spang's conduct toward her husband after his misfortune was "brutal." On one of his visits he said Mrs. Spang followed him to her husband's bedside and said: "He's a faker. He just thinks he is sick. Why, he snored all night." He frequently added his appeal to that of her husband that she leave the room, but before she did so she would "fire another shot at him." Dr. Foote was convinced she was irrational, he said.

The trial will continue on Monday.

Uncle Sam on British Beer.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A caricature of Uncle Sam, with an elongated proboscis bearing the word "Prohibition," is soon to appear on labels pasted on every bottle, keg, cask and barrel of beer, wine or whisky sold in Great Britain. The labels, 1,000,000 of which have been printed, bear this inscription:

"If prohibition wins, there will be no more beer."

Some brewers objected to this wording on the ground that better class customers might consider it vulgar, so a second label has been printed for use by grocers, bearing a sketch of an inverted pyramid designated "prohibition" and the warning: "Local option is the thin end of this wedge. Don't let them drive it home."

INFLUENZA CASES INCREASED BY 5,532

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

confident that the appeal I now make will meet with as prompt and as heroic a response. In the name of God and humanity I urge all our Catholic graduate nurses and all who have skill in nursing to tender their services to the Health Commissioner.

The labor will be heroic but the God-given reward will be superabundant.

Confiding in the good prayers of all our people that Almighty God may deliver us from plague, famine and all other evils, I am, with a blessing, sincerely yours in Christ,

PATRICK J. HAYES,
Archbishop of New York.

Dr. Copeland obtained yesterday from Mrs. Louis G. Kaufman, wife of the President of the Chatham and Phenix National Bank, permission to take over the Kaufman Hospital at Fifty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue, with accommodations for 100 patients. This hospital was used in the last epidemic for the sick, but now it is to care for children taken from homes where influenza has appeared.

Miss Lillian D. Wald said yesterday that the Nurses' Emergency Council was showing various agencies throughout the city best ways to co-ordinate efforts. "The Red Cross," she said, "is assembling its forces and supplies have been distributed to hospitals and centres which are giving visiting nursing service. At the call of these centres they are making food available for the sick. Motors are being sent daily to expedite nursing visits. Trained volunteer service has been made available, such as investigators, persons to assist in receiving calls for medical or nursing service. Through Miss Colcard of the Charity Organization Society the social problems arising in the sick families have been taken care of. Miss Arnold of the Babies' Welfare Association has in twenty-four hours placed thirty children whose mothers were ill."

The Nurses' Council received 147 calls yesterday and was able to send out only fifty-two. Fifty additional nurses reported yesterday, eleven of them graduates. This growing demand for nurses is to Dr. Copeland a hopeful sign. It showed, he said, that in very many cases the attack is so light that the patient is not sent to a hospital but cared for at home.

The Emergency Training Class for Nurses, to equip women for practical service during the epidemic, will open next Monday at 505 Pearl Street. Those who wish to register may apply at the office of Miss Webster on the ninth floor of the Health Department Building between 2 and 4 this afternoon and between 9 and 11 Monday morning. The class will last one week. None will be paid during the training course, nor will any charge be made for the training.

Influenza and pneumonia cases in city hospitals and in city beds in private hospitals yesterday totaled 2,188, compared to 1,567 cases on Thursday, Charities Commissioner Bird S. Coler said yesterday.

Dr. Copeland read with interest yesterday a report from Paris that Dr. Charles Folley had produced a serum to cure influenza and sleeping sickness, and a report from Mount Sinai Hospital that the sleeping sickness germ had been discovered and isolated.

"I have been asked if sleeping sickness and influenza are identical," said the Commissioner. "It has been the belief of this office that sleeping sickness was secondary to influenza.

"Whenever the germ responsible for any disease is known and can be isolated it is possible to prepare a vaccine that will protect against the disease and to prepare a serum that will be useful in its treatment. Unfortunately there is a great difference of opinion among scientific men as to the cause of influenza. The American investigators at least agree that the causative factor has not been determined."

Dr. Israel Strauss, who is credited with the discovery and isolation of the sleeping sickness germ, said yesterday that the discovery had already been announced in the medical papers. He added that the germ was not the same as the influenza germ and that he could not at present tell the relation between the two. He said, however, that sleeping sickness was an independent disease. When told that Dr. Copeland had said he viewed serum with suspicion Dr. Strauss said: "We have no serum."

Travelers' Aid Society workers have picked up forty-three persons in railway terminals suffering with influenza or pneumonia. Of these twenty-seven were sent to hospitals and sixteen were assisted to their homes. Four of the workers are now ill with influenza.

The Police Department, co-operating with the Sanitary Squad in the campaign against spitters, stationed twenty-five policemen at subway and elevated railroad stations yesterday to serve summonses on those who spit or carry lighted cigars in forbidden places.

School attendance continues up to standard, and few children are ill of influenza. A majority of those absent, it was said at the Health Department, are away because of their parents' fears.

Two hundred families afflicted with influenza are being cared for and visited by workers from the West End Presbyterian Church, 165 West 105th Street. About twenty-five trained nurses are engaged in the task.

The dinner of the National Efficiency Society, which was to have been held last night at the Aldine Club, was postponed indefinitely on account of the epidemic of influenza.

More Cases in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 30.—An increase of 583 cases of influenza and fifty-eight new cases of pneumonia over the previous twenty-four hours were reported to the New Jersey Department of Health up to midnight last night. The new cases for the past twenty-four hours were 1,496 influenza and 186 pneumonia. The total number of cases since Jan. 1 were 5,413 of influenza and 1,667 of pneumonia.

TRANSPORT'S PUMPS CHOKED BY BURLAP

Six Feet of Water Found in Three of Mount Vernon's Firerooms.

CREW SWIMS TO DRAW FIRES

Officers Unable to Explain Leaks Which Forced Ship to Return to San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—Burlap was found over the sieves of the pumps of the Mount Vernon, bound from San Francisco for Vladivostok, before the big transport was turned back to this port, Captain C. U. Bruguiere reported after his arrival here today.

Three of the firerooms were more than six feet deep in water, he said, and firemen sent down to draw the fires had to swim to the ladders. To increase the confusion the ship's lighting plant went out of commission temporarily while the men were in the water. Five of them were still in the sick bay recovering from exhaustion when the Mount Vernon reached here.

When it was reported to him that the pumps failed to work, Captain Bruguiere said an investigation was started and some of the burlap removed so that it was possible to start a few of the pumps again and prevent the water from rising.

More burlap was pulled out in port today, and Major Gen. Carol A. Devol of the Army Transport Service, who conducted an inspection, said all of the water was pumped out of the ship. Neither he nor the ship's officers could account for the presence of the water in the firerooms.

General Devol declared that the Mount Vernon was seaworthy when she left here.

QUIEN GETS 20 YEARS.

Accused Betrayer of Edith Cavell Convicted of Aiding Enemy.

PARIS, Jan. 30 (Havas).—Georges Gaston Quien, who was sentenced last September to die for the betrayal of Edith Cavell to the Germans and whose case was appealed by his counsel, was today sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for intelligence with the enemy. The charge of his betrayal of Miss Cavell, was given up at his second trial.

The Court of Appeals set aside Quien's conviction last October and a new trial was ordered. His counsel took the ground in appealing against the verdict that the vote of the court martial which condemned him was 4 to 3, whereas it should have been 5 to 2.

DR. COPELAND ANGRY OVER RISE IN COFFINS

Threatens to Ask for Federal Inquiry—Company's President Disowns Responsibility.

Health Commissioner Royal S. Copeland denounced yesterday an advance in the price of coffins by the National Casket Company, and he declared his intention to bring the matter to the attention of the Federal Government for investigation. His indignation was aroused by this notice, which he received from an undertaker:

To the Trade:

Because of the sharp rise in the price of lumber of all grades entering into the manufacture of caskets, and the increase in cost and shortage of textiles, both cotton and silk, we are compelled to again announce an advance in prices.

All prices are this day withdrawn. A new price list is now in the hands of the printer, and will be forwarded to you in a few days.

NATIONAL CASKET COMPANY.
Jan. 29, 1920.

"This is shameful," said Dr. Copeland. "I am very much grieved to have placed in my hands this announcement made by a casket company, the National Casket Company, with offices in this city, telling of a rise in the price of caskets. It seems to me there is no excuse for this and I shall turn the matter over to the Federal authorities for investigation.

"It has been reported to me by the undertakers that they had been assured coffins would be cheaper. It was commonly believed that prices of materials entering into the manufacture of coffins had reached the peak some time ago."

BANKERS OFFER FOOD PLAN.

Recommend That Grain Corporation Be Permitted to Relieve Europeans.

The Administrative Committee of the American Bankers' Association yesterday adopted a resolution recommending that Congress appropriate sums sufficient to allow the United States Grain Corporation, or other suitable agency, to purchase and export foodstuffs and other necessities to the countries of Central Europe, outside of Germany, and to Armenia. It is suggested that the commodities sent to these countries be sold on credit to their Governments, with the Grain Corporation taking care of the distribution.

The resolution, made public on Thursday by the Administrative Committee, was in response to recommendations made by the Executive Committee of the Commerce and Marine Committee, which has conducted an examination into the matter. The resolution is to be sent to both the Senate and House committees having the proposition of European relief in charge.

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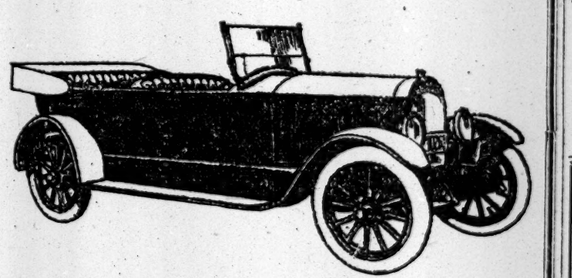

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Out of age-old yet ever-living substance Zion is rebuilding. The racial and spiritual longing of Israel, never subdued through dispersion and persecution, is the secure foundation. The enduring trust of a people, ever faithful to the Promise, forms the staunch structure of the new Temple. Their hopes and their ideals are its arches and its traceries.

Not all the Jews will return to Palestine, but there the best of the inspired ideals, the intellectual conceptions and the material achievements of the Jews who have won distinction in every land through all the centuries will once more find a center from which may radiate new zeal and inspiration—as of old.

The Restoration of Palestine marks the renaissance of a people—and more. It rededicates to the service of humanity a rejuvenated race.

Palestine the Old gave richly to all the world in the years that lie behind it.

Palestine the New, inspired by the spirit of the old, and enriched by centuries of contact with all mankind, holds new promise for us all.

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"We look to you when you begin your permanent home in Palestine to give a stimulus to its success under the influence of those traditions which you have exerted over thirty or forty centuries, to give us a new intellectual life, a new intellectual stimulus, new types of creation in the fields of art, philosophy, of science and of literature."—*Viscount James Bryce, former British Ambassador to the United States.*

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COMMITTEE SEES BISHOP.

Church of Ascension Vestrymen Will Report at Meeting Today.

The committee of three appointed on Thursday by the Church of the Ascension Vestry called upon Bishop Burch at 9 o'clock yesterday morning to discuss the matter of holding forum meetings in the church. The committee was sent as a result of the Bishop's letter to Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, the rector, in which he condemned the practice of permitting such gatherings in the church proper.

The results of the conference, which lasted about one hour, will be reported by the committee at a vestry meeting in Dr. Grant's study this morning at 11 o'clock. None of the committeemen would discuss what took place at the conference, but one of them said the chief object of their mission was to ask the Bishop's advice in a difficult situation.

"The vestry," this man said, "and not Bishop Burch, is in command of the forum situation. We went to him not to get instructions, but o ask for his counsel."

GETS SUGAR FOR CHARITIES.

Commissioner Coler Says City Receives Virtually a Gift of $18,480.

Charities Commissioner Bird S. Coler, who on Thursday faced a shortage of nearly a half million pounds of sugar for public institutions because of inability to get bids to supply the commodity, announced yesterday that he had been able to purchase from B. H. Howell, Son & Co., a total of 296,000 pounds of granulated sugar and 12,000 pounds of brown sugar.

This sugar, he announced, will be distributed as follows: Department of Public Charities, Manhattan, 150,000 pounds granulated sugar; Brooklyn, 75,000 pounds granulated sugar; Health Department, 30,000 pounds granulated sugar; Bellevue and allied hospitals, 35,000 pounds granulated sugar; Department of Correction, 6,000 pounds of granulated sugar, and 12,000 pounds of brown sugar.

The transaction was made through James H. Post, a member of the firm, and Commissioner Coler says that "this action on the part of Mr. Post practically amounts to a gift of $18,480 to the City of New York." Mr. Coler had previously succeeded in getting 35,000 pounds of granulated sugar from the firm at 15 cents a pound.

"IMMORTALS" HEAR FOCH.

Marshal Rehearses for Initiation—Hears Debate on Cheese.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—Marshal Foch and President Poincaré, according to the usual custom, attended the French Academy yesterday to rehearse the ceremony of the former's reception into the ranks of the Immortals, which occurs at the academy next Thursday. M. Poincaré will reply to the Marshal's address after he is received by the academy.

They read the discourses they will make before a specially selected committee, which found them satisfactory.

After the formality Marshal Foch was invited to remain during routine proceedings of the institution, which were devoted to defining for the dictionary the meaning of the word "cheese."

Church Notices on Page Twenty-three.

COMMANDEER ORDER FOR RAILS IS SIGNED

Government Calls for 72,500 Tons from Mills at Price to be Fixed Later.

ORDER DELIVERY BY MARCH

Steel Strike Prevented Railroads from Obtaining Necessary Supplies, Says Mr. Hines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—An order commandeering 72,500 tons of steel rails, in addition to the 42,500 tons already contracted for by the Government, was signed today by Acting Secretary Crowell of the War Department, at the request of the Railroad Administration. The price will be decided later, it is understood.

The order is to be filled by various steel rail mills on the basis of their productive capacity, and has been allotted as follows:

Midvale, 26,000 tons; Carnegie Steel Company, Illinois Steel Company, and Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, 12,000 tons each; Bethlehem Steel Corporation, 10,500.

These orders are to be delivered by March 1, the date upon which the railroads are to be returned to private ownership under the terms of President Wilson's proclamation. It is believed here that about $47 a ton. the price which was fixed by the now defunct Industrial Board, will eventually be paid.

It is said here that the War Department was asked to invoke its wartime powers and commandeer the rails because some of the so-called high cost steel companies were seeking $57 or more for rails. The Railroad and War Departments are satisfied, it is said, that there can be no effective steps taken to prevent the War Department using its commandeering powers and then turn the rails over to the Railroad Administration unless the private interests can show that the price finally offered by the War Department is unfair.

The Railroad Administration has also made contracts for an additional 42,500 tons of steel rails for delivery by March 1 at $47 a ton. This order, which is not involved in the commandeering order, is distributed as follows: Illinois Steel, 25,000 tons; Lackawanna Steel, 15,000 tons; Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., 2,500 tons. The fact that $47 was offered by the Railroad Administration in connection with this order, which was placed about three weeks ago, gave strength to the report that the same figure would be eventually offered for the rails which have been commandeered.

The 72,500 tons commandeered and the 42,500 contracted for three weeks ago, gives a total of 115,000 tons, which, it is expected, will be made available to the railroads at approximately $ 7 a ton when the roads are returned to private ownership. It is said that the Government agents made a survey of the rail mills and came to the conclusion that this total was all that could be obtained by that time.

There was a report here today that the War Department has 75,000 tons or more of rails and that it recently disposed of 40,000 tons or more to Joyce & Co. of New York at between $40 and $50 a ton, but no further information was available as to this.

Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, tonight issued a statement denying that the Government had commandeered 120,000 tons of rails. He said that it had commandeered only part of its needs and inferred that contracts had been awarded for part of the supply.

The railroads need approximately 120,000 tons of rails by March 1, Mr. Hines explained. Provision had been made through commandeer orders and contracts for 115,000 tons, and it is believed that one of the firms which has accepted a contract will agree to furnish 5,000 more tons at $47 a ton, completing the estimated urgent needs of the railroads.

Mr. Hines's statement follows:

"An erroneous impression has been created by publications regarding the action of the Railroad Administration in arranging to secure steel rails to meet its urgent needs. The Railroad Administration urgently needs approximately 120,000 tons of steel rails, which it ascertained should be rolled in about three weeks. It is essential that these rails be secured as promptly as possible.

"The Railroad Administration has been seeking since October to secure sufficient rails, but has found it impossible to do so, largely because of conditions arising out of the recent steel strike.

"In view of the urgency of the situation commandeering orders for a part of the needed rails have been issued on the request of the Railroad Administration. The price to be paid some mills for rails delivered under these orders has been agreed upon at $47 per ton and as to others a reasonable price will be fixed in accordance with the provisions of the statute."

The United States Steel Corporation will furnish slightly more than 37,000 tons of steel rails commandeered today by the War Department at a rate of $47 a ton, it was announced by Elbert H. Gary.

The subsidiaries of the Steel Corporation which will furnish the rails will be the Carnegie Steel, the Illinois Steel and the Tennessee Coal and Iron Companies.

AGAIN ARRAIGN PREVOST.

Was to Meet Brown on Night of Murder, Says Witness.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., Jan. 30.—Lloyd Prevost was arraigned today in a preliminary hearing on the charge of killing Stanley Brown, in the latter's automobile. Dr. Victor Hugo Wolfson, one of the physicians who performed the autopsy on Brown, described the location of the bullets in Brown's head. The missiles, he said, were lead and probably had been used in an old style pistol. Coroner Sperlich described the position of the automobile and position of the body.

Mrs. Arnold J. Marion, cousin of the defendant, testified that Brown was at the Marion home until 10:30 on the night of the murder. When he departed he told her he was going to meet Prevost. At this point the hearing was adjourned until Feb. 16.

YOUNGEST BATTALION CHIEF

Joseph O'Hanlon, 35 Years Old, Promoted from a Fire Captaincy.

The youngest battalion chief in the history of the New York Fire Department took office yesterday when Captain Joseph O'Hanlon was promoted to that rank by Commissioner Thomas J. Drennan. Although only 35 years old, O'Hanlon has been in the department for thirteen years. He was formerly in command of Engine Company 32, but during the last month has been acting chief of the Second Battalion, at White and Lafayette Streets.

At ceremonies held in the office of the Fire Commissioner yesterday fifteen probation men were made firemen, two Lieutenants were promoted to the grade of Captain and two firemen were made Lieutenants. Addressing the new firemen, Chief John Kenlon referred to the record of Battalion Chief O'Hanlon and advised other firemen to emulate him.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges a contribution of $25 from Mrs. E. C. Harrison of Staunton, Va., for relief of children in Vienna. The money has been forwarded to Alvin W. Krech, Treasurer American Relief Committee for Sufferers in Austria, 37 Wall Street.

STREET BANDITS GET $1,600.

Payroll Clerks of Doelger's Brewery Held Up.

Two payroll clerks of the Peter Doelger Brewing Company, 407 East Fifty-fifth Street, were held up late Thursday afternoon by three armed men, and a cash box containing $1,600 was taken from them, it was learned yesterday. After getting the cash box the robbers boarded a waiting automobile and sped up Avenue A. No arrests have been made.

Thursday is pay day for the employes of the bottling department of the brewing company, and it is believed that the hold-up men were familiar with the fact.

John Messer and Charles Barowitz, payroll clerks, left the main office for the bottling plant, about 300 feet away, at 4 o'clock, Messer carrying the cash box. As they approached the entrance to the bottling house three men, each armed with a revolver, ordered that they throw up their hands. While two of the bandits kept the clerks covered the third took the cash box.

The gunmen then threatened the clerks with death if they made an outcry, and fired several shots into the air.

Detectives of the East Fifty-first Street station have a good description of the bandits.

George D. Smith Buys First Editions

The sale of duplicates and selections from the library of Henry E. Huntington was concluded at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. George D. Smith paid $127.50 for the first edition of Richard B. Sheridan's "Clio's Protest," and $120 for the first edition of Sir John Suckling's "Fragmenta Aurea." The grand total for the sale was $13,252.75.

J. D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., SUED

Accused of Refusing to Fulfill Bargain for Sale of Cleveland Building.

The fact that the Rockefeller building in Cleveland, Ohio, the former home of John D. Rockefeller, Sr., is on the market for sale is shown by the fact that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has been sued by a real estate dealer to compel him to sell the sixteen-story Rockefeller office building in Cleveland for $2,612,500. The suit was filed Thursday in Cleveland by Joshua Kirby, a dealer, who occupies considerable space in the Rockefeller building for office purposes.

Kirby asserts that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., offered the building for sale at $2,612,500, and that he signed a contract and deposited a certified check. Then the Rockefeller agents refused to carry out the agreement, it is alleged in the suit.

A representative of John D. Rockefeller in this city admitted yesterday that the Cleveland building was on the market. He also admitted that Mr. Kirby had made several inquiries as to the price of the Cleveland building and that the figure had been sent to a Cleveland lawyer. Mr. Kirby, it was stated, learned these figures, and tried to close the deal. The Cleveland lawyers, however, had no authority to close the transaction.

Ten Hurt in Trolley Collision.

Ten persons were injured yesterday morning when a collision occurred between a car of the Vanderbilt Avenue line and a car of the DeKalb Avenue line at Vanderbilt and Dekalb Avenues, in Brooklyn. The collision caused a delay of forty-five minutes during the early rush hours. Jacob Bookbinder of 524 Willoughby Avenue suffered an injured spine.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

The Week Showed an Excess of Declines Over Advances.

Wholesale commodities prices, as reflected by Dun's list, did a sharp right-about face this week, and for the first time this year there was shown an excess of declines over advances. Of the 53 revisions indicated, 29 were declines, against 18 declines in 61 changes last week. One of the features was the number of declines shown in foodstuffs as compared with the advances.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on standard commodities this week. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and the corresponding week a year ago:

	This Week.	Last Year Week.	Year Ago.
Apples, com., bbl.	$4.50	$4.50	$3.50
Beans, marr.-p., 100 lbs.	11.75	11.75	11.75
Butter, cream., ex., lb.	.62	.64½	.46½
Butter, St. D. c. to f. lb.	.48	.50	.38
Cabbage, per bbl.	4.00	4.00	1.25
Cheese, w. fcy. spl., lb.	.31½	.32	.20
Codfish, Gd. Bks., 100 lbs.	13.00	13.00	11.00
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	†.16	†.16	.14½
Coffee, Santos, No. 4, lb.	†.23½	†.23½	.21¼
Eggs, nearby, f., doz.	.73	.84	.70
Eggs, West., 1sts, doz.	.69	.69	.57
Flour, patents, 196 lbs.	13.50	13.75	
Onions, bag	4.00	4.00	1.50
Peas, Scotch, 100 lbs.	6.25	6.25	9.00
Potatoes, 100 lbs.	7.00	7.00	5.15
Rice, fancy, head, lb.	.14½	.14½	.10¼
Sugar, fine gr., 100 lbs.	15.00	†16.00	9.00
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.24	.24	.28
Tea, Japan, best, lb.	.50	.50	.45
Bacon, 14@s down, lb.	.23¼	.22¾	.24½
Beef, live, 100 lbs.	9.50	9.50	9.50
Hams, big., in tcs., lb.	.26	.26	.31
Hogs, live, 100 lbs.	15.10	15.25	17.35
Lard, Midwest., 100 lbs.	22.95	24.00	23.40
Pork, mess, bbl.	42.00	43.00	48.00
Sheep, live, 100 lbs.	13.50	12.50	9.50
Barley, malting, bu.	1.61	1.62	1.05
Corn, No. 3 yellow, bu.	1.69½	1.71½	1.42
Hay, prime Tim. 100 lbs.	1.90	1.90	1.70
Oats, No. 3 white, bu.	1.00	.98½	.66½
Rye, No. 2, bu.	1.87	1.89	1.69
Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.	*2.30½	*2.36½	*2.36½
Aluminium, pig, lb.	.52	.52	.30
Copper, electro, lb.	.19¼	.19¼	.23
Iron, pig, No. 2X, ton	44.35	44.35	56.15
Lead, lb.	.08¾	.08¾	.053
Spelter, lb.	.09½	.09½	.069
Steel billets, Bess., ton.	48.00	48.00	43.50
Tin, lb.	.62½	.63¼	.71
Brown sheet., cot., lb.	.20	.20	.18
Cloths., print, 64x60, yd.	.23	.23½	.10
Hides, pack., No. 1, lb.	.41	.41	.29
Hides, cow's, hvy., lb.	.40	.40	.27
Leather, hf.-sole, lb.	.56	.56	.36
Leather, un. b., t. r., lb.	.88	.88	.68
Rubber, up-riv., f., lb.	.46¼	.49	.58½
Silk, Chi., st. fil. 1st, lb.	18.00	18.00	7.35
Silk, Jap., fil. No. 1, lb.	17.25	17.25	.82¼

*Government maximums. †Nominal.

Among the more important foodstuffs changes in the local markets was the break of 25 cents a barrel that occurred in the price of Spring patent flour, bringing it down to $13.50. The only other change in provisions prices here was another rise in bacon, which has been advancing now for some time. At Chicago live beef did not change, while live hogs, mess pork, and Middle Western lard all declined. The only advances there were in live sheep and short ribs.

For the first time in a long while all the revisions in the dairy products were downward. All grades of butter were lower, the declines ranging from half a cent a pound on first renovated stock to 2½ cents a pound on creamery extras. The best cheese showed a slight decline, with the under grades steady. Sharp breaks in the price of eggs were a feature. Nearby fancy stock dropped 11 cents a dozen, and the best Westerns fell off 9 cents. Each grade is now only 3 cents a dozen above the corresponding 1919 price.

The dried fruits were bare of changes either way, and in the fresh ones the only change was a rise of 75 cents a barrel in the price of fancy apples. Also for the first time in many weeks the vegetables list showed neither an advance nor a decline. Coffee prices were nominally unchanged, and there were no fluctuations in the teas. The only change in the sugars was the drop of fine granulated from the nominal basis of $16 a hundred pounds to an actual price of $15 a hundred. The only change in spices was again an advance in black Singapore pepper.

The combined lists for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs and oils showed eight advances and as many declines. Features were lacking. The changes in the naval stores consisted of a break in rosin, after several weeks' steady advance, and a rise in turpentine. The only rise shown in the grains was in oats, the other changes being confined to corn, rye and malting barley. For the first time since the beginning of the recent strike, the changes in the metals list were confined to the minor items. They included advances in antimony and lead and a drop in tin.

Leathers were again quotably unchanged, while the recent advances in the hides prices gave way to declines in No. 1 heavy cows and No. 1 buffs. American red lead and dry white lead paints were 25 cents per 100 pounds, and ledger writing paper. Three of the six listed grades of burley tobacco were lower. In the miscellaneous changes were advances in common Hudson River brick and hemp, and declines in tallow, Brazilian crude rubber and Japanese raw silk.

The week in the burlap end of the textiles market was quiet, with heavy goods a bit firmer than the standard lightweight cloths. In the woolen goods the feature were the openings of several lines of Fall men's wear fabrics at prices substantially higher than those for the same or corresponding goods a year ago. In the cotton goods there was a break and a recovery in gray goods, with the market ending the week about where it began. Several lines of ginghams and napped cottons were opened for Fall, and were readily taken up by the jobbing trade in spite of the record prices asked for them.

BUSINESS RECORDS

Failures of the Week.

Bradstreet's reports 104 failures in the United States for the week, against 104 for the previous week and 140, 292, 312, and 416 for the corresponding weeks 1919 to 1916. The New England States had 12, Middle 18, Western 33, Northwestern 6, Southern 27, Far Western 8. Canada had 15, against 12 for the previous week. In the United States about 4 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 capital or less and 12.3 per cent. from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

In Town.

KENNEDY CORK FLOOR COMPANY—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Kennedy Cork Floor Company, manufacturer of tiles, at 62 West Fourteenth Street, by the following creditors: L. Mundet & Sons, $11,273; Diamond Cork Company, $1,743, and Century Cork Company, $573. Liabilities are said to be $26,000 and assets $17,000.

WARNER & GERATHY—Gustave H. Warner and Joseph H. Gerathy have filed a petition in bankruptcy as Warner & Gerathy, at 39 Water Street, with liabilities of $26,173 and no assets. Among the creditors are the Bleecker Export and Trading Company, $8,000; Partola Manufacturing Company, $7,241; Jacob & Alleson, $4,273, and Joseph W. Ellsworth, $1,230.

GRODOFSKY, DIENER & KAPLAN—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Harris Grodofsky, Louis Diener, and Charles Kaplan, trading as Grodofsky, Diener & Kaplan, manufacturer of clothing at 751 Broadway, by the following creditors: B. Rubens, $1,000; Emanuel Grabson, $1,000, and Moe Smith & Co., $1,000.

HYMAN FISHMAN, a milliner at 87 East 4th St., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,029 and no assets. Mary M. Horton is a creditor for $1,461 on judgment recovered Aug. 6, 1912.

GEORGE T. MOON CO., wholesale fish, Fulton Market, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $54,320, of which $50,942 are unsecured claims, and assets of $32,627, consisting of cash, $183; other personal property, $200; accounts due, $11,244, and lease of stand, 9 Fulton Market, $21,000. Among the creditors are Atlantic Coast Fish Co., $4,183; George T. Moon, $12,188; Provinceton C. S. Co., $3,000, and Robbins & Robbins, $1,760.

JOHN GARRIE & SON, INC., fruit and vegetables, at 442 West 14th St., have filed schedules in bankruptcy with liabilities of $23,878 and assets of $10,875, main items of which are horse and wagon, $1,200, and accounts due, $9,308. Among the creditors are Edward R. Carroll, $7,500; W. J. Carroll, $2,000, and Steinhardt & Kellis, $1,340.

SCHNEEWEISS CO., INC.—Judge Knox has appointed Felix A. Muldoon receiver for Schneeweiss Co., Inc., manufacturer of optical goods at 140 East 34th St., in $2,500 bond. It is said that the liabilities are in excess of $8,000 and that the assets are approximately $5,000.

JUDGMENTS.

Filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Alfinito, Lucia—R. T. Cochran et al.	$ 237.95
Allyne, Dillon C.—J. K. Humphrey	170.41
Boucicault, Renee—J. Kosoff	273.12
Birch, Chas. E.—J. B. Wardwell	201.70
Boucicault, Renee—Everard Lewis, Inc.	538.26
Berra, James and New Amsterdam Casualty Co.—People, &c.	500.00
Baach, Rudolph—G. C. Young	252.40
Biadorf, Guido—F. Von Kamp et al.	472.97
Curran, Jane—F. B. Haddan	112.70
Collins, Matthew G.—M. Black	1,737.10
Carruccio, Mike, and Natl Surety Co.—People, &c.	300.00
Costas, Nicholas—Jaburg Bros.	131.00
Cappel, Peter P.—Trustee of Leake & Watts Orphan House in City of New York	321.28
Dunn, Grace G.—Belmond Realty Co.	628.22
Drucker, Isidor—J. Frucht	214.65
Export Trading Corp.—Coff Garred Co., Inc.	1,788.05
Egel, Rubin—H. Elsen	236.33
East Carolina Lumber Co.—Star Box & Lumber Co.	1,904.30
Fricha, Martella, and Natl Surety Co.—People &c.	500.00
Gallagher, Hugh—Auburndale Mills, Inc.	1,644.48
Grifenhagen Bros. & Co., Inc.—B. Besmanoff, costs	109.67
Goldberg, Jack—H. A. Goldel	105.15
H. S. Berner & Co.—Victor Ring Traveler Co.	185.40
Ingersoll, Herbert—Chelsea Exchange Bank	6,240.30
Janetzki, Alfred, William N. Crosswell and U. S. Trust Co. of N. Y.—F. A. Casazza	54,634.83
Lewis, Jessie—R. L. Cutter, costs	106.25
McHugh, Catherine L., guar.—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs	108.95
Musorfiti, Rosina and Luigi Gestone —B. Figundie	270.40
McCoy, Littlefield—B. C. McCoy	117.50
McNamara, Joseph—F. A. Brady	161.20
M. Turkeltaub & Son, Inc.—D. Hollander	331.24
McCombs, Walter D.—H. G. Elliott	146.80
Macomber, Catharine W.—S. Buxbaum	144.04
Malino, Simon (Brighton Waist Co.)—J. Rosenbluth	2,986.89
Nelson, John—S. C. Sinbinder, costs	130.25
Nedderman, Henry and New Amsterdam Casualty Co.—People, &c.	1,000.00
Nat'l Bureau of Foreign Trade, Inc.—A. Ullman	605.22
Onorato, Peter and New Amsterdam Casualty Co.—People, &c.	500.00
Roger, Nelson W.—W. McLaughlin	220.11
Rinaldi, Edward—L. Rinaldi	529.42
Ritter Restaurant Co., Inc.—N. Radus & Sons	283.61
Robertson, Elizabeth—F. Carter	1,223.59
Rothberg, Joseph—A. E. Rabbach	110.59
Rosenfeld, Harry—American Law Book Co.	252.94
Surety Silk Co. and Alexander Sapperstein—M. Kaminsky	609.32
Scott, Geo. C.—L. Fishman	176.37
Scully, Walton Co., Inc.—M. Kelly	472.91
Swan Syndicate Co., Inc.—Lena Photo Engraving Co.	502.41
Schenkein, Louis—L. Schenkein	108.60
Scearm, James, Jr.—J. Carstairs et al.	402.75
Turnier, Carl H.—F. H. Wilson	114.60
U. S. Fidelity Guaranty Co.—M. Baniberger	1,076.22
Venson, Michel—E. V. Bacalis	191.70
Besser, Herbert, gdn.—A. E. Kalbach, costs	110.59
Verse, Julia—A. E. Kalbach, costs	110.59
Wiant, H. M.—Standard Hotel Supply Co.	932.76
Wm. Andrews Trucking Co.—J. Friedman	1,512.76
Woerner, Ludwig—City of N. Y., costs	105.00
Zausner, Meyer—Roscos Creamery Co., Inc.	284.75

In Bronx County.

Ackerman, Arthur—V. Mason	$2,682.27
Becker, Reuben, as guardian—P. Berg	109.20
Clark, Lena—I. Albert	108.75
Fishlow, Sidney—H. Vigne	25.52
Morrissey, Edward—Frank Brewery	787.23
National Bureau of Foreign Trade, Inc.—A. Ullman	605.22
Park & Tilford—C. Young	2,234.30
Rogow, Samuel—C. Lang	1,145.80
Riotti, Gertrude, and Theresa Conradsen—W. Conradsen	3,163.47
Rosenthal, Samuel—H. Boule	3,630.35
Seligman, Mathilda—O. de Francesco	73.91
Wolf, J. Irving—L. H. Zuckerman	75.22

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Butterworth, Frank—J. R. Wainwright, Aug. 2, 1911	$4,833.02
Penfield, I. Stoddard—Moore Bros. Co., Dec. 22, 1919	114.33
Boston & Maine R. R. and James H. Hustis—Raymond Hadley Corp., Feb. 18, 1919	132.93
Duhrenheimer, Sigmund—Laco Philips Co., June 19, 1916	318.13
Henry, Teresa—E. F. Daly, June 7, 1899	246.10
Otten, Arthur, John Hill and John P. Walsh—C. Connor, March 26, 1913	276.91
Miller, Paul—Lansing Co. of Delaware, Jan. 6, 1920	133.95
Federal Co., Inc.—A. Blackburne, June 5, 1919	225.20
Variety, Inc.—E. Clarke, June 13, 1919	110.70
Reisner, Isaac, and David Braunstein—American Steel Frame and Band Iron Co., Dec. 10, 1914	158.74
Dattile, Achille—E. Baccari, June 23, 1919	120.20
Waltz & Co., Inc.—B. Weise, Dec. 20, 1919 (canceled)	11,185.20
Chambers, Stephen H.—City of New York, Aug. 26, 1919	132.20

In Bronx County.

David Brandt, Inc.—J. L. O'Hara et al., July 1, 1919	$1,010.72

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .....6 per cent. for the best names
Thursday .....6 per cent. for the best names
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Woolen Opening Next Wednesday.

The American Woolen Company announced yesterday that the opening of Fall, 1920, lines will be held next Wednesday. All departments will be included in the opening, both men's wear and dress goods. It is understood in the trade that the offerings will be made on the allotment plan, based on sales to customers for the last five years. Reports are also heard that the total amount of goods which the company will let out will not be large.

***

Colored Leather Coats in Favor.

One of the newest developments in the vogue for leather coats, and one which is said to be meeting considerable favor with the buyers, is the line of colored coats that has been lately put on the market by a well-known local house. These coats, which are made of a special leather, are offered in red, green, purple, cordovan brown, &c., as well as in white. They range from jacket to knee length and show several novel yoke, back and collar treatments. In some models the color and material of the collar contrasts with that of the body of the coat. Novel ideas in pocket and sleeve strap arrangements are among the other unusual things seen in these coats, which are lined with silk and show high-grade workmanship throughout.

***

Some Prices Conditional.

Where the openings that have thus far taken place in the woolen market for the coming Fall season are not specials, the mills are leaving the prices "open" in many cases. This means that quotations will not be made until the general opening next week. The mill agents have reason to believe that this is the safer course in view of the fact that, if high prices are asked and the market opens lower, buyers would insist on changes or countermand their orders. Where prices have been named, it is pointed out, there is more than the usual variance, showing a difference in opinion regarding the possibility of getting the large advances of the last few months.

***

Silks Remain Quiet.

There has been little change in the status of silks during the week. If anything, buyers are showing an increased tendency to "shop around." The time when they were willing to pay any prices in order to get needed merchandise has passed, and quite a few jobbers have been found ready to reduce their quotations to make sales. With the underlying strength of the market, however, in both the raw material and costs branches it is not thought possible that any general break in prices will come in the near future. The present condition in the selling end of the business, it is believed, will have to be reflected in raw materials and bring down prices at the source before such a change can occur.

***

Gray Goods Sales Fair.

A fair amount of business was done in the local market for gray goods yesterday, with prices firmer and firm trends again dominating the market as sellers. In the sheetings, first hands sold 36-60 four-yard goods in a large way for April-June delivery at 25½ cents, as well as 4.70s at 21¼ cents for same shipment. Fine-yarn cloths and the printcloths quite a few trades were made, first hands selling March deliveries of 38½-inch 60-48s at 21½ cents and similar lots of 38½-inch 64-60s at 20 cents. They also sold some spots of latter construction at 23½ cents, which was only half a cent a yard under the recent purchases. Spot sales made by first hands were included at 39-inch 68-72s and 72-76s at 26 and 27 cents, respectively.

***

High Prices Did Not Stop Them.

Despite the fact that Fall lines of ginghams and napped goods for the jobbing trade which were opened this week called for the highest prices ever asked for them, there was no hesitancy on the part of the buyers in placing orders or in confirming those tentatively placed. Active was the demand, in fact, that leading lines were sold up for the season within forty-eight hours after the opening had been notified of the new prices. Some of the less important lines were acted on less quickly, but yesterday found very few, if any, goods still to be had. Happening at a time when rumors are showing plain indications of kicking over the traces, the quickness with which the jobbers snapped up the offerings has aroused considerable comment in the trade. It is taken as an indication of the latter's belief that the end of the high-price era is really not yet in sight.

***

Bad Going Will Help.

The bad walking of the last week or ten days is expected in the local wholesale shoe trade to produce better collections during the early part of February than have been seen for some time by releasing a considerable amount of money that had been tied up in stocks of rubbers and other wet weather footwear in the retail stores. While collections have by no means been poor of late, there are always a number of merchants who, at this time of the year, are either slow or unable to meet bills in paying bills unless something comes up to provide them with some extra ready money. That something came this time in the form of snow and slush. The influenza epidemic and the consequent increased need of dry feet brought the most active business in rubbers, &c., that the retail trade has had in quite a while.

***

Cartridge Silk Offered.

The cartridge silk purchased from the Government by the Bush-McLane Syndicate was yesterday offered for sale at the Bush Terminal Sales Building. Sixteen qualities of the silk, converted to commercial use, were shown priced from $1.6½ to $3 a yard. Most of the samples were in plain colors, covering a range that included pearl, pink, lavender, ocean green, Copenhagen blue, maize, morocco and chintz. A number of buyers visited the showroom. To indicate the number of uses to which the silk may be put, a variety of garments, draperies and even Summer shoes will be placed on display, all made of the material, for the week of Feb. 10 to 16. The reputed price paid to the Government was 72 cents a yard. Profits above a certain small percentage will be shared with the Government.

***

Tight-Fitting Clothes.

If the present intentions of the clothing designers are carried out, not so many close-fitting models will be seen. The plan for the next season is to design more comfortable clothing. Back of the close-fitted types of suit, which have gained a certain vogue, has been a manufacturing condition, it is said, that has made such styles more easily produced. A designer explained that it requires more tailoring skill to produce a loose but well-fitting garment than one where the lines are the lines of the figure. In one, he said, the garment has the design and the other the body furnishes it. With more care of workmanship possible under improved conditions in the industry, more carefully tailored garments are now possible.

***

One Way to Get Business.

One of the best-known salesmen in the novelty knit goods trade is authority for the statement that most men in that line could make a great deal more money if they could lose sight of the immediate dollar in favor of the two to come later from careful handling of an account. "I frequently lose tidy commissions," he said yesterday, "by refusing to sell goods when I think the buyer is wrong. I get a hint of what is in the buyer's mind very often by the deliveries asked for certain types of goods. Recently the buyer for a prominent out-of-town store wanted merchandise to offer at a special sale. The kind of stuff she wanted is in good demand among persons who can afford to go South, but the people to whom her department caters would not buy it now, no matter how prosperous they were. The reason is that the sweaters she had in mind are meant for wear without coats. When I advised her against buying these goods for a special sale while the weather was cold, but to offer something she already had in stock, she looked surprised. Finally she admitted that I was right. I lost some immediate business, but I made a friend by saving her money. Sooner or later I will get the lost commission back, and more besides, on the increased business I will get as a result of the incident."

ATTACHMENT FOR DEBTOR.

L. R. Latrobe, Broker, Said to Have About 1,200 Creditors.

Federal Judge Knox issued a body attachment yesterday to compel Laurason R. Latrobe, a broker, to appear on Thursday for examination on an involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed against him in November last. Saul Myers, counsel for a dozen of the creditors, told United States Commissioner Gilchrist that Latrobe had evaded all notices to appear in court on the plea of illness, but that proof could be submitted showing he had been well enough to travel extensively throughout the United States.

Mr. Myers told Judge Knox later that although the first investigation into Latrobe's affairs disclosed liabilities of about $150,000; a later investigation indicated they would aggregate five times this amount. It was said there are about twelve hundred creditors, and that among them are many soliiers, sailors and school teachers in various States.

DELANCEY LINE RESTORED.

One of Four on East Side Recently Abandoned Will Resume.

Federal Judge Mayer signed an order yesterday directing Job E. Hedges, Receiver of the New York Railways Company, to restore the line which formerly operated through Delancey Street to service.

This was one of four storage battery lines which were abandoned several months ago.

The line will begin running at midnight when the Fourth and Madison Avenue line will be separated from the railways system and will be operated by its owner, the New York and Harlem Railroad Company. This company cannot continue operating its branch through Delancey Street and over the Williamsburg Bridge, because it has no franchise. Service over the bridge will cease, but the storage battery line will operate as far east as Clinton Street and as far west as Spring Street on Broadway.

Dry Goods Trade Booming.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"Current wholesale distribution of dry goods has been very large and much ahead of the corresponding week of last year.

"Orders from salesmen on the road are of greater volume both for immediate and future delivery.

"Customers were in the house in larger numbers, all reporting active retail business. Collections are very satisfactory."

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Cloos Company, which operates women's ready-to-wear specialty shops in Reading, Lancaster, and Harrisburg, Pa., and which is represented by Ell M. Simon, has opened its local buying office from 15-19 East Twenty-sixth Street to those of John M. Biggins, resident buyer, 1,150 Broadway. A similar change has been made by Swellknit Cloak and Suit Company of Los Angeles, Cal., represented by Miss Jean Jackson.

S. & A. Ruchman, manufacturers of women's and misses' dresses, will from Monday on be located at 36 and 38 West Twentieth Street. They formerly maintained a sales office at 220 Fifth Avenue.

These prices for the Fall wholesale season were made yesterday by Smith, Hogg & Co. of this city: Red Seal zephyrs and York seersucker, 37½ cents; York dress gingham and Silver Brook muslin, 25 cents. They are offering restricted quantities of the goods for delivery to Aug. 1.

BUYERS' WANTS.

Twelve cents per word each insertion.

ANGORA SHAWLS Wanted—Open to buy angora shawls. Watkins 8378.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—Stevens 6140 or 6116, in tan and reindeer. Phone Chelsea 8980.

BROADCLOTH Wanted—110, 112, 315, 2002, 7022. Madison Square 2740.

CHECK VELOUR Wanted—Stevens 2828, D. & M. 34; can use quantity. Haft. Watkins 6134.

CLOTHS Wanted—Stevens Bolivia, all colors, also navy 9541; Cleveland tricotine; price must be right. Vanderbilt 4084.

COATS, SUITS Wanted—Spot cash for any quantity, jobs, big lots preferred. Watkins 5154.

COTTON PLUSH Wanted—H. & H. 1220, all colors; cash. Gramercy 5573.

DRESSES Wanted—Spot cash for serges, satin, taffetas, tricotine, georgette; jobs, big lots preferred. 43 West 27th, 4th floor. Watkins 5154.

DRESSES Wanted—Desirable lot of silk dresses for cash, any quantity for immediate delivery. Watkins 9165. Mr. Grandisky.

DRESSES Wanted — Jobber ready to place stock orders on fluffy tricoline dresses of better grade. Leo Wertheim, 31 West 21st.

FLANNELETTE Wanted — Any quantity, plain and printed. Arida, 30 West 22d St.

GROSGRAINS Wanted—All silk grosgrains, spot cash. Gramercy 5740.

HATS Wanted—Men's and boys' felt hats and caps for Southern jobbing trade; any quantity. Apply Harry Goldman, care Elks' Club, 43d St.

JERSEY Wanted—Heather, full wool or similar, for suiting; also tricotines 907, Goff's 969, 10316. Rosenburg Bros., 26 West 17th.

POLO CLOTHS Wanted—Camels hair effects from $3.50 to $5. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th.

POPLINS Wanted—Seldons or American poplin. Stuyvesant 1693.

SEAL PLUSH Wanted—Egyptian or high pile plush; black only; any quantity; must be cheap. Chelsea 7544.

SILKS Wanted—Fancy silk linings from $2 to $2.25. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th.

SILVERTONES Wanted—Buckley & Cohen 438, all colors, any quantity; must be cheap. Chelsea 7544.

SILVERTONES Wanted—Stevens 3032, 4315, 4318, in all shades; can use quantity. Haft. Watkins 6134.

SUITS Wanted—Jobber looking at Spring suits. 6-8 East 27th St., 14th floor.

SUITS Wanted—Call all day, with samples. 9th floor, 12 West 37th.

TAFFETAS Wanted—Open for large quantity, all shades. Avedon-Avedon, 12 East 52d.

TRICOTINES AND SERGES Wanted—907, 0388, 09077, 5782, 9, 99. Melrovits, Madison Square, 3140.

TRICOTINE Wanted—Tan and rookie of the better make. Madison Square 781-5348.

TRICOTINE Wanted—Will pay cash for 907, navy. Madison Square 3905.

VELOURS Wanted—Quantity Kelly Rafter, 300 or similar; Fall shades. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th.

VELOURS Wanted—Buckley Cohn 715, shade 127, and Stephen's tweed 1090, shades 7 and 8. Franklin 1774.

VENETIAN Wanted — White, black, colors, 36-inch; all makes. Watkins 9855.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACT WORK desired on overgaiters and leggins. V 500 Times Downtown.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

Twelve cents per word each insertion.

AMERICAN—21221, 16011, 16007, 15030 Botany, 5935 Yalama; bargains; quantity buyers only. Madison Square 8553.

AMERICANS—21221, 16011, 7301 and 833. Alex Cummings, 19 West 24th. Watkins 220.

ARTIFICIAL SILK—1,000 pounds Biscose grade A. 150 Denier yarn. A. Rosalsky &

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Advance in Face of High Money and Depressed Exchanges—Trading Light.

The inconsistency of the present stock market price movement was never better illustrated than it was yesterday. The money market was affected by somewhat more violent convolutions than usual, reflecting, in all probability, unfavorable week-end bank displays today, there were rumors of a reconvening of the so-called Money Committee of none too happy memory, and the foreign exchange market showed no improvement, as was to be expected in the light of the Secretary of the Treasury's letter to the President of the United States Chamber of Commerce. Yet stocks were at first firm and then strong, the speculative favorites in the industrial list advancing briskly in the afternoon.

Of course, what is going on is perfectly patent. The inconsistency exists only on the surface, for the stock market is sold out, with a technical position greatly in favor of just such advances as occurred yesterday afternoon. The bears, long convinced of the logic of their position, have been selling stocks with complacency, and at times abandon, and, having sold, have stood around waiting for the break to come. But it hasn't come. The reason it has not, it would seem, is that the market is so thoroughly liquidated there is no further selling pressure being created. The old Wall Street axiom that it takes selling orders to put stocks down appears to be in process of again being vindicated.

Outside of the actual movement of stocks, there were many things to interest the financial community in the day's news. The letter which Mr. Glass directed to Mr. Ferguson would have had more significance if Mr. Glass were to continue as Secretary of the Treasury. However, as it is presumed he speaks with the authority of the Administration, what he says has a pronounced sting. If there had been any lingering hope on the part of any one that the Federal Government would finally come to the rescue of the foreign trade and the exchanges, that hope now should be dead. Further, when Mr. Glass speaks of the undesirability of "further manufacture of credit," although he is speaking primarily of the overseas situation, his words may be taken as at least partially directed toward home. If the banks are not warranted in manufacturing more credit for foreign business, they can hardly be warranted in manufacturing additional credit for domestic purposes. That appears to be his reasoning. It is not a new thought, but it is put in a way which makes it unusually pointed.

If there were any considerable public interest in the market, such, for example, as there was prior to the break of last November, this statement might well have brought about a severe break in values. But with no public interest, certainly with no old-fashioned public interest, the technical position asserted itself. Traders who were short found there were no stocks coming out, despite the fact that it cost anywhere from 12 per cent. to 20 per cent. to carry over the end of the week, and when some of the bears tried to cover part of their short sales they found the paucity of stocks even more noticeable. This drove a few of them to buy hurriedly and accounted for most of the rise. It is doubtful if there was any considerable amount of new buying yesterday.

Today's bank statements ought to show some interesting changes. If the events of the week mean anything, the exhibits will be poor. The recent advance in rediscount rates hardly has had time to make much of an impression on the loan structure, and reports from bankers are to the effect that loans are still high.

The report that the Money Committee had been reassembled, or was about to be brought back into existence, could not be substantiated, and it is likely nothing of the sort has happened. Several members of the former committee denied all knowledge of any new functioning body. However, it is equally probable that some sort of agreement will have to be reached among the principal lending banks if the present stringency continues.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	55.64	55.34	55.46	— .11
25 industrials	120.46	119.01	119.86	+ .63
50 stocks	88.05	87.17	87.60	+ .26

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
Jan. 29	87.84	86.83	87.40	— .15
Jan. 28	88.12	87.04	87.55	+ .02
Jan. 27	88.07	87.14	87.53	+ .14
Jan. 26	88.01	86.38	87.39	+ .89
Jan. 24	86.74	85.89	86.50	+ .28
Jan. 23	86.49	85.77	86.22	+ .06

MONTHLY RANGE OF STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1920.	92.18	Jan. 5	85.23	Jan. 19	87.06
†1919.	74.99	Jan. 3	69.73	Jan. 21	71.15
1918.	69.09	Jan. 31	64.12	Jan. 15	68.91
1917.	90.46	Jan. 4	84.71	Jan. 31	85.21
1916.	91.83	Jan. 3	84.47	Jan. 31	86.17

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1920.	92.18	Jan. 5	85.23	Jan. 19	87.06
†1919.	74.99	Jan. 3	69.73	Jan. 21	71.15
Full Years.					
1919	99.59	Nov. 5	69.73	Jan. 21	89.69
1918.	80.16	Nov. 12	64.12	Jan. 15	72.23
1917.	90.46	Jan. 4	57.47	Dec. 20	65.88
1916.	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Net Change— Day.	Month.	Year.
40 Issues	70.81	— .24	— .90	—7.21

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

Jan. 29	71.05	—.05	Jan. 21	71.81	—.02
Jan. 28	71.10	—.17	Jan. 20	71.83	—.11
Jan. 27	71.27	—.08	Jan. 19	71.94	+.04
Jan. 26	71.35	—.06	Jan. 17	71.90	—.05
Jan. 24	71.41	—.14	Jan. 16	71.96	—.13
Jan. 23	71.55	—.20	Jan. 15	72.08	+.07
Jan. 22	71.75	—.06	Jan. 14	72.01	—.35

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1920.	72.51	Jan. 10	70.81	Jan. 30	70.81
†1919.	79.01	Jan. 3	77.76	Jan. 24	78.02
Full Years.					
1919.	79.01	Jan. 3	71.05	Dec. 8	72.00
1918.	82.36	Nov. 12	75.65	Sep. 27	78.78
1917.	80.48	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 20	76.30

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BROKERAGE FIRM DISSOLVES

Billings, Olcott & Winsmore Succeed John H. Davis & Co.

The Stock Exchange firm of John H. Davis & Co., one of the oldest brokerage houses in Wall Street, will dissolve on Jan. 31 to be succeeded on Feb. 1 by a newly formed partnership under the firm name of Billings, Olcott & Winsmore. The dissolution marks the retirement of John H. Davis, the firm's senior partner, who has been in business in the financial district for more than fifty years.

Mr. Davis started in business in Philadelphia in 1868 and soon removed his offices to this city. As a banker he financed many important industrial enterprises, both local and in the northwestern part of the country, and for many years his firm handled a considerable arbitrage business between New York and London.

Mr. Davis will be a special partner in the new firm, which will be composed of his present partners, Oliver C. Billings and Robert S. Winsmore as well as Dudley Olcott, who retires as a Vice President of the Central Union Trust Company to join the new firm.

COMMERCIAL DOINGS.

The Annalist treats of commercial progress in all countries and specializes on its application to American finances and industries. Published by The New York Times Company; 10 cents at news stands. —Advt.

DENIES RATES CAUSE HIGHER LIVING COST

Chairman of Southern Pacific Disputes Statements of Compers and Hines.

FIGURES ARE COMPARED

Proposed Increase in Tariffs on Freight Under Private Control of Railroads Discussed.

Julius Kruttschnitt, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Southern Pacific Company, says the return of railroads to private control and operation will not cause great increases in the cost of commodities. He disputes the contenton of Samuel Gompers and other labor leaders and Director General of Railroads Hines that an increase in freight rates will be followed by an enormous increase in the cost of living. In an article to be published soon Mr. Kruttschnitt writes:

"In the petition of organized labor leaders, headed by Mr. Gompers, presented to the President on Dec. 17, this statement occurs:

"'Director General Hines and members of the Interstate Commerce Commission have shown clearly that the return of the railroads will involve an increase in freight revenue of close to a billion dollars, the rates being increased 25 to 50 per cent. This increase in rates, according to these same authorities, will be reflected in an increased cost of living of at least $4,000,000,000 a year, possibly $5,000,000,000. The American people cannot and should not stand such increases.'

Statement of Labor Leaders.

"In a similar petition filed by organized labor leaders with the President on Jan. 27 the following statement occurs:

"'You are aware that the return of the railroads will involve an increase in freight rates of 25 to 40 per cent., since an increase in freight rates means an increase in the cost of living, as estimated by your Director General of Railroads, of at least $4,000,000,000 a year. This will be nothing short of a national calamity.'

"These are misstatements unfounded on fact that have so frequently been made that, if unchallenged, will deceive many who are without data necessary on which to base a correct opinion.

"We can make a forecast of the future by remembering the past. The outbreak of the European war in 1914 marked the beginning of the rapid rise of prices from which we now suffer.

"The cumulative effect of all steam railroad freight charges, which in their remotest ramifications can affect the value of commodities for the year 1914, which marked the opening of the war, has been weighed, and the same has been done for 1919. To establish the influence of freight charges on the high level of commodity prices in 1919 compared with 1914, the Interstate Commerce Commission's methods of computing tonnage and revenue statistics and ours in establishing prices being the same in both periods, will not affect the soundness of these conclusions:

	1919.	1914.
Average commodity value per ton of "freight originated."	$119.00	$56.00
Freight charges per ton originated	2.80	2.00
Increase in cost to consumer, 1919 over 1914	63.00	...
Increase in freight charges per ton	.80	...
Relation of freight increase to cost increase	1.3%	...

"In other words only 80 cents out of $63, or 1.3 cents out of every dollar of increase in value of commodities in 1919 was caused by increased freight charges; the responsibility for the remaining $62.20, or 98.7 cents out of every dollar, must be sought elsewhere. It was not caused by freight charges.

Rates Negligible Influence.

"The figures in the following table, giving the fluctuations in freight rates and commodity prices for thirty years (Bradstreet's index numbers, 1892-1919; index numbers for 1890 and 1891 compiled on basis of United States Department of Labor index numbers), show at a glance that freight rates have had a substantially negligible influence on commodity prices:

Period.	Freight Rates.	Prices.
1890 to 1895	—11%	—10%
1895 to 1900	—10%	+23%
1900 to 1905	+ 2%	+ 5%
1905 to 1910	+ 1%	+11%
1910 to 1915	— 3%	+ 9%
1915 to 1917	— 1%	+59%
Dec. 1917 to May 1918	0%	+ 7%
May 1918 to May 1919	+25%	— 9%
May 1919 to Dec. 1919	0%	+17%

Prices rose 23% 1895 to 1900 notwithstanding a fall in freight rates of 10%.

Prices rose 59% 1915 to 1917, although freight rates fell 1%.

Prices fell 9% May, 1918, to May, 1919, while freight rates rose 25%.

"Freight revenue on Class I. roads for ten months of 1919 was $2,950,000,000; a rate increase to produce 25 per cent. more revenue would add $850,000,000 thereto annually. This is fifty-eight one-hundredths of 1 per cent. of the estimated aggregate value of all steam railroad-borne commodities for 1919. The average value of each ton transported was $119; a rate increase to produce 25 per cent. more freight revenue would add but 99 cents, raising the average value per ton to $119.69.

"The inaccuracy of Mr. Gompers's statement as to effect of 25 per cent. and 50 per cent. increases in freight revenue on commodity values is shown thus:

	Actual Addition to Commodity Values.	Mr. Gompers's Statement of Addition to Commodity Values.	Per centage of Error.
25% increase freight rev. over 1919	$850,000,000	$4,000,000,000	370%
50% increase frt. rev.	1,700,000,000	5,000,000,000	190%

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Revenue receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$24,828,345	$166,596,819
Internal revenue:		
Income and excess profits taxes	43,826,629	2,047,150,458
Miscellaneous	121,002,559	864,642,582
Miscellaneous revenue	30,441,644	378,158,878
Total receipts	$229,253,567	$3,456,558,739
Excess of disbursements over receipts, exclusive of principal of public debt	80,427,742	706,249,758
Expenditures	302,454,641	3,803,413,032

INLAND STEEL EARNINGS.

Net for 1919 Put at $5,065,113, or $20.24 Per Share.

The Inland Steel Company for the year ended Dec. 31 reports net profits after all charges and Federal taxes of $5,065,113. This is the equivalent of $20.24 a share on the capital stock. In 1918 the company earned $5,166,549, or $20.65 a share. The actual amount set aside for taxes is not shown, this having been deducted before computing net earnings, whereas in the preceding year the item was deducted from total income.

This accounts for the apparent large decrease in net earnings last year, the decline from 1918 being about $7,700,000. A tax allowance of $7,000,000 such as that which was included in net earnings in 1918 would, therefore, bring the 1919 net about the figure of the preceding year.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

The trade reviews of the past week do not agree on general business. Dun's Review says that some hesitancy was apparent in the wholesale and jobbing trade, while Bradstreet's says that the general tone was more confident.

Dun's says:

While the predominating condition with domestic producers and distributers remains one of inability to fully satisfy all requirements, yet signs of hesitation in forward commitments are not wholly absent, and the question is being more frequently asked as to how much longer the rising price trend is likely to continue, and whether elements are not now at work that may before long bring the inevitable reaction. That advances in Dun's list of wholesale quotations this week are fewer in number than last week is not necessarily an indication of a definite check to the upturn, and it is conceivable that prices of some commodities for which the demand largely exceeds the available supply, such as iron and steel and textiles, may go still higher.

Bradstreet's says:

Car shortages, wintry weather, and the prevailing influenza epidemic have been responsible for a slowing down in some lines of industry, notably coal mining and iron and steel manufacture, a slight shading in retail buying, and slightly more tardy collections, but against these are to be set a much more confident tone in buying from jobbers and wholesalers and a practical disappearance of the uncertainty noted last week in primary lines, especially textiles, which have sold better both at the East and West under the spur of active buying alike for Spring and Fall.

Of the unfavorable elements noted, the car and, in some sections the power, shortage shown on most railroads is apparently the most serious. Shortages of fuel have become acute at large iron and steel centres, and the short or irregular supply of coal and coke constitutes a drag alike on production and shipment because lack of usual car supply also prevents shipment of iron and steel mill manufactured products, which are reported piling up.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

E. D. Warren & Co. is offering a new issue of five-year first lien collateral trust 7 per cent. convertible gold notes of the La Porte Oil and Refining Corporation, at a price to yield 7.65 per cent.

Ernest Smith & Co. has organized a foreign securities department.

H. G. Humphrey, Secretary and Treasurer of the Union Wool Company of Boston, has been elected a Vice President of the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston.

The fifth edition of the Irving National Bank's pamphlet, "Practical Questions and Answers on the Federal Tax Laws," has just been published.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A Strong Market.

The demonstration in the stock market yesterday was another testimony of the underlying strength that has been established by the extensive liquidation. The club of high money rates failed to make any pronounced impression. That is to say it did not cause any liquidation although it probably exercised a curb on prices that held them within a moderate range. At most times the market seemed to be trying to cut loose from its restraint, and some shares succeeded to the extent of closing the day with substantial gains. Had there been anything but a strong technical position this could hardly have taken place. High money has ruled for some three days and yet the market quotations now are above those of the mid-week. In the opinion of some the stock market has been the target for high money rates for such an extended period that the novelty and the fear are both wearing off, hence the forward movement that has been witnessed.

Call Money at 20 Per Cent.

When money opened yesterday the renewals were made at 12 per cent, which proved to be the low point of the day. Within a short time the rate had moved up to 14 per cent. and in the afternoon reached 20 per cent., the highest point that has been touched since the November break. This rate did not last, for the close saw money at 14 per cent. There seemed to be a wide diversity of opinion as to what was causing the increase in call money rates. The policy adopted by the bankers of cutting down loans in all quarters, however, would naturally find reflection in the stock market, as this could not be expected to escape a general policy of conservation of funds.

Baldwin a Leader.

The outstanding issue on the Big Board yesterday was Baldwin. It has been the general impression all along that there was a large short interest in Baldwin which might have difficulty in covering. When the price of the shares held firm under the high money rates there was a doubt raised in the minds of the Baldwin shorts as to the security of their position. Once the covering movement got under way there was a steady advance in the shares, with a hurried rush to cover near the close that carried Baldwin within a small fraction of 122. Something more than short covering, however, has been influencing Baldwin during the last three days. Rumors are persistent that some sort of stock dividend plan has been decided upon whereby some of the large assets will be distributed. The Baldwin Directors will meet on March 4 and it is hinted that an announcement may be made at that time. Some people believe that there will be a stock dividend of 100 per cent. After the display in Crucible on the announcement of a policy of paying stock dividends there is no disposition by the shorts to fight a Baldwin rise. They prefer to cover rather than put out new lines on the basis of averaging.

Railroad Mergers Pending.

The banking and railroad world is paying close attention to rumors that tentative negotiations have been started looking to the merging of several groups of railroads. That these mergers are being seriously considered is common gossip in local railroad offices, but nothing formal or specific regarding the combinations will probably be announced until after some definite action has been taken by the Senate and House joint conference on remedial legislation for the railroads. The Esch bill makes no provision for merging of the railroad properties, but the Cummins bill provides that the transportation system of the country shall be united into not fewer than twenty nor more than thirty-five separate and distinct corporations. It is admitted in some quarters that many roads would be benefited through consolidation, while in others that feature of the present situation is strongly opposed.

State Rates on Railroads.

Dispatches from out-of-town that a bill had been passed in Ohio empowering the Public Service Commission in that State to establish rates of 3 cents a mile on steam and interurban lines were well received in some quarters in the financial district yesterday. The interpretation placed upon this action generally seemed to be that Ohio had decided to protect the railroads operating within her borders independent of action which may be taken at Washington on remedial railroad legislation. It is understood that the 3-cent rate may be charged by the roads in that State when Federal control ends on March 1.

Northwest Car Shortage.

Reports from Oregon and Washington indicate that the lumber mills in the region have refused to book new business for lack of rolling stock to ship their products. According to dispatches the situation is growing steadily worse, with no improvement in prospect. Some mill managers have been reported as saying that less than half of the cars received are in usable shape. That production has been curtailed is indicated by a big drop in the output. Normally about 91,000,000 feet of lumber is produced in a week. The most recent figures available show that the weekly output has dropped to a trifle more than 60,000,000 feet.

Bond Prices Decline.

There was continued liquidation in the bond market yesterday, the average for forty representative issues dropping to a new low record at 70.81, off .24 from yesterday's average. This is the lowest average price for these bonds since this compilation was started some years ago. The selling was chiefly in the Victory and Liberty issues, although the general tone was heavy, with some of the inactive issues showing sharp declines and a number of the investment bonds also moving off. This was generally attributed to the further reduction of loans by the banks.

Shipping Shares Irregular.

The shipping shares turned irregular with Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies closing with a net gain of more than 4 points. This movement was apparently started when shorts began to cover and the gain was made on a turnover of not unusual proportions with less prices the highest. On the other hand United Fruit on a turnover of only 10 shares closed with a net loss of 4 points. The International Mercantile Marine common and preferred shares closed fractionally lower and higher respectively.

In Order to Sell Stock.

Early in February the stockholders of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company will vote on the recommendation that the par value of the 50,000 shares of capital stock be decreased to $10 a share, which will automatically increase the number of shares to 500,000. It is understood that this recommendation is made so that this high-priced stock, which is selling around $750 a share, may become more marketable.

Trading Restricted.

The turnover yesterday was not large and except for the increase in activity in the final hour the day's sales might have fallen below 500,000. There were times during the morning when the usually hard-pressed ticker had breathing spells of as much as a minute between sales.

Interborough Earnings Improve.

The comparative statement of income of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for the month of December shows substantial improvement. Not only was there a big increase in gross operating revenue during the month but there was also substantial improvement in gross income which amounted to $1,637,748 compared with $1,284,778 in December, 1918. After the deduction of interest, rents, &c., including the Manhattan guarantee, the deficit was only $22,171 compared with a deficit in the corresponding 1918 period of $224,005. Another significant feature of the statement was the fact that operating per cent. showed a slight decrease also. The number of passengers carried last month was 84,771,977 compared with 70,780,813 in December, 1918.

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B

Revenue From Investment Demands Consideration.

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Common Stock

The nature of the industry—the demand for the product—the shortage of supply, all indicate assurance of ig revenue for this Company.

Write for Circular T-7

Panhandle Producing & Refining Company

8% Cumulative Convertible Sinking Fund Preferred Stock

ndependent experts confirm value of property as more than twice the mount of preferred stock issue.

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Great Amer. Ins.
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McKinley & Morris
44 Wall Street New York
Telephone John 272

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

FRIDAY, JAN. 30, 1920.

	1920.	1919.	1918.		1920.	1919.	1918.
Day's sales	526,570	350,150	921,196	Year to date	19,304,311	11,635,661	14,425,970

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
81	81½	300	Ajax Rubber	81	81	81	81	...
1¾	1⅞	300	Alaska Gold Mines	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ 1/16
49¼	50	1,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	49¼	49¾	49	49¾	+ ¼
86	88½	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	87	87	87	87	+ ¼
94	95	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	+ ⅛
91	92	900	Am. Beet Sugar	91	91⅞	89⅞	91⅞	+ ¼
120¼	121	700	Am. Bosch Magneto	120	122	120	120½	+ ½
55½	55¾	4,700	Am. Can	56	56⅝	55¼	55½	+ ⅛
98⅜	99	100	Am. Can pf.	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	+ ⅛
138⅛	138½	1,600	Am. Car & Fdry.	138⅛	138¼	137⅛	138¼	+ ¾
115	116	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf.	115	115	115	115	—1
50½	51	400	Am. Cotton Oil	51⅜	51⅜	50½	50½	— ⅛
14½	14¼	5,100	Am. Druggists	14	14¾	13⅝	14¼	+ ¼
95½	99¼	100	Am. Express	97	97	97	97	+ ¼
117	117½	600	Am. H. & L. pf.	117½	117	116½	117	+ ⅜
110⅝	110⅞	3,400	Am. International	109½	111	109½	110⅝	+ ⅝
14½	14⅝	700	Am. LaF. Fire Eng.	14⅜	14½	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
84¾	85½	2,300	Am. Linseed	84⅜	85¾	84⅜	84⅝	...
99½	100	5,400	Am. Locomotive	98¾	100	98¼	100	+ 1⅜
25¾	25½	700	Am. Ship & Com.	25	25⅜	25	25¼	+ ⅛
68⅝	68⅝	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	68⅜	68½	68⅝	68½	+ ⅛
97⅞	98⅛	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	98	98	98	98	...
44½	44¾	600	Am. Steel F'dries	44⅞	45	44⅞	45	+ ⅛
91¾	92	600	Am. Sumatra Tob.	91⅞	92¼	91¼	91⅞	— ⅛
99½	99¾	4,900	Am. Tel. & Tel.	99	99⅝	99⅛	99⅝	+ ⅜
260¾	265	200	Am. Tobacco	260	260	260	260	+1
67⅞	68	2,600	Am. Tob. Securities	68	68⅛	67⅞	68	...
157½	158	4,900	Am. Woolen	157½	158⅜	156½	157¼	+ ¼
55¾	56	400	Am. Writing P. pf.	56	56	55½	56	...
19	20	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅝
55	53	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	58½	58½	58½	58½	...
61¼	61¾	300	Anaconda Copper	61¼	61¾	61¼	61¼	+ ¼
11	11½	900	Ann Arbor	11¼	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
23	25	200	Ann Arbor pf.	24	24	24	24	—1
4	4⅛	300	Assets Realization	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	...
58	59	700	Asso. Dry Goods	59¾	59¾	58¾	58¾	—1⅛
81½	83	400	Atch., T.P.& S.F.	82¾	82¾	81⅝	82¼	+ ⅛
89	89½	100	Atlantic Coast Line	89½	89¼	89¼	89½	+ ⅛
165¼	166	2,300	At. Gulf & West I.	162	165⅛	162½	165⅛	+1⅜
120⅞	121	92,700	Baldwin Loco.	116¾	121⅜	116⅞	120⅝	+4⅛
30⅞	31⅝	1,062	Baltimore & Ohio	31	31⅜	31	31	— ⅜
43	44½	433	Balt. & Ohio pf.	44	44½	43½	43½	— ⅜
28½	29	100	Bethlehem Motors	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
93	95¼	100	Bethlehem Steel	95¼	95¾	95¼	95¼	+1
98	99¼	14,400	Beth. Steel, Class B.	95¾	98	97⅜	98¼	...
13	14	300	Booth Fisheries	13¼	13½	13⅛	13½	— ⅛
106	108	100	Burns Brothers	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	—1½
9¼	9¾	500	Butte Cop. & Zinc	9¾	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
26	26¾	500	Butte & Superior	26	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
22	23½	100	Butterick Co	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	—1⅛
23	23¼	400	Caddo Cent. O. & R.	22¾	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
84½	84⅞	600	Cal. Packing	85	85	84½	84½	— ½
127¼	128¼	750	Canadian Pacific	127½	127½	127¼	127¼	+ ⅛
92½	93	500	Central Leather Co.	92⅝	92⅞	92⅝	92⅞	+ ⅛
55	56	500	Cerro de Pasco Cop.	55⅝	55½	55	55½	...
142	143	11,000	Chandler Motor	140⅞	144⅞	141	142	...
54¼	55⅜	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	54¼	54½	54½	54½	— ⅛
23	23¼	100	Chi. Gt. Western pf.	23	23⅜	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
36⅞	37	100	Chi., M. & St. Paul	36⅞	36¾	36½	36½	+ ⅛
52	53	600	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	52	52	51½	51⅝	+ ⅛
83⅝	84	1,000	Chi. & Northwest	83⅝	84	83⅜	83⅜	— ⅝
26	26½	1,400	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	26	26½	26	26	— ⅛
69⅞	70	1,500	Chi., R. I. & P. 7% pf.	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	— ⅛
18⅞	19	1,500	Chile Copper	19⅛	19⅛	18½	18½	— ¾
37⅜	37⅝	500	Chino Copper	36⅞	37⅜	36⅞	37¼	...
37⅞	38	600	Coca-Cola	37⅞	38	37⅞	38	+ ⅛
40⅛	40¾	200	Col. Fuel & Iron	40⅛	40¾	40¼	40¾	+ ⅛
23½	23½	400	Col. & Southern	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
51⅝	52	800	Columbia Graph.	51⅝	52	51⅝	52	+ ⅛
91¼	91½	91	Do pf.	91¼	91½	91	91	—1
62	62	100	Consolidated Cigar	62	62	62	62	+3½
82½	82¾	200	Do pf.	82½	82¾	82¼	82¾	+ ⅛
80½	81	500	Consolidated Gas	80½	80½	80	80	+1
19	19½	100	Con. Int. Cal. Min.	19	19	18¾	19	...
30	30½	300	Consol. Textile	30	30	30	30¼	+ ⅛
88	88	200	Continental Can	88	88	88	88	— ⅛
102¼	102½	1,200	Do pf.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	— ⅛
12¼	12¼	400	Continental Candy	12¼	12¼	12	12	— ¼
84¾	85¾	7,600	Corn Prod. Ref'g	84¾	85¾	84½	85½	— ⅛
224½	225	10,700	Crucible Steel	224½	225	223½	226½	+3⅜
99½	99¾	200	Do pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½	...
50¾	50¾	400	Cuba Cane Sugar	50¾	50½	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
83	83½	500	Do pf.	83	83½	83	83	— ⅛
173½	173¾	200	Del., Lack. & W.	173½	173½	173¼	173¼	— ⅛
13	13	100	Den. & R. G. pf.	13	13	12½	12½	— ¼
12½	12¾	400	Dome Mines	12½	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¼
24¼	24¾	300	Elk Horn Coal	24¼	24¾	24¼	24¾	— ¼
27	27	100	Emerson-Brant

WON'T SELL GERMAN SHIPS AS A UNIT

Shipping Board Refuses Offer of International Mercantile Marine for Them.

ALL BIDS ARE CALLED LOW

Officials See Apparent Aim of Shipping Companies to Knock Prices Down.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—An offer of the International Mercantile Marine Corporation to buy all the former German passenger ships put on the market by the Shipping Board has been refused, Chairman Payne said today.

"We will not sell all the ships to any one corporation or combination, but will sell them so that there will be a fair distribution among the various shipping companies."

Mr. Payne said that the International Mercantile Marine had made bids also for groups of ships. The prices offered were not disclosed, but it is said that the big shipping companies are offering small amounts to keep the prices down on not only the German ships, but also other craft, owned and now building by the Shipping Board. The vessels constructed by the board are valued roughly at $230 to $240 a ton, and the shipping companies, it is said, are not offering more than $150 to $175.

The Shipping Board will figure whether the bids approximate the first cost of the ships, plus the money spent to recondition them. Something may be taken off for depreciation. But if the bids are still too low to make the deal worth while, the ships will not be sold. Nevertheless it is believed that the ships will be sold if possible.

Chairman Payne recalled today two policies that had been laid down by the Shipping Board, designed to prevent sales to big combinations. One was that the ships sold must fly the American flag, and the other that some of the designated ships must run in certain trade routes, for instance to Latin-America and to Cherbourg and Southampton route. The Shipping Board will not sell ships if these conditions are not agreed to by bidders.

The International Mercantile Marine, Chairman Payne said, had proved to the satisfaction of the board that it was American owner.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (Associated Press).—Shipping Board prices on vessels built during and since the war are too high to allow American operators to compete with foreign craft, Frank C. Munson of New York, head of the Munson Line, told the Senate Commerce Committee considering mercantile marine legislation. Prices should be cut from $200 and $225 a ton to $100 flat, he said, to permit the 190-odd American ship operators to get established. His line, he said, would buy twenty-five or thirty cargo and combined cargo and passenger vessels at the lower price.

Great Britain is selling Government ships at $125 a ton, Mr. Munson said, and the resulting difference in capital costs would make it $200,000 a year cheaper to operate a British boat than an American boat in the same trade.

About 75 per cent. of the Shipping Board's vessels would be taken at the price he named, Mr. Munson said, if a time payment plan of purchase was given to operators. Wooden vessels of the board, he said, were not usable.

Criticising the policy of the Shipping Board in keeping vessels and operating them at a profit, Mr. Munson declared that the money was being used to make the costs of the war-constructed vessels appear lower. Private operation, he said, would result in greater profits than those made by the board.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

16, 18, 20 and 22 WILLIAM STREET
New York City

Coupons and Dividends due in February are payable at this office on and after February 1st, 1920, as follows:

Birmingham Water Works Company
Citizens Gas Company of Kankakee
Clinton Water Works Company
Commonwealth Water & Light Co. of New Jersey (1st & Refunding Mtge.)
Commonwealth Water & Light Co. of New Jersey (1st Mortgage)
Commonwealth Water & Light Co. of New Jersey (3 Year Collateral Gold Notes)
Cornell Steamboat Company
Franklin, County of, Tenn.
Gloversville & Broadalbin Railroad Company
Lackawanna Iron & Steel Company, 5%
Lakewood & Coast Water & Electric Company
Monongahela Valley Water Company
Montgomery Street Railway Company
Port of Havana Docks Company
St. Louis Merchants Bridge Company
Seymour Water Company

Dividends,

FEBRUARY 1ST, 1920.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

FEBRUARY 2ND, 1920.
International Petroleum Company, Ltd., Coupons No. 5 from Bearer Share Warrants

Coupons Due and Payable at the Office of

A. B. LEACH & CO., Inc.

62 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

February 1, 1920

Bennington, N. Y.
Bergen County, N. J., Bridge
Bloomington, Ill., Funding
Buncombe County, N. C., Funding
Centerville, La.
Champaign, Ill., Improvement
Chickasha, I. T., School
Coal Township, Penna., Poor House
Evanston, Ill., Judgment
Fairfield, Iowa, Ref. Water Works
Fairmount, Minn., Water Works Ext.
Georgia Lt., Pow. & Ry. Co.
Greenfield, Ind., Funding
Houghton, Mich., Sewer
Iron Mountain, Mich., Sewer
Jackson, Mich., Union School District
Kalamazoo, Mich., Improvement
Lake Forest, Ill.
La Grand, Ore., Refunding
Lancaster, N. Y., Water
Mechanicsville, N. Y.
Morrison County, Minn.
New Castle, Pa., School District
Onoro, Wis., Fire House
Pulaski Co., Ind., Court House
Riverdale, N. J., Road Improvement
Sherburne Co., Minn., Drainage
Spring Valley, Ill., Bridge
Snohomish Co., Washington, School District & Road
Summitville, Ind.
Union City, Ind.
Warren Co., Indiana, Bridge
Wauwatusa, Wis., Water Works

February 15, 1920

Vigo Co., Ind., Funding

Bank of Nova Scotia Thrives.

The annual statement of the Bank of Nova Scotia for last year, in which it absorbed the Bank of Ottawa, shows assets of $238,000,000 and deposits of $180,000,000, both being above the combined figures of the two banks a year ago. The capital was increased $3,200,000. The reserve fund is $18,000,000. Profits were $1,923,478, an increase of $84,000 above the profits of the combined banks in the previous year.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	8.50	8.75	8.50	8.75
Spelter	..	9.45	..	9.45
Antimony	11.25	11.50	11.12½	11.37½
Quicksilver	..	$85.00	..	$85.00
Aluminium	*$31.50	32.50	*31.50	32.50
Iron, No. 2X silicon	..	43.80	..	43.80

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 19¼c, 30 days; on Metal Exchange 19½c for spot.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	118	17	6	120	10	0
Copper, futures	119	12	6	121	10	0
Tin, spot	383	5	0	384	0	0
Tin, futures	383	10	0	384	0	0
Spelter, spot	59	10	0	59	15	0
Spelter, futures	61	0	0	61	10	0
Lead, spot	47	5	0	47	15	0
Lead, futures	47	15	0	47	15	0

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Baltimore & Ohio	1920-'27	4½	6.35	5.90
Buff., Roch. & P.	1920-'33	4½@5-6	6.00	5.70
Can. Northern	1920-'29	4½@5-6	6.65	6.37
Canadian Pacific	1920-'28	4½	6.40	6.00
Ches. & Ohio	1920-'27	4½	6.40	6.00
Chicago & N. W.	1920-'23	4½	5.95	5.50
Chi., R. I. & P.	1920-'27	4½@5	6.62	6.00
C. St. L. & N. O.	1920-'24	5	6.25	5.75
C., C., C. & St. L.	1920-'29	5 @6	7.50	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.30	5.80
Erie Railroad	1920-'27	4½	6.00	5.70
Illinois Central	1920-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.25
Louis. & Nash.	1920-'23	5	6.00	5.50
Mich. Central	1920-'32	5 @6	5.90	5.50
Minn. & St. L.	1920-'37	5 @6	6.15	5.85
Mo., K. & T.	1920-'27	5 @6	6.90	6.00
Missouri Pacific	1920-'24	5	6.95	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1920-'26	4½@5	6.87	6.50
N. Y. C. Lines	1920-'28	4½@5	6.50	6.00
N. Y. C. R. R.	1920-'32	4½@5	6.20	5.85
Nort. & West.	1920-'24	4½	6.25	5.95
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1920-'20	4½@5-6	6.75	6.25
Pa. Gen. Freight	1920-'23	4 @4½	5.95	5.50
Reading Co.	1920-'27	4½	5.95	5.50
Seaboard Air Line	1920-'27	4½@5-6	6.87	6.25
Sinclair Refin.	1920-'21	6	7.00	6.00
So. Pacific	1920-'28	4½	6.15	5.87
So. Railway	1920-'26	4½@5	6.50	6.00
Union Tank	1920	5	6.00	5.00

World Holiday Book Issued.

The Guaranty Trust Company has issued the 1920 edition of its book "Bank and Public Holidays Throughout the World." Difficulties have been experienced in compiling this year's issue because of the disruptions that have taken place in certain of the European countries. The book covers the holidays in all parts of the world, from New Year's Day to Tuesday, Feb. 3, which will be celebrated only in Paraguay, and Tuesday, Aug. 3, which will be honored only in Newfoundland.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

TONOPAH.		DIVIDE.	
Belmont	2.85	Allied	.02
Cash Boy	.08	Alta	.04
Great Western	.02	Apex	.02
Halifax	.01	Belcher	.02
Jim Butler	.24	Belcher Exten.	.11
McNamara	.60	Ben Hur	.05
McNamara Cresc.	.23	Brougher	.27
Midway	.16	Butte	.08
Monarch	.04	Chariot	.03
Montana	.10	Consolidated	.07
North Star	.08	Divide City	.04
Rescue	.22	Divide Exten.	.02
Tonopah Ext.	2.35	Divide Tonopah	2.85
Tonopah 76	.08	Dividend	.16
West End	2.00	East Divide	.05
West Tonopah	6.00	Florence	.03
		Gold Reef	.08
		Grimes	.07
		Hasbrouck	.17
		Hennessy	.23
		Hercules	.02
		High Divide	.02
		Homestake	.03
		Horseshoe	.02
		Hull City	.03
		Jim	.03
		Junior	.02
		Kernick	.02
		Keystone	.02
		Knox	.03
		Midway	.06

Myra	.05	Atlanta	.02
Northwest	.02	Booth	.02
Pay	.05	C. O. D.	.02
Reno	.05	Consolidated	.12
Revert	.02	Crackerjack	.02
Rogerta	.21	Development	.02
Royal	.03	Florence	.25
Silver	.04	Fraction	.03
Silver King	.04	Great Bend	.01
Smuggler	.03	Jumbo Exten.	.07
Thomson	.03	Kewanas	.02
Toggery	.03	Lone Star	.03
Verdi	.03	Merger	.02
Victory	.14	Silver Pick	.02
West	.13	Spearhead	.03
Western	.06	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Zone	.20	Arrowhead	.45
GOLDFIELD.		Carrie	.12
Booth	.02	Climax	.23
C. O. D.	.02	Como	.57
Consolidated	.12	Eureka Croesus	1.75
Crackerjack	.02	Eureka Holly	.74
Development	.02	Manhattan Cons.	.02
Florence	.25	Nevada Hills	.02
Fraction	.03	Round Mountain	.33
Great Bend	.01	Fairview R. M.	.34
Jumbo Exten.	.07	Simon	1.70
Kewanas	.02	Simon Exten.	.03
Lone Star	.03	Sunset	.06
Merger	.02	White Caps	.12
Silver Pick	.02		
Spearhead	.03		

COLORADO SPRINGS.			
	Bid.	Asked.	
Cresson	2	2½	
Dr. J'pot	4½	5	
Elkton	2½	3	
El Paso	15	18	
Golden C.	130	152	
Granite	10	12	
Isabella	4½	5½	
Mary McK.	4½	5½	
Portland	94½	100	
U. Gold M.	14	15	
Vindicator	33	35	
Rose Nicol.	7	8	

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JAN. 30, 1920.

	1920.	1919.	1918.
Day's sales	$15,929,600	$11,791,000	$4,998,500
Year to date	352,491,500	277,145,500	112,263,500

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000:

U S Liberty 3½s, 1932-47: 8 93.08, 7 93.10, 21 93.06, 13 93.04, 125 93.08, 40 93.04, 10 93.10, 40 93.12, 5 93.08, 205 93.08, 30 93.06, 20 93.12, 17 93.08, 2 93.02, 55 93.12, 1 93.06, 84 93.08, 2 93.06, 3 93.08, 3 93.10, 56 93.12, 65 93.10, 152 93.04, 55 93.06, 45 93.08

$457,000 1st conv 4s, 1932-1947: 1 91.52, 10 91.56, 9 91.48, 1 91.52, 1 91.50

$22,000 2d 4s, 1927-42: 1 90.44, 14 90.46, 19 90.44, 4 90.40, 22 90.40, 17 90.44, 24 90.38, 4 90.36, 10 90.40, 4 90.36, 10 90.44, 2 90.36, 25 90.36, 16 90.44, 5 90.46, 20 90.40, 10 90.44, 12 90.40

$218,000 1st cv 4½s, 1932-1947: 20 91.70, 10 91.56, 10 91.54, 55 91.52, 20 91.50, 10 91.60, 10 91.62, 10 91.64, 1 91.70, 6 91.64, 10 91.68

$120,000 2d conv 4½s, 1927-1942: 28 90.80, 15 90.58, 18 90.56, 1 90.66, 15 90.56, 15 90.54, 90 90.52, 150 90.50, 7 90.48, 3 90.52, 20 90.46, 15 90.52, 2 90.50, 10 90.54, 10 90.56, 15 90.50, 98 90.48, 10 90.58, 25 90.60, 20 90.58, 20 90.60, 1 90.66, 4 90.60, 2 90.48, 7 90.64, 1 90.60, 1½ 90.58, 2 90.64, 25 90.64, 20 90.62, 1 90.66, 15 90.64, 50 90.66, 35 90.70, 100 90.62, 93 90.60, 1 90.58, 1 90.50, 10 90.46, 26 90.60, 1 90.62, 90 90.50, 10 90.40, 15 90.38, 50 90.34, 50 90.30, 100 90.40, 25 90.42

$2,007,000 3d 4½s, 1928-1938: 80 93.30, 15 93.28, 15 93.26, 15 93.24, 15 93.20, 55 93.18, 2 93.14, 15 93.18, 25 93.16, 10 93.14, 10 93.16, 10 93.20, 11 93.14, 23 93.16, 2.5 93.24, 5 93.20, 5 93.16, 50 93.12, 14 93.14, 15 93.10, 15 93.08, 48 93.06, 12 93.04, 14 lots 93.10, 18 93.08, 10 93.10, 25 93.12, 11 93.08, 16 93.06, 15 93.04, 3 93.10, 5 93.02, 1 93.04, 2.5 93.10, 40 93.08, 2 93.02, 20 93.04, 3 93.06, 4 93.10

$2,867,000 4½s, 1922-23: 75 98.08, 33 98.10, 2 98.08, 16 98.14, 17 98.12, 185 98.08, 160 98.06, 11 98.04, 58 98.06, 2 98.04, 37 98.08, 1 98.06, 1 98.08, 1 98.06, 1 98.08, 1 98.06, 1

COTTON LISTLESS IN A NARROW RANGE

Market Dull and Featureless, with Little Trading Outside the Ring.

HIGH RECORD FOR EXPORTS

Total for December Expected to Exceed Figures for November, Which Were 925,000.

The cotton market went through another dull, featureless session yesterday, with price movements again confined to narrow limits. At the beginning of the day there was some heaviness, responding to the failure of Liverpool to open as well as had been expected, but around midday there was some improvement and the late months went above Thursday's closing prices. After that, however, the market sold off, or, rather, eased off, until at the close it was down 5 to 9 points, about as minor a change as well could be imagined.

High money rates and low exchange rates were again talked of, but seemed to exercise no influence except the usual restraining effect on new commitments. The offices did practically nothing throughout the day and what trading there was appeared to emanate no further away than the outside of the ring. The ring crowd was listless and not inclined to start any pronounced movement either way, and confined itself mainly to evening up operations for over the week-end.

Exports picked up in the late afternoon. Reports up to the last hour showed a total of not more than 5,000 bales, but the late postings brought this up to 29,400 for the day and 171,560 bales for the week.

With today's exports still to be reported, it appears that the month's movement has established a new high record since 1912. The official total for last November was 925,000 bales. The unofficial report for this month, with today's shipments still to come, makes the movement about 990,000 bales. Final corrections in the returns may reduce this sufficiently to allow November to maintain its position as the high month, but this is doubtful. As a matter of fact, it would not be surprising to see the corrected figures greater than the unofficial, and if this is so the total will go above the 1,000,000-bale mark.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
March	36.40	36.60	36.35	36.47@36.48	36.52
May	34.50	34.64	34.43	34.53@34.55	34.62
July	32.45	32.60	32.43	32.54	32.61
Sept.	30.80	30.85	30.80	30.55	30.60
Oct.	29.90	29.99	29.80	29.84@29.85	29.91
Dec.	29.55	29.55	29.35	29.35	29.40

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged, at 39.50c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 42.50c; New Orleans, 39.88c; Savannah, 39.50c; Augusta, 39.25c; Memphis, 40.50c; Houston, 42c; Little Rock, 39.50c

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	56,724	89,810	27,461
Exports	29,402	69,880	46,183
Exports, season	3,721,383	3,549,823	2,472,102
New York stocks	59,724	56,886	87,710
Port stocks	1,424,953	1,420,525	1,364,593
N. Y. Arrivals	5,422	.....	.....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was quiet at 28.31d for middling. Sales, 5,000 bales, of which American, 3,000. Imports, 60,000 bales, of which American, 36,000. Futures opened quiet, up 13 to 17 points, and closed steady, 11 points down to 5 points up on the day. Prices: March, 26.22d; May, 24.91d; July, 23.73d; October, 21.46d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths were firm and in better demand.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Record.
By-Products Coke	$1.50	Q	Feb. 20	Jan. 24
E. E. Ill. of Brock.	2	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 28
General Chemical	2	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Gt. L. D. & Dock	2	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 10
Phila. Co. 5% pf	2½	SA	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Standard San. Mfg.	2	Q	Feb. 10	Feb. 5
Stand. San. Mfg.	2	Ex	Feb. 10	Feb. 5
Stand. San. M. pf.	1¾	Q	Feb. 10	Feb. 5
United Iron Works.	$1.25	—	Mar. 10	Feb. 25

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Black H	1	1¼	Mex Met	3	8
Bohemia	1½	1½	Midway M.	65	67
Bost Mon	70	1	Mojave T.	10	13
Calaveras	..	1⅛	Monarch	97	99
Champion	3	Nat L & Z.	6	9	
Chief Cons.	5⅝	New Doug.	12	18	
Cons Cop	4¼	5	New Baltic	3½	4
Crown	30	40	Onondaga	16	19
Denbigh	32	38	Onondaga	15	40
Eagle B B	2¼	Orpheum	33	33¾	
Fortuna	1	3	Pilgrim	25	28
Gadsden	1½	1¾	Pioneer	1⅝	2
Hcma	14	16	Ranger P.	50	60
Houghton	75	1¼	Seven Met.	25	27
Iron Blos.	30	40	S W M, f p	3½	4½
Iron Cap.	10	13½	Texana	34	35
Jerome V.	60	65	U V Ext.	41	41½
La Rose	30	45	Yukon	1¼	1¾
Majestic	18	20			

NEW INCORPORATIONS

New York Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Sixty-two new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $1,826,500, were chartered today. They include:

Chapin Securities Co., Syracuse, stocks and bonds, 1,000 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 1,500 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $25,000; G. A. Smith, E. S. Steele, W. F. Hodge, Syracuse.

Sun-Herald Corp., Manhattan, newspaper proprietors, 1,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $5,000; F. A. Munsey, E. Wardman, W. T. Dewart, 280 Broadway.

Dalton Press, Nyack, $10,000; G. V. and C. C. Morton, S. H. Ruddell, Nyack.

November & Sheen, Brooklyn, wearing apparel, $8,000; S. and I. November, J. Sheen, 571 Hinsdale St., Brooklyn.

Ultramar Corp., Manhattan, importing and exporting, $15,000; J. Acevedo, F. A. Nobis, R. Brunson, 2 Rector St.

Hawley's Automatic Chest Co., Manhattan, machinery and appliances, $20,000; D. and W. Hutchinson, C. A. Hawley, 94 John St.

171 Audubon Avenue Co., Manhattan, realty, $40,000; L. Jacobson, L. F. J. Welher, N. Locker, 171 Canal St.

Worthy Shirt and Collar Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; M. A. Doody, M. E. Sanders, K. L. Abbott, 66 Post Av.

Kleinberg Corp., Brooklyn, realty, $10,000; J. Galiani, K. and M. Kleinberg, 1,672 Union St., Brooklyn.

Bohanon Engraving Corp., Syracuse, $15,000; A. A. Bohanon, A. G. Seitz, E. J. Page, Syracuse.

Richardson-Ward, Manhattan, printing and lithographing, $50,000; F. H. Richardson, W. T. Ward, F. W. Siebert, 111 West 125th St.

Louclaire Realty Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; A. Rubenstein, M. Hassner, C. Boudin, 148 New Jersey Av., Brooklyn.

U. S. Rubber Reclaiming Co., Manhattan, $250,000; L. J. Plumb, R. A. and C. H. Low, 30 East 42d St.

Liberty Express, Manhattan, $5,000; H. Zarch, H. Lippman, R. Cahn, 265 East Broadway.

Bexar Co., Manhattan, drugs, chemicals, &c., $50,000; R. G. Perry, W. O. Fitch, E. M. Jennings, 45½ Pulaski St., Brooklyn.

E. S. Page, Cohoes, confectionery, $10,000; W. Weatherwax, J. B. Briggs, E. S. Page, Cohoes.

Hale Decorators, Buffalo, $5,000; G. D., F. D., and G. W. W. Hale, Buffalo.

League Printing Co., Manhattan, $5,000; S. Amasia, I. Schwartz, N. Rubin, 946 Kelly St.

Lecusi, Clonney & Co., Manhattan, sponge and chamois business, $80,000; A. Clonney, M. Lasker, M. L. Hornstein, 225 West 86th St.

Chas. E. Frankenbach & Sons, Southampton, farming and landscape architecture, $9,000; C. W., A., and F. J. Frankenbach, Southampton.

Imrey & Syrkin, Manhattan, goods, wares, and merchandise, $5,500; E. Schwartzman, J. Imrey, J. Syrkin, 408 West 123d St.

Caldwell, Steffens & Co., Manhattan, bonds, stocks, and petroleum production, $5,000; A. H. Hannock, A. T. Steffens, E. Caldwell, 49 Wall St.

Alfred P. Kingston Last Mfg. Co., Utica, $75,000; A. P. Kingston, J. A. Smith, F. P. McGinty, Utica.

A. C. Hill & Co., Brooklyn, coal, coke, and wood, $5,000; S. Rishin, J. McVey, A. C. Hill, 42 Harrison Av., Brooklyn.

Natchaug Oil and Gas Co., Manhattan, $100,000; T. J. Forsythe, F. B. Jennings, M. E. Pettis, 106 Central Park West.

Atlas Tack Corp., Manhattan, 20,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital $100,000; H. G. King, H. B. Benedict, B. B. Bonnell, 42 Broadway.

Wilcox Audit Co., Manhattan, $5,000; E. A. Howes, E. M. and E. Willcox, 488 St. Nicholas Av.

West Lunch Co., Manhattan, $20,000; M. and I. Lehv, B. Wolff, Jamaica.

L. and W. Restaurant Co., Manhattan, $20,000; same as preceding.

Business Handbooks Co., Queens, $20,000; W. J. and E. M. Greenwood, W. H. Crepan, Richmond Hill.

Box Garage Corp., Manhattan, realty and chemicals, $10,000; J. T. Nolan, T. Box, A. C. Wilkins, 362 West 30th St.

Caroline Farmers Telephone Co., Slaterville Springs, $20,000; E. B. and G. M. Bull, C. M. Jones, Slaterville Springs.

Weber and Lefton, Manhattan, millinery jobbers, $10,000; M. and I. Weber, J. Lefton, Astoria.

Manhattan Lamp Service, Manhattan, electrical, $25,000; W. Weimann, Jr., W. E. and D. F. Reilhan, 71 Post Av.

Drapkin-Schwartzapel-Wattenmaker, Manhattan, furs, $15,000; A. Schwartzapel, M. and I. Drapkin, 1,054 Falle St., Bronx.

Du-Palm Corp., Manhattan, mining and forestry, $15,000; S. C. Duberstine, A. L. Palmer, S. Adler, 63 Park Row.

Superior Linen Co., Manhattan, dry goods and chinaware, $100,000; A. Lieberman, S. P. and G. S. Hessel, 251 West 89th St.

Feldman & Goldberg Garage, Bronx, $10,000; I. Feldman, F. J. Goldberg, B. Bernstein, 522 West 136th St.

Cohoes American, Cohoes, newspaper, $75,000; W. Barnes, W. B. Leroy, E. A. Foley, Cohoes.

Bachert Electrical Corp., Buffalo, $10,000; E. and M. A. Bachert, E. W. Mullett, Buffalo.

Farrington & Co., Mount Vernon, make tools, &c., $10,000; L. Sprague, G. P. and H. L. Farrington, Mount Vernon.

West Shore Trading Co., Manhattan, make liquors for sacramental and medicinal purposes, $10,000; M. and A. and H. E. Grohman, 340 West 86th St.

Ozone Park Hygienic Ice Co., Queens, $10,000; I. C. and W. Mosher, E. J. Pickforth, 720 West 160th St.

Morrison Steel Prod., Buffalo, $500,000; W. V. Moot, S. F. Carr, J. Morrison, Buffalo.

D. & B. Motors Distributing Co., Manhattan, $50,000; A. J. Davis, L. R. Best, B. F. Foster, 232 Broadway.

Western Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Manhattan, machine shop and foundry equipment, $10,000; A. J. Babcock, P. M. Brotherhood, G. D. Branston, 119 West 40th St.

Dun Realty Corp., Elmira, $10,000; H. Sayles, F. V. Winslow, E. J. Dun, Elmira.

Price-Cooper Co., Manhattan, forwarding and contracting, $5,000; I. and H. I. Cooper, S. H. Price, 32 West 111th St.

P. R. Lawson & Co., Manhattan, securities, $10,000; E. L. Beatty, J. R. Donnelly, P. R. Lawson, 111 Broadway.

Toronto Cloak Co., Manhattan, $10,000; I. and S., Toronto, J. Sklar, 1,322 Prospect Av., Bronx.

Bartlett Navigation Co., Manhattan, $20,000; H. L. Rhoades, L. H. Healy, D. C. Kraemer, 179 8th Av., Brooklyn.

Steuben St. Garage, $5,000; E. J. and P. Crave, N. G. Powers, Utica.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

F. G. Luthi & Co., Manhattan, $200,000 to $500,000.

Dr. A. Posner Shoes, Manhattan, $100,000 to $200,000.

Machsen-Morris Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $9,000.

Hallukk Texstyle Corp., Manhattan, $100,000 to $500,000.

Silver Leaf Silk Underwear Corp., Manhattan, $6,000 to $12,000.

20th Street Steam Laundry Co., Manhattan, $7,500 to $20,000.

Royal Box and Lumber Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $25,000.

Kensington Mills, Manhattan, $10,000 to $50,000.

G. A. Veeck, Manhattan, $40,000 to $100,000.

Borton-Tierney Co., Manhattan, $25,000 to $50,000.

Ocean Bathing Suit Co., Manhattan, $250,000 to $1,000,000.

Cobleskill Milling Co., $30,000 to $100,000.

Patent Cereals Co., Geneva, $600,000 to $1,000,000.

South Texas Development Co., Albany, $300,000 to $400,000.

Davis Memorial Co., Onondaga, $5,000 to $10,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

General Investing Corp., Manhattan, $850,000 to $500,000.

REORGANIZATION.

Wawa Commercial Co., Manhattan, 10,000 shares common stock, no par value; carry on business with $50,000.

CHANGE OF NAMES.

Goldwyn Pictures Corp., Manhattan, to Goldwyn Producing Corp.

Tucker, Prince & Ripley, White Plains, to Tibbits, Prince & Ripley.

Meyer-Wilcox, Syracuse, to Onondaga Automotive Corp.

Seay, Hall & Landeck, Delaware, to Seay & Hall.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

J. H. Stitt & Co., Delaware, dyes and chemicals, 200 shares common stock, no par value; active capital not given; rep., S. B. Hall, 74 Cortlandt St.

Stillwater Worsted Mills., Rhode Island, $5,000,000; rep., S. H. Fischer, 35 Nassau St.

Havana American Steamship Corp., Delaware, 3,000 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 10,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital 10 shares common; rep., C. R. Osborn, 72 Beaver St.

Matthew Addy Steamship and Commerce Corp., Delaware, $100,000; rep., W. O. Heffernan, 27 William St.

SURRENDER OF AUTHORITY.

Atlas Tack Co., New Jersey.

Stillwater Worsted Co., Rhode Island.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Leonard Dress Co., Manhattan.

American Whalebone Co., Manhattan.

F. McMorrow Sons, Manhattan.

The Ratner Securities Corp., Manhattan.

Superior Linen Co., Manhattan.

Doan Realty Co., Manhattan.

Atlas Tack Corp., Massachusetts.

Farrington's, Inc., Saratoga Springs.

Sullivan Construction Co., Syracuse.

G. L. Motor Corp., Syracuse.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 30.—New charters:

E. Peeter & Co., Newark, manufacture belts, buckles, &c., $125,000; Edward Peeter, E. B. Peeter, and E. E. Peeter, all of Irvington.

Albert Hager, West Hoboken, manufacture textile goods, $30,000; William B. Lunn, Nick Acciardi, and Puzart Gabriel of the Town of Union.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Jan. 30.—Charters filed:

Black New England Theatres, Inc., to open and operate theatres, &c., $1,000,000; T. L. Croteau, M. A. Bruce, S. E. Dill, Wilmington.

Parent Petroleum Corp., producing oil, &c., $7,500,000; T. L. Croteau, M. A. Bruce, S. E. Dill, Wilmington.

Commercial Finance Corp., stocks, bonds, &c., $5,500,000; William E. Slater, Nanecea, Mich.; Edward H. Schantz, Henry J. Bell, all of Grand Rapids, Mich.

Ann Arbor Machine Corp., manufacture agricultural implements, $5,000,000; T. L. Croteau, H. A. Bruce, S. E. Dill, Wilmington.

Links Oil Corp., produce of oil and its products, $5,000,000; A. W. Britton, Robert K. Thistle, George V. Reilly, Wilmington.

Aluminum Ware Manufacturing Co., manufacture household furniture, &c., $2,500,000; T. L. Croteau, M. A. Bruce, S. E. Dill, Wilmington.

Negro Factories Corp., general manufacturing business, $1,000,000; Marcus Gavey, John J. Byrne, W. H. Ferris, all of New York.

Hyve Motor Sales Corp., make automobiles, &c., $500,000; T. L. Croteau, M. A. Bruce, S. E. Dill, Wilmington.

Federal Export Corp., exporters and importers, $300,000; Harry C. Hand, George V. Reilly, Robert K. Thistle, all of New York.

Tri-City Oil and Development Co., develop oil and gas lands, $250,000; Charles A. Quimby, Alfred S. Sear, all of Dayton, Ky.; Harry H. Leggett, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Venetian Phonograph Co., manufacturing sound-producing machines, &c., $250,000; T. L. Croteau, M. A. Bruce, S. E. Dill, Wilmington.

Milligan Co-operative Oil Co., mine for oil, natural gas, &c., $220,000; M. L. Horty, M. C. Kelly, S. T. Mackey, Wilmington.

Operatives Oil and Gas Co., Reading, develop oil and gas lands, $200,000; Minere Temple, Braddock, Pa.; William S. Fowler, Clarence T. Hawke, Connequessing, Pa.

American Patents Holding Corp., patents, inventions, &c., $200,000; Louis C. Antrim, New York; John W. Grayson, Yonkers; Charles W. Russell, Fernwood, N. J.

Tripenas Co., commission merchants, $200,000; George M. Munts, Altime M. Roubeen, Brooklyn; Emma McLean, Wilmington.

Allegheny Engineering Corporation, engineering, $150,000; Jesse Goldberger, Simon Klein, General G. Schwartz, all of New York.

H. D. Andre Finance Corporation, construction and contracting, $100,000; Theodore H. D. Andre, John J. McLaughlen, Josiah R. Nowood, all of Altoona, Pa.

Trucks Coal Mining Co., develop coal lands, $100,000; W. F. O'Keefe, E. E. Aberlee, George G. Steigler, Wilmington.

Merchants' Commerce Corporation, merchandise, $100,000; Nicholas Valentine, Arthur A. White, Syracuse; Joseph Epstein, Newark, N. J.

Steward Products Service Co. of R. I., manufacture machinery, $100,000; T. L. Croteau, S. E. Dill, M. A. Bruce, Wilmington.

Chester Amusement Co., conduct amusement places, $50,000; Oscar Gimpel, Solomon Margohin, Jiles H. Rothschilds, Wilmington.

General Transportation and Stevedoring Co., stevedores and transportation, $50,000; P. R. Hanna, J. C. Vernon Pimm, E. M. MacFarland, Philadelphia.

Eversoke-Hazard Coal Co., mine for coal, $30,000; T. L. Croteau, M. A. Bruce, S. E. Dill, Wilmington.

H. E. Ryon Co., real estate, $25,000; N. E. Ryon, M. S. Ryon, E. A. Ryon, Philadelphia.

INCREASES IN CAPITAL.

General Machine and Equipment Co., St. Louis, Mo., from $2,000,000 to $6,000,000.

M. O. H. Oil Products Co., to Marden Orth and Hastings Co., and increasing capital stock from $850,000 to $1,000,000. New York.

American Timber Manufacturing Corp. to International Hardwood Co., Inc., and increasing capital stock from $50,000 to $100,000.

C. W. Gannenhauer, Philadelphia, from $50,000 to $100,000.

New Castle Trust Co., New Castle, Del., from $25,000 to $50,000.

BUY MORE FOOD, SELL LESS.

Our December Returns Show Changes from Year Ago.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Foodstuffs imports in December last amounted to nearly double the value brought in during December, 1918, while exports of foodstuffs were $30,000,000 below the total for the same month a year ago, according to figures made public today by the Department of Commerce.

Foodstuffs imported in December were valued at $84,941,027, compared with $43,136,449 in December, 1918; while exports were $172,606,261, as against $203,-983,716 in December a year ago. Imports of foodstuffs in 1919 amounted to $1,191,979,028, compared with $743,022,-606 in 1918, and exports for 1919 totaled $2,6[illegible],190,953, as against $1,953,255,312 for the previous year.

Stock Exchange Firms Name Ticket.

The Nominating Committee of the Association of Stock Exchange Firms has prepared the following ticket for the annual election of officers, which will be held at the Hotel Vanderbilt on Feb. 6: President—Charles A. Morse of Clark, Childs & Co.; Vice President—Arthur Myers of Moore & Schley; Treasurer—Julius S. Bache of J. S. Bache & Co.

The following nominations for Governors, to serve three years, was presented: Robert A. Drysdale, Andrew J. Miller, Charles A. Otis and W. W. Peake.

Cluett-Peabody Increase Wages.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 30.—The Board of Directors of Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., today announced a voluntary increase of 10 per cent. in the wages of more than 10,000 shop and office employes effective from Feb. 1, in plants at Troy, Rochester, Schenectady, Corinth, Leominster, Mass.; South Norwalk, Conn.; Philadelphia, Montreal, St. John's and Sherbrooke, Canada.

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,200	Acme Coal	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4,000	Aetna Expl	9½	9½	9½
100	Air Reduc	47½	47½	47½
1,200	Alum Mfg	36	35	35
200	Am Candy	10¼	10	10
3,600	Am Saf Raz	14½	13⅞	14
175	Atlan Fruit	35	35	35
100	Aus Nich pf	90½	90½	90½
800	Barnsdall	55⅝	54	55⅝
1,500	Br-Am Tob, coupon	19¼	19	19¼
4,100	Do rights	7	7	7
25	Do pref	19¼	19	19¼
1,000	Car L & P	3⅞	2⅞	3
1,200	Cleve Auto	71	70	71
100	Conley T F, W i	25	25	25
1,500	Gen Asph	117	115½	116
8,500	Gen Mo, w i	33	32¼	32⅝
800	Do deb 7s	92	90	90½
1,200	Golobe Pict	31½	30	31
1,300	Grape-Ola	1⅛	1	1⅛
1,100	Do pf	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
100	Havana Tob	2½	2½	2½
200	Kay Co Gas	2½	2	2

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

1,500	Allen Oil	1⅝	1½	1⅝
20,000	Allied Oil	¼	¼	¼
1,500	Amal Roy	¾	¾	¾
1,200	AmnaBWyO	72	70	72
200	Ark Nat G	31	30	30
800	Asso Oil	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Bell Pet	1½	1½	1½
4,500	Boone Oil	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
10,000	Bos-WyoO	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
2,300	Bur-VanCO	2¼	2	2¼
1,000	Caribbean	44½	43	43½
200	Circle Oil	5	4¾	4¾
5,000	Cities Serv	42⅞	42⅜	42⅝
1,800	Cont Ref	4	3⅝	4
1,000	Cos & Co	9¼	9	9⅛
800	Cush Pet	3	2¾	2⅞
7,500	Dom Oil	22⅜	21¾	21⅞
500	Duquense O	6½	5½	6
5,300	Elk B Pet	9⅝	9⅛	9½
5,500	EngineersPet	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
800	Esm O & G	¼	¼	¼
500	Fed Oil	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1,200	Gilliland O	44½	43⅝	44½
500	Do pf	106	99¾	99½
1,800	Glen R O	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
600	Guf-Gil Oil	34	33¾	33⅞
1,000	Gum Cove O	2	1¾	2
14,000	Hercules O	⅝	½	⅝
2,000	HomeORofT	4	3½	3¾
350	HomePofDen	3¾	3¾	3⅝
100	Houston OilIII	117	117	117
5,600	Hudson Oil	1¾	1⅞	1¾
200	Hughes Pet	9	9	9
2,500	Int Pet	68	66¾	67¼
700	Isl O T	57⅝	57	57⅝
1,800	King Pet	2¼	2¼	2⅜
1,500	Livingston O	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,100	Manhattan O	36	34	34½
6,500	Merritt Oil	21¾	21¼	21⅝
500	Metex Pet	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
800	Met Pet	8⅜	8¼	8⅛
8,300	Mexon Oil	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
300	Mex-P Co	111	109	110
15	Tex-R Pet	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,500	Trinity Oil	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3,800	Uni Pet	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
1,200	Vulcan Oil	8⅜	8	8⅜
200	Wayl'd Oil	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
1,200	Whelan Oil	1	1	1
400	White Oil	35¾	35¼	35⅜
500	Woodburn O	6⅞	6½	6⅞

MINING STOCKS.

1,500	Alas-B C Mets	1	1	1
300	Am-HoodMin	2	1¾	2
100	Americ a	1½	1½	1½
1,900	Am Tin & T	1⅛	1	1⅛
1,200	Ariz Silver	3½	3½	3½
2,100	Atlanta	3	2½	2½
3,800	BelcherDiv (a pros)	20	19	20
1,300	BelcherExt (a pros)	23	20	20
2,000	Big Ledge	½	½	½
2,500	Booth	6	6	6
4,700	Bos & Mon	74	72	73
2,500	Caledonia	38	38	38
1,400	Canada Cop	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
700	Carson Hill	30	28	29
6,700	Cashboy	9½	9	9
100	Con Vir Sil	7¾	7¾	7¾
300	Cresson Con	2⅛	2	2⅛
700	DeBeerCon	42¾	42¾	42¾
4,700	Divide Ext	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
1,200	Eureka Croe	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	EurekaHol	74	74	74
800	Forty-nine	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4,000	Gadsden Con	1⅞	1½	1⅝
1,500	Gold Z Div	29	28	29
1,000	Golden Gate	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
1,500	Goldf'dCon	13	12	12
2,000	GoldF'dMer	9	9	9
1,500	Goldf'dMer	3½	3½	3½
2,000	Great Bend	3	2¾	2¾
650	Hecla Mining	4¾	4¾	4⅞
2,200	Jim Butler	27	25	26
1,500	Jumbo Ext	7	6	7
2,000	Kewanas	3	3	3
5,700	Knox Div	10	9½	9½
1,000	Magma Chf	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,200	Marsh Min	24	23	24
3,000	MacN Cons	1	¾	¾
1,100	MacN Min	1¼	1	1
10,000	McKin-Lar	65	65	65
800	Motherlode	5⅞	5½	5⅝
1,200	Murray-Mc	76	76	76
800	Nat Tin	11¾	11¾	11¾
500	Nipissing	11¼	11¼	11¼
600	Ophir Sil M	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
1,100	Prince Con	1	1	1
2,000	Rand M Ltd	40¾	40¾	40¾
1,900	Ray Hel Ltd	1¾	1¾	1¾
8,000	Rex Con	9	7	8
7,200	Roper-G	8	8	8
1,800	Sil Dol Min	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
5,000	Sil Kg of	7	7	7
3,200	Sil Kg Inv	7	7	7
2,000	Silver Islet	6	6	6
500	S A G & P	8⅛	8	8
8,000	Stand Sil M	3	3	3
2,500	Successful M	4	3¾	4
2,300	Suther Mv	6	5⅞	6
320	Ton Belmont	3	2⅞	3
3,550	Ton Dia Ex	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
350	Ton Ext	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	Ton Mining	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1,500	Un Eastern	4	3½	4
1,200	U S Co-Mtn	10	9	10
2,200	U S Ind Alc	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,300	Vic Divide, (a pros)	17	15	16
1,800	Wash Coal	99	97	98
1,200	Wh Cons	2	1¾	2
3,700	Wh Caps M	12	10	12
2,000	WCapsInc (a pros)	2	2	2
1,500	Wilbert	7	6	7

BONDS.

$40,000	Al'd Pk 6s	82½	80½	81
2,000	A T&T, '22	96½	96⅜	96⅜
1,000	Do '24	95½	95⅜	95⅜
5,000	Ancon 6s	95½	94½	95
63,000	Atl Fruit 7s	97¾	97	97¼
2,000	Belg 6s, '31	98⅞	98⅞	98⅝
20,000	Do 6s, '25	96¾	96	96⅛
15,000	Copen 5½s, '44, w i	81½	80½	81
$25,000	G of Sp 6s	94¾	93	94
15,000	Int R 7s	69	68	68
1,000	Lig & M 6s, '21	99½	99½	99½
	Russ Govt			
15,000	5½s	33	30	30
	Do	32	32½	30½
20,000	Do	32	32½	30½
3,0000	SwissGov	89½	89	89

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
935	Cities Service	403	400	400	405
1,890	Cities Service pf	72	71	71⅝	72½
3,341	Cities Service bk. shares	43½	42¾	42¾	43¾
3,321	Cities Service pf. B	7⅝	7	7	7½
$38,900	Cities Service deb. G	105	103	103	105
44,500	Cities Service deb. B	160⅞	159	158	..

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
1,600	Adiron Electric Power	14	13	13	16
100	Adiron Elec Power pf	79	79	82	..
100	Am Gas & Electric	126	126	128	..
100	Am Gas & Elec pf	104	104	104½	106
100	Am Gas & Tractions	190	190	195	..
100	Am Light & Trac pf	88	91	90	94
100	Am Power & Light	66	70	70	73
100	Am Power & Light pf	72	74	74	77
100	Am Public Utilities	8	8	12	..
100	Am Public Utilities pf	20	20	24	..
100	Am W W & Elec	2½	2½	3½	..
100	Am W W & Elec 1st pf	48	52	52	..
100	Am W W & Elec partic	6	6	8	..
100	Appalachian Power	2½	2½	5	..
100	Appalachian Power pf	20	20	26	..
100	Carolina Power & Light	34	35	37	..
100	Colorado Power	17	20	20	..
100	Colorado Power pf	90	95	95	..
100	Columbus Elec pf	67	74	74	..
100	Com Pow, Ry & Lt	18	18	20	..
100	Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf	42	44	44	..
100	Conn Power pf	84	84	90	..
100	Consumers' Power pf	75	75	80	..
100	Eastern Texas Elec	69	..	77	..
100	Eastern Texas Elec pf	70	77	80	..
100	El Paso Electric	75	80	85	..
100	Electric Bond Sh pf	86	91	91	..
100	Empire Dist Elec pf	70	75	75	..
100	Empire Gas & Fuel pf	89	91	91	..
100	Federal Light & Trac	6	9	9	..
100	Federal Lt & Trac pf	43	45	45	..
100	Galveston-

VAILABLE SURPLUS ONE, SAYS HEDLEY

rborough President Denies mpany Has $10,000,000 in Cash or Quick Assets.

MERELY A BOOK ASSET

lares That 32,000 Security Holders Have Received No Dividends.

ank Hedley, President of the Interough Rapid Transit Company, issued tatement yesterday explaining that $10,000,000 or $12,000,000 surplus ch witnesses before the Board of imate testified that the company was not available because it was in cash or in quick assets. Mr. Hedclared that the inquiry before the rd had produced any information commonly known, and he made light the "surplus account."
e said that all of the accounts of the company were kept according to forms prescribed by law and that the "surplus account is a book account only and represents simply the excess of all assets over all liabilities, whether it be in property investments or in cash." But the cash and quick assets of the company since 1918, "due to economic phenomena growing out of the war," he said, had been exhausted, that current earnings had not been sufficient to pay obligations and therefore the surplus accumulated in previous years had to be drawn upon. Then the statement read:

"The company's surplus balance as of June 30, 1919, as shown by books and reports to the Public Service Commission was $10,152,092.

"This was not all cash, but was represented by the following assets:

Advances to associated companies	$6,419,060	
Operating materials and supplies	4,234,980	
Deposit with City and State Industrial Commissions	470,437	
Liberty Loan bonds	1,015,000	
Cash on hand	1,087,074	
		$13,226,551
"Against these assets there were:		
Temporary loans	$1,300,000	
Unpaid bills for supplies, taxes, &c.	1,774,450	
		3,074,450

Making the net surplus balance.$10,152,092

"The item 'Advances to Associated Companies' represents assistance rendered to three companies—New York & Queens County Railway Company, Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, and Long Island Electric Railway Company. Cash has been advanced to the New York and Queens County Railway Company from time to time to enable it to pay its operating expenses and taxes. In addition, the Interborough Company has supplied materials and furnished power to it on open account for which there has been no cash reimbursement."

Mr. Hedley says that many of the more than 32,000 security holders have received no dividends, and that the dividends which have been paid are not available to meet the company's current obligations.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

94—C. C. Calhoun, pet., v. B. Massie—anced to be heard with No. 83, on mo- of counsel for pet.
5 to 20—W. K. Winton, admr., &c., and ers, apits., v. J. Amos and others, known the Mississippi Choctaws—Assigned for rd 12.
15—The State of Missouri, at the rela- n of the City of Sedalia, plain., v. the blic Service Commission of Missouri, &c.— mitted for defendant; no brief filed for in.
16—Everglades Drainage League et al., ts., v. N. B. Broward Drainage District 31.—Dismissed with costs, on motion of ansel for apits.
18—The City of Fulton, plain., v. Public vice Commission of Missouri, &c.—Sub- tted.
22—W. F. Harn et al., plains., v. Mis- ri State Life Ins. Co.—Passed, per stipu- tion.
23—J. L. Garcia, apit., v. O. P. Towns- nd, commanding Officer, Camp Las Casas— Dismissed with costs, on motion of counsel apit.
03—R. H. Cameron et al., apits., v. the S. of America—Argument concluded for pellee.
06—F. P. Chesbrough, plain., v. M. L. tchkiss et al.—Argued.
08—Hiawassee River Power Co., plain., v. rolina-Tennessee Power Co.—Argued.
12—Ash Sheep Co., apit., v. the United tes of America; and 285—Same, plain., same.—Argued.
Adjourned until Monday next.

Eastern District.

ISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, C.H. Bldg., Brooklyn—At 10:30 A. M.
3 Geo Shinkle, Carl Hansen and Geo. F. Andre.
ame John Schlictig.
ISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—Room 212, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn—At 10:30 A. M.
3 Louis Cabaud (for sentence).

STATE

Appellate Court.

Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, irst Department, announced the following ecisions:

Olaf Johnson, respt., Otis Elevator Co., ppit.—Judgment and order affirmed with osts; no opinion; order filed.
The Beckman Estate, appit., v. Mary C. oster et al., respts.—Judgment modified as irected in order and so modified affirmed with costs to respondents; no opinion; order filed.
Herman Epstein, as executor, &c., appit., v. Samu-al Rosenthal, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs; no opinion; order filed.
The People, &c., respt., v. Elias Bier, ppit.—Judgment affirmed; no opinion; order filed.
Meyer Herman, appit., v. Michael Joseph- on, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs; no opinion; order filed.
David Bernstein, as trustee in bank- uptcy, &c., appit., v. Harriet N. Veidler, espt.—Judgment affirmed with costs; no pinion (Smith, J., dissenting); order filed.
Same, appit., vs. Westport Bank & Trust Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed with costs; o opinion; order filed.
W. H. McElwain Co., respt., v. Luigi Primavera, appit.—Determination affirmed with costs; no opinion; order filed.
Motion for leave to appeal to Court of Appeals granted.
In the Matter of Henry T. Washbourne, deceased—Order appealed from affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements; no opinion (Page, J., being constrained to vote for reversal on the authority of Matter of Watson, 226 N. Y. 157, 165); order filed.
Hacienda el Petreyo, Inc., respt., v. Mex- ico City Banking Co., S. A., appit.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements; no opinion; order filed.
Jacob Jacobson, respt., v. Dora Brody, mpld., &c., appit.—Judgment and order af- firmed with costs; no opinion; order filed.
In re Herbert S. Hadley, as State Commr., &c., re Liquor Tax Certificate No. 2,730, in- by Diedrich Meyer.—Order affirmed, with costs; no opinion; order filed.
Ramon J. Bouza et al., appits., v. Cyp. Fabre & Cie., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs; no opinion; order filed.
Atlantic Sales Co., respt., v. Ester Shore Shipbuilding Corp., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs; no opinion; order filed.
Lloyd S. Coley, Commr., &c., on complaint of Marcella Kowalsky, respt., v. Ignatius Reina, appit.—Judgment affirmed; no opinion; order filed.
Elias Liebson, respt., v. Drake's Restau- rant, Inc., appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to de- fendant to withdraw demurrer and to an- swer on payment of said costs and the costs provided for in the order appealed from; no opinion (Page, J., dissenting on the ground that, in his opinion, plaintiff attempts to state a cause of action for false im- prisonment with a cause of action for slan- der); order filed.
Bank of Washington Heights, respt., v. United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs; no opinion; order filed.
Michael J. Keenan, respt., v. Louis Balter- ansky, inspid., &c., appit.—Judgment and or- der affirmed, with costs; no opinion; order filed.
Daniel Kaufman, appit., v. Nathan J. Miller et al. respts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs; no opinion; order filed.
The People, &c., respt., v. Edward L. Can- trall, appit.—Judgment affirmed; no opin- ion; order filed.
Mary Keck, appit., v. Anna Dressel et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs; no opinion; order filed.
Orville E. Babcock et al., appits., v. Na- tional Surety Co., respt.—Judgment af- firmed, with costs; no opinion; order filed.
Walter A. Schott, respt., v. William J. Baxter et al., appits.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs; no opinion; order filed.
Walter A. Schott, respt., v. William J. Baxter et al., appits.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements; no opinion; or- der filed.
The L. Buchman Co., Inc., respt., v. The Northern Feather Works & Produce Co., Inc., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs; no opinion; order filed.
Chryssanth Koutsourakis, appit., v. Holz- wasser & Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs; no opinion; order filed.
In the matter of the claim of Frank DeK. Huyler, as President, &c., et al., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements; no opinion; order filed.
Lord Electric Co., respt., v. Barrett Pav- ing Co., appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements; no opinion; order filed.
David Schiff, appit., v. 195 Broadway Cor- poration et al., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements; no opinion; or- der filed.
Parisia Manufacturing Co., appit., v. Con- gress Warehouse & Forwarding Corporation, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements; no opinion; order filed.
Mabel A. Ludlam, appit., v. Henry A. Lud- lam et al. Walter R. Herrick, guardian ad litem, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements; no opinion; order filed.
Clara E. McMahon, Indiv. and as exec., &c., appit., v. The Beekman Estate, respt.— Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disburse- ments; no opinion; order filed.
Henry Wellman et al., respts., v. Newark Star Publishing Co., appit.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs; opinion per curiam: order filed.
William Aveden, respt., v. Gem Dress House, Inc., appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements; no opinion; order filed.
The C. Spiro Mfg. Co., appit., v. Burns Bros. Mfg. Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements; no opinion; or- der filed.
American League Baseball Club of New York, Inc., respt. v. Byron B. Johnson, indiv. and as president, &c., et al., apits.—Order affirmed without costs, with leave to de- fendants to move to vacate temporary in- junction if case be not promptly brought to trial; opinion per curiam; order filed.
Ellen McGreevy, respt., v. William E. Morrell, Inc., appit.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements; no opinion; order filed.
John A. McGreevy, respt. v. same, appit.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disburse- ments; no opinion; order filed.
George C. Weiner, respt. v. same, appit.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disburse- ments; no opinion; order filed.
Marie L. Kern, respt. v. Massachusetts Bonding & Ins. Co., appit.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements; no opin- ion; order filed.
Christina H. Behrens, respt. v. Walker D. Hines, as Director General of Railroads, appit.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements; no opinion; order filed.
Henry R. Bernard, respt. v. Golden Gate Manufacturing Co., appit.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements; no opin- ion; order filed.
Champion Coated Paper Co. v. Carey Printing Co., Inc.—Motion denied with $10 costs; order filed.
Sara E. Techt v. Elizabeth Hughes, impld., &c.—Motion granted; question certified; or- der filed.
John Sheehan v. Charles W. Cavanagh.—Motion denied with $10 costs; order filed.
Carl Victor et al., v. Reliance Manufac- turing Co.—Motion denied with $10 costs; order filed.
Archie Karpf v. Joseph Wildman.—Motion granted; settle order on notice.
Lawrence Hoffman v. The Western Union Telegraph Co.—Motion denied with $10 costs; order filed.
Abraham Pollack v. Vincent J. Farley.—Motion denied with $10 costs; order filed.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Court of Appeals de- cisions:

Re application of the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York for the appoint- ment of Commissioners of Estimate, &c.: William and North William Streets, Press Publishing Co., et al, apits., City of New York et al, respts.—Order dismissing on au- thority of matter of application of Commis- sioners of Central Park, &c., 50 New York 493; matter of Board of Street Opening, &c., 111 New York 396; matter of Board of Open- ing, &c., 133 New York 436; matter of Ap- plication Department Public Parks, &c., 85 New York 450, and matter application South- ern Boulevard R. Co. &c., 143 New York 253.

Wolk, respt., v. Aetna Accident & Lia- bility Co. of Hartford, Conn., apit., Quincy, ex rel., &c., and ano., apits., v. Emery, respt.; Potter, as admx., &c., apit., v. Sager and ano., respts.; Bonzali, respt., v. Shiv- erick, apit., v. Niagara Products Co., respt., v. Capitol Chemical Co., apit.; City of Syr- acuse, apit., v. Cook and ano., respts.; City of Syracuse, respt., v. Cooney and ors., apits.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

People, respt., v. Dixon, apit.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

La Salle, as admx., &c., respt., v. N. Y. C. R. Co., apit.—Motion for leave to appeal denied, with $10 costs and necessary print- ing disbursements.

Brassi and ors., exrs., &c., respts., v. N. Y. C. R. Co., apit.—Motion for leave to ap- peal denied, with necessary disbursements.

U. S. Casualty Co., respt., v. Fenno, apit.; Roeder, as Trustee, &c., apit., v. Prospect Trust Co., respt.; Peoples ex rel Mexican Tele- graph Co., apit., v. State Tax Com'n, respt., and City of N. Y., intervenor-respt.; Jacobs, respt., v. Degnon Contracting Co., apit.; Hayes, apit., v. McCarty, respt.; Carpenter, as admx., &c., respt., v. N. Y. C. R. Co., apit.; Fitzgerald, respt., v. Scranton & Wyoming Coal Co., Inc., impleaded, &c., apit.—Motions for leave to appeal denied, with $10 costs and necessary printing dis- bursements.

Slipowkey, an infant, &c., v. L. V. R. Co., apit.; Slipowicz, respt., v. L. V. R. Co., apit.—Each motion for leave to appeal granted.

In re application of Hirshfield, Com'r, &c., apit., for a warrant for the arrest and commitment to jail of Stephen J. Hanley, respt.—Motion for an order permitting the City Government Committee of the Citizens Union of the City of New York to appear upon the appeal herein and to file a brief as amicus curiæ, granted.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Foley, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Will for probate:
Charlotte D. Bigelow.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Wendel, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Knapp<Knapp —Maxwell Rubin.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Wolf<Ottinger—Samuel Strasbourger. Robinson<Roosevelt—John Patterson.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—McConihe<Rau et al.—Ralph H. Raphael.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Hoeffler<Rackle—Thomas Ingraham.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J. — Bishop<Bishop—William M. Seabury.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. — John Hoeffler<Charles H. Rackle—Jacob Powel.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Chambers—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schultz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—The Stadacona Co. v. Devoe—William Bondy. Matter of Emilie Kunzmann—Samuel W. Lewine.

NEW LIST OF A. E. F. LOST.

War Department Makes Latest Casualty Reports Known.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—These additional army casualties were given out today:

KILLED IN ACTION—Privates C. Derrick, Chicago; W. Nygord, Foster, Mich.; R. E. Belknap, Lockport, N. Y. (died of wounds received in action).

KILLED IN ACTION (previously reported died of accident and other causes)—Privates R. Baukol, Minneapolis, Minn.; C. Bryant, Ironton, Ohio; J. A. Horan, Terryville, Conn.; V. S. Pearson, Morristown, Pa.; A. F. Schieder, Louisville, Ky.; C. Stecker, Chicago; S. Spulawski, Olean, N. Y.; E. Lecur, 110 Lewis Street, New York City (died of disease, previously reported died of wounds).

CABINET EAT "TOO MUCH."

Representative Rucker Opposes a Vote for Officials' Motors.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Cabinet officers eat too much, Representative Rucker, Democrat, of Missouri, said in a speech in the House today, opposing appropriation of $10,000 for repair and upkeep of automobiles for official use by State Department officials.

"These officers and their chief clerks are always at lunch," said Mr. Rucker. "You call at 11 A. M. and they are at lunch. You return at 3 P. M. and they are still at lunch. They eat too much."

Education Notes.

Several new classes in the extension department of Adelphi College, Brooklyn, will be organized during next week. Among them will be an institute on immigrant education and Americanization. The first session will be held on Feb. 5.

Miss Kate M. Walsh, who has been a public school teacher for fifty years, was a guest of honor at a dinner given by classes of Public School 28 on Thursday evening.

Miss Anna L. Ilsing has been appointed to Public School 171, Manhattan, as a teacher of Gregg stenography and typewriting.

Ernest L. Crandall, who has just been elected Director of Public School Lectures, says that the time is here to educate youths by a propaganda of content. He expects that the lectures will offset the propaganda of discontent. Civic aims, he says, will predominate in these lectures.

The transfer of Rachel Block, first assistant to Principal in Public School 168, recommended by the Board of Superintendents, has been held up by the Board of Education, because it has been alleged that she is a victim of injustice. There is a dispute between District Superintendent Nicholson and Principal Francis of the school as to its management. Miss Block has sided with the Principal. Her case will be reconsidered by a special committee.

Dr. Frederick Martin, Director of Speech Improvement of the Board of Education, announces the opening of a new free clinic for speech defects at Cornell Medical Clinic, Twenty-eighth Street and First Avenue, to be conducted by Dr. Neyman on Monday, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 4:30 to 4:30 P. M.

Miss Cecilia Meehan, a teacher in Public School 12, Brooklyn, charged with insubordination by Instructing Superintendent Jenkins, has been fined two weeks' pay and ordered to be transferred to another school.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

37TH ST, 549 to 559 West; Feinberg & Feinberg, Inc., against Albert T. Rohe, owner; S. A. McInnis, contractor; renewal...$153

106TH ST, 404 to 416 East, and 105th St, 403 to 413 East; Leo Silverman against Nathan Mfg. Co., owner; Brown Bros., Inc., Owners and Builders, contractors; renewal...$654

129TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 217x— to 125th St x 358; Leo Silverman against Bernheimer & Schwartz Brewing Co., owner; Brown Bros., Inc., Owners and Builders, contractors; renewal...$407

Bronx.

HUGHES AV, 2,008; Louis Steinberg against Mary Weinstein, owner and contractor..$165

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

5TH AV, e s, 25.5 ft n of 53d St, 25x100; Samuel Untermyer loans Henry D. and Maria C. Downs, to erect a — story office building, — payments.....$80,000

Bronx.

CRESTON AV, s w corner of 179th St, 100x202.6; Creston Av n w corner of Tremont Av, 50x100; John Alden Realty Corp. loans 173d Street Realty Co., Inc., to erect — story buildings, eight payments.....$50,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, s w corner of 7th St, 28x64.2; Joseph D. Lee et al. against Elizabeth A. Hughes; notice of attachment; attorneys, Alley, Lee & Voorhees.

7TH AV, e s, 63.5 ft n of 121st St, 37.6x92; Emil E. Gabler against Frank De K. Huyler et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, R. K. Brown.

15TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x 99.11; Chester W. Fairlie against John T. Dutton et al.; action to set aside deed, &c.; attorneys, Cohen Bros.

143D ST, n s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 41.8x 99.11; William L. Condit et al. against Joseph P. Brodt et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Gleason, Vogel & Proskauer.

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 151st St; Thos. Guardincerri to D. Emanuzzotti; D. Emanuzzotti to Abel D. Marsh, 736 Riverside Drive; attorney, Abr. Wieler, 261 Broadway, 2 assignments....$5,500 and $100

ROOSEVELT ST, 129; John Avellino to Louis Lagomarsino, 488 Hicks St, Brooklyn; attorney, L. Campora, 132 Nassau St.; $3,000

2D AV, 916; Farmers Loan & Trust Co. to Fritz Lichtenstein, 780 3d Av; attorney, L. T. & T. Co., 100 Broadway.....$18,000

5TH ST, 744, East; Seymour Realty Co. to Robert M. Gluck, 855 Edgecombe Av; and another; attorneys, Kuzman & F., 25 Broad St.....$100

8TH AV, 2,771; Bankers Trust Co. to Title Guar. & Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$18,000

12TH ST, 109 East; Anna E. Harris to John C. Haas, 300 West 137th St, and ano; attorneys, Miller & R., 55 Liberty St.....$1

12TH ST, 16 West; Katherine F. Draper, Unc., 375 Park Av; attorneys, Alexander & Green, 120 Broadway...$30,000

40TH ST, n s, 30 ft e of 3d Av; Adca A. Burke to Mary E. Hornburger, 1,444 of Block, 90 Nassau St; 2 assignments, each.$1

84TH ST, 442 East; Josephine E. Dordelman and ano, exrs, to Josephine E. Dordelman et al, and to Mary Burchhan, at Stapleton, L. I.; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 97 Nassau St, 2 assignments...$1 and $10,000

90TH ST, n s, 288.9 ft e of 3d Av; Atlantic Mortgage Co. to Emilie M. Moro and ano; E. M. Moro and ano to Lewis C. Thompson, 1,025 Jackson Av, Bronx; attorney, Herbert M. Teets, 530 5th Av, 2 assignments, each.$8,000 and $9,000

107TH ST, 157 and 161 East; Samuel D. Shwitzer to Emma L. Tilyou on Surf Av, Coney Island; address E. J. Tilyou.....

115TH ST, s s, 135 ft w 2d Av, a. t.; Esther Alexander to David Alexander at 1,043 So. Blvd.; attorney Leon B. Ginsburg, 132 Nassau St.....

115TH ST, 610 West; Arthur M. Waitt to Gem Realty Co.; Gem Realty Co. to Simon Stern, 315 West 79th St; attorney, Nathan Stern, 115 Broadway, 2 assignments, each.....

184TH ST, 515 and 517 West; Benj. F. Haas to Robert C. Fulton, 240 West 102d St; attorney, T. & T. Co., 176 Broadway; 2 assignments, each.....$3,000

134TH ST, 517 West; Columbia Trust Co., trustee, to Edw. Ashforth of Somers, N. Y., and another, executors, &c.; attorneys, Del. Mare & M., 140 Nassau St.....$80,000

190TH ST, n s, 144.2 ft e of Broadway; Frances Cohn to Florence Cohn, 210 West 190th St; attorneys, Kalisk & K., 27 William St.....$1

Bronx.

AV ST, JOHN, 905; Samuel Finkelstein to Nathan Finkelstein, 905 Simpson St; attorney, Nathan Finkelstein, 905 Simpson, $100

BECK ST, 680; Hyman Manheim to Tillie Gans, 161 Clinton St; attorney, A. Waxenbaum, 27 Broadway.....

BRONX ST, e s, 150 ft n of Clover St, 50x 100; Bronx St, e s, adjoining land J. G. Rowland, 50x100; Samuel Shapiro to Philip Liberman, all of Bronx; 3 assignments, all to attorneys, House, G. & V., 115 Broadway

CAULDWELL AV, 715; Ada A. Ents to Lawyers Mtg. Co., attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$5,000

MANIDA ST, w s, 458.1 ft s of Garrison Av, 25x100; Pincas Glantz to Theo. Fisher, 859 Manida St, by part; attorney, T. Fisher, 859 Manida St.....$100

MARION AV, 2,387; Thos. C. Patterson, exr, to Franklin Esc. for Home Bldg. and Savings, 38 Park Row; attorney, Title Guar. and T. Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,500

VALENTINE AV, w s, 99.5 ft s of 180th St, 25x100; Gouverneur H. Nixon, executor, to Jas. E. Humphrey, 33 Chambers St.; attorney, A. Hall, 384 Alexander Av.....$4,500

182D ST, s s, 83.9 ft w of Belmont Av, 57.6 x81; Excelsior Savings Bank to Lawyers Mtg. Co., 59 Liberty St.; attorney, Title Guar. and T. Co., 176 Broadway.....$25,000

SAME PROPERTY; Lawyers Mtge. Co. to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St; attorney, same.....$18,000

184TH ST, 534 East; Theo. Fisher to Fishel Fishberg, 859 Manida St; attorney, Fishel Fishberg, 859 Manida St.....$100

Estates Appraised.

BENNETT, HENRY C. (May 28, 1919); total assets, $143,331; real estate, $63,166; personal, $10,374; cash, $27,193; stocks and bonds, $42,597, of which sum Liberty bonds aggregate $8,000. The estate was left to his sisters, Emma B. Close, who died July 28, and Louise B. Nelson of Yonkers, to both of whom were left $2,000. To his friend, Mary E. McKeesson of 43 West Thirty-second Street, $20,000 is bequeathed.

DECKER, LAURA C. (Aug. 21, 1918); total assets, $50,000; real estate, $25,500; cash, $1,496; personal, $3,994. The estate goes to his sons and daughters, who received about $13,300 each. They are Edward M. of Detroit, Henry H. of Des Moines, Iowa, and of Windsor, Conn., whose interest is a life estate; Laura C. Clark of 43 Cedar Street, and Alice M. Sherman of Brimfield, Mass.

ROTHSCHILD, MOSES T. (Aug. 12, 1919); total assets, $69,503; personal, $3,849; interest in Rothschild & Co., stock brokers, 50 Broad Street, $6,872. The estate goes to his wife, Edna M. Rothschild, Hotel Buckingham.

STEIN, HERMAN H. (March 19, 1919); total assets, $98,106; cash, $661; personal, $45,593; stocks and bonds, $40,891. The estate goes to his wife, Mabel Stein, 251 West Ninety-second Street.

Police Department News.

Placed on the police pension fund roll from Jan. 29, on their own application, are Sergeant Thomas J. Matthews, 78th, at $1,125 per annum, and Patrolman Thomas Masterson, 94th, at $950.

Assignments, to take effect 8 A. M., Feb. 2, are as follows: Patrolman Michael Walsh, 65th, as Corporal, and of Probationary Patrolman James E. Furey, from 90th to Hdqrs. Div., Div. of Trans., as chauffeur of automobile in the 9th Inspection District.

Temporary assignments for 15 days, from 8 A. M., Feb. 1, are of Patrolmen Edward Eggenberger, Jr., 43d, and Joseph Fiore, 50th, as operators of motor wagons; these from precincts indicated to Hdqrs. Div., to duty in automobile repair shop: Patrolmen George F. Hearle, 43d; George F. Wilmarth, 45d, and Edward Tracy, 46th, to Hdqrs. Div. Patrolmen Thomas Nielson, 26th; John Fury, 53d, and William S. Eason, 82d.

Leave of absence (without pay) is authorized for Patrolman Edward Nichols, 97th, for 1 day, from 4 P. M., Jan. 31.

The death is reported of Retired Patrolman Michael J. Landman, formerly 72d, Jan. 28. Funeral from 249 Meade St., Glendale, L. I., at 9 A. M., Jan. 31.

Civilian employes' assignments to take effect 8 A. M., Feb. 1, are of Laborer Joseph Gorman, 60th, and Caretaker Henry Sorge, 63d, to charge of stable at 63d.

Fire Department.

To take effect Feb. 1: Capt. Joseph O'Hanlon, Eng. 32, is promoted to Chief of Bat., Bureau of Fire, at $3,900 per annum; Lieutenants Evan A. Mattson, Hose 4, and C. H. Cunningham, Eng. 82, are promoted to Captain, at $3,200 per annum; Firemen First Grade Charles D. Wiese, Eng. 28, and Frank R. Casey, Eng. 84, are promoted to Lieut., at $2,700 per annum; Firemen First Grade John T. Fogarty, Eng. 35; Richard V. Conway, Eng. 213; Richard J. Dwyer, Eng. 245; Wm. E. Rogers, Eng. 252, and T. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22, are promoted to Engineer of Steamer, at $2,100 per annum.

Assignments, to take effect at 8 A. M., Feb. 1: C. F. Fitzsimmons, Eng. 4; William Donohue, Eng. 17; George E. Wuerch, Eng. 35; William Dwyer, Eng. 65; Edward A. Rudden, Eng. 73; Thomas Galligan, Eng. 77; Thomas A. Kelly, Eng. 84; Joseph A. Alter, Eng. 229; James J. Tuite, Eng. 238; Thomas K. Larkin, H. & L. 10; Frank J. Elsele, H. & L. 17; James J. Steakem, H. & L. 30; Edward Willis, H. & L. 31.

To take effect at 8 A. M., Feb. 5, Charles G. Rappe, H. & L. 20. To take effect at 8 A. M., Feb. 1, Chief of Bat., Joseph O'Hanlon, Eng. 32, is assigned to Eng. 82; Lieut. Eng. 234, and C. N. Cunningham, Eng. 19; Lieutenants, Charles D. Wiese, Eng. 151, and Frank R. Casey, Eng. 67.

Engineers of Steamers are these: J. J. Schoppmyer, Eng. 26; John T. Fogarty, Eng. 80; Richard V. Conway, Eng. 218; William E. Rogers, Eng. 227; Richard J. Jacobs, Eng. 253.

Transfers, to take effect at 8 A. M., Feb. 1, 1920, are of: Captains Anthony Breck, Eng. 279 to 82; John R. Gill, Eng. 294 to 279; Otto H. Esch, Eng. 82 to H. & L. 118. Lieutenants Michael Boyle, Eng. 157 to 83; Hugh L. Hannigan, Eng. 210 to 226. Firemen, 1st grade, Harry G. Hose, Eng. 39 to H. & L. 114, and Otto H. Esch, H. & L. 146 to 123. Fireman 4th grade, Terence Cullen, H. & L. 114 to 34; Ralph F. Hoffman, Eng. 72 to 65; Daniel J. Kaylor, Eng. 65 to 155.

Pensioned: Engineer of Str. Edward M. Slater of No. 220, from Feb. 1; Patrick J. Clancy of Eng. 68, from Feb. 4, and Abram K. Tice of Eng. 227, from Feb. 1, at $1,050 each.

The members of the Department Band will report to Fireman Alex. J. Muir at the 12th Regiment Armory, Columbus Av. and 62d St., at 10 A. M. Monday, Feb. 2, for practice.

A new series of assignment cards, to be known as the Aero Automatic Fire Alarm System, are forwarded for Stations 8601, 8611, 8612, 8613, 8614, 8615, the assignments to take effect 8 A. M., Jan. 31.

Corrections to assignment cards, Manhattan, and to take effect at 8 A. M., Jan. 31, are: Station 15-680, assignments to read Lincoln Co. 2; 6, 8.

Additions to assignment books, Brooklyn and Queens, to take effect at 8 A. M., Jan. 31, are: Lamsay stations 4-750, Queens Boulevard and Union Turnpike; Engine Co. 268 Hose 6, H. & L. 127, C. D. 50; Engine Co. 270 Hose 3, H. & L. 125, C. B. 51, D. C. 13; Engine Cos. 275, 284, H. & L. 126; companies to change location, 236-Hose 4, 285-270, 142-26. Flushing Av. and Lathrop St. Engine Co. 288 Hose 6, 275, H. & L. 127, C. B. 50; Hose 270, H. & L. 126, C. B. 51, D. C. 13; companies to change location, 236, Hose 6; Engine Cos. 294, 285, H. & L. 125; companies to change location, 286-270, 142-126. New York Av. and Fulton St. Conduit Line, Hose 4, Hose 3, H. & L. 142, C. B. 50; Engine Cos. 288, 285, H. & L. 126, C. B. 51, D. C. 13; Engine Cos. 295, 270, H. & L. 127; companies to change location, 234-293, 286-70, 125-126.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—High pressure prevails generally, except over Florida and the extreme Canadian Northwest, with the great northeast of Lake Superior, and as a result the weather was fair throughout the country, except in Florida, the south portions of the East Gulf States and in the North Pacific States, where there were rains, and in the north portions of New York and New England, where there were light snows. It is much colder in the Plains States, the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the lake region, and warmer from the Ohio Valley eastward and southward. In New England and the extreme West temperatures changed but little. With the exception of rain Saturday and probably Sunday in the Southeast and snow by Sunday in the upper lake region, the weather will be fair Saturday and Sunday east of the Mississippi River.

It will be colder Saturday from the Ohio Valley and lower lake region eastward, and warmer Sunday in the upper lake and west lower lake region.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Sandy Hook, N. J., to Provincetown, Mass.

Advisory northwest storm warnings, 10:30 P. M., Sandy Hook to Provincetown; rapidly rising pressure over lake region will cause strong northwest to north winds Saturday, with rapidly falling temperature.

Winds off the Atlantic Coast: North of Sandy Hook, strong northwest to north winds, fair and colder; Sandy Hook to Hatteras, fresh northwest to north winds, except strong off the New Jersey coast, fair and colder; Hatteras to Florida Straits, moderate northeast winds, except variable off the Florida Coast, rain over south portion, cloudy over north; East Gulf Coast, moderate northeast winds, except variable off the south Florida coast, rains; West Gulf Coast, gentle, shifting winds, mostly northeast, fair weather; Grand Manan and off Cape Breton Island and marked high pressure over upper lake region, both moving rapidly east; northwest storm warnings, Sandy Hook to Provincetown.

FORECAST: TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair and colder Saturday, with strong northwest to north winds. Sunday, fair.

New Jersey—Fair and colder Saturday. Sunday, fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and colder Saturday. Sunday, fair.

Southern New England—Fair and colder Saturday, with fresh to strong northwest to north winds. Sunday, fair.

Northern New England—Fair and colder Saturday. Sunday, fair.

Western Pennsylvania—Cloudy Saturday; probably local snows; colder in south portion. Sunday, fair.

Western New York—Local snows Saturday; colder. Sunday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1920.	1919.		1920.	1919.
3 A. M.	23	33	4 P. M.	41	42
6 A. M.	22	32	6 P. M.	37	41
9 A. M.	30	35	9 P. M.	32	39
12 M.	33	38	11 P. M.	28	37

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 32; for the corresponding date last year it was 37. Average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years is 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 23; at 8 P. M. it was 34. Maximum temperature 42 degrees at 4:15 P. M.; minimum 22 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity 55 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 57 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.15 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.22 inches.

Fire Record.

A. M.	Loss.
1:56—311 E. 45 St.; Salavatore Palino.	Not given
2:05—1 E. 33 St.; Belmore Lunchroom.	Not given
3:40—362 6 St.; not given.	Not given
3:50—147 Morningside Av.; C. Mahoney.	Not given
7:15—508 W. 136 St.; J. Moroney.	Not given
8:00—32 Wester St.; Denbrowsky Bros.	Slight
8:05—24-26 W. 20 St.; not given.	Not given
8:50—550 Westchester Av.; Anna Gines.	Not given
9:45—216 W. 58 St. and 215 W. 57 St.; American Fine Arts Society.	$250,000
11:00—871 6 Av.; Abraham Hass & Co.	Not given
11:20—128 E. 110 St.; James Rosenthal.	Not given
P. M.	
12:01—110 W. 96 St.; John Moran.	Not given
12:15—582 Amsterdam Av.; B. Willett.	Not given
12:20—80 W. 40 St.; Beaux Arts.	Slight
1:40—Pier 37 N. River; not given.	Slight
2:00—459 E. 174 St.; Milton Raynor.	Not given
2:30—10 W. 90 St.; Marie Fennell.	Slight
4:10—1,341 Brook Av.; A. Anssenhaffer.	Slight
4:30—5 E. 44 St.; not given.	Slight
6:40—310 Church St.; F. Thomsley.	Slight
6:40—311 Canal St.; Reliance Electric Supply Co.	Slight
8:10—714 5th Av.; Burby Co.	Slight
8:30—722 Columbus Av.; John Eller.	Slight
8:30—244 Av. B; M. Kotsatos.	Slight
8:40—338 E. 51 St.; Morris Krauze.	Slight
9:40—Queensboro Bridge;

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

BIG LEASES FOR FUTURE OCCUPANCY

Hotel Calvert, Broadway and Forty-first, Leased for Long Term to the Schulte Co.

RENTAL OVER $1,500,000

Broad Street Corner with a History Sold — Operators Buy and Sell Loft Buildings.

The confidence that large business concerns have in the continuance of present business conditions and the stability of the renting market was shown yesterday by the closing of several large leases, the majority of which aggregated over $1,000,000 each.

One of the largest and most important of the deals was in the Times Square section and involved the old Hotel Calvert property on the northeast corner of Broadway and Forty-first Street, and the three-story building adjoining.

The property, which has a frontage of 102 feet on Broadway and 114 feet on Forty-first Street, was leased by the Schulte Cigar Stores Company from Ottinger and I. S. and M. S. Korn for a term of twenty-one years at an aggregate rental of over $1,500,000. The property is assessed at $1,365,000. It adjoins the Hotel Knickerbocker, and among the store tenants are Park & Tilford, New York Telephone Company, Brill Brothers, and the St. Regis restaurant.

The Schulte Cigar Stores Company recently leased the Hotel Wallick property at Broadway and Forty-third Street for twenty-one years. Henry Shapiro & Co. were the brokers in the deal.

Two leases were consummated on Fourth Avenue that are probably the largest ever closed in the textile district. The one by William Iselin & Co., on the store, basement and four lofts in the building 353-61 Fourth Avenue, southeast corner of Twenty-sixth Street, aggregates over $1,000,000 and is for a term of years. The other, to Ernest and Herman Levy, manufacturers of ribbons, is close to $1,000,000 and is also for a term of years, for the store, basement and three lofts in 343-51 Fourth Avenue, which is the south half of the same block.

The most interesting part of both of these leases is the fact that they are not to begin until Feb. 1, 1923, which is the expiration of the leases of the present tenants, and shows the confidence that exists in the future of this business district.

Rice & Hill leased for the Pullman Holding Company, represented by the Loton H. Slawson Company, to the United Cigar Stores Company, the entire property known as The Saxony and The De Witt, at 2,273 to 2,279 Broadway, on the southwest corner of Broadway and Eighty-second Street, occupying a plot 99.4 feet on Broadway by 157 feet on Eighty-second Street—a seven-story apartment house on the Broadway corner, known as The Saxony, and adjoining the corner on Eighty-second Street a six-story elevator apartment house. The lease is for a period of twenty-one years and the rental to be paid during the term will approximate $1,000,000. Extensive improvements will be made.

Ruland and Whiting Benjamin Corporation leased to Simon Frutkin for occupancy the six-story store and office building at 126 West Eighty-fourth Street, on a plot 25 by 100 feet, for a term of twenty-one years, at an aggregate rental of $400,000. The same brokers leased two lofts at 83 and 85 Walker Street to Isadore Schwartz, and office space at 171-9 West Forty-fifth Street to the Industrial Home Corporation.

George R. Read & Co. leased for a long term of years the Herald Square Holding Company, George Backer, President, the entire tenth floor of 16-18 East Thirty-sixth Street to Emma R. Lee Thayer.

Samuel H. Martin leased to Louisa Frenz the store and basement at 479 Ninth Avenue for a term of years.

Upper Harlem Corner Sold.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co. sold for Myron I. Borg and others the three-story business building at the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and 145th Street on plot 40 by 100 feet.

BROAD ST. CORNER SOLD.

A Small Parcel with a Very Interesting History.

The southeast corner of Broad and Stone Streets, one of the smallest parcels of improved real estate in the city, was sold yesterday by the Brown, Wheelock Company, Inc., for Frederick W. Kroehle for a price between $23,000 and $30,000 to Richard Cohen.

The property, which consists of a two-story building, on a lot with frontages of 10.6 feet on Broad Street and 20.3 feet on Stone Street, has an interesting history. It came into the possession of Harmon Hendrick in 1808, and changed hands only by inheritance through the succeeding century. When the telephone company tried to acquire the Stone Street corner it was informed that the price was $100,000.

The owner later reduced the figure to $75,000, but the telephone company would pay no more than $60,000 for the gore and was finally compelled to build around it.

Some years later, after the telephone building had been erected, the property was acquired by John E. Thrall for $20,000, and in 1904 Leonard Weill bought it at auction for $16,700. The present sellers have held title since 1909.

$1,500,000 LIBRARY BUILDING

To be Erected by Teachers College in 120th Street.

Plans have been completed for a new library to cost $1,500,000 for Teachers College which will occupy the only remaining plot of ground in the block between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, facing on 120th Street, between the main building of Teachers College and Whittier Hall, the college dormitory.

It will be six stories high, four stories being devoted exclusively to the library. Two floors will be used as reading rooms, the two accommodating 500 readers at one time. Each of these will extend across the entire width of the building, thus giving both north and south light.

Two other floors will be furnished as study and seminar rooms for post-graduate students. Each of these rooms will accommodate 175 students.

Provision will be made for 350,000 volumes, with storage space in the basement for 250,000 volumes set in constant demand. Allen & Collens of Boston are the architects.

Such a building has been a pressing need at Teachers College for several years. At present, hundreds of volumes needed in research work are stored in the basement.

In addition to the new building plans have also been prepared for a central heating and lighting plant, estimated to cost about $500,000.

BRISK TRADING IN LOFTS.

The Demand for Space Keeps Operators Busy Downtown.

Spear & Co. sold the five-story and basement building, on a lot 25 by 100 feet, at 125 Greene Street, to the Lebertan Realty Corporation.

John K. Tatosian purchased from Leas Sobel the five-story loft building at 612 East Eighty-third Street, on a lot 25 by 90 feet.

Elias Cohen bought the five-story building at 16 and 18 Maiden Lane recently destroyed by fire. It occupies a frontage of 36 feet on Maiden Lane and 30 feet on Liberty Place. Mr. Cohen announces the structure will be rebuilt into modern offices for the jewelry trade. The seller is the estate of James E. Powers.

Another deal by Mr. Cohen's company involves the resale of the four-story building at 5 Albany Street, on a lot 20 by 75, located within 150 feet of the proposed curb market. The buyer contemplates remodeling the building for occupancy of brokers. Lawrence, Blake & Jewell were the brokers.

Mr. Cohen sold through Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd 11 Burling Slip, northwest corner of Water Street, a four-story building, 17 by 60, to Henry Oppenheim, who has occupied the property for more than twenty years; also through the Charles F. Noyes Company to the Continental Food Products Company of Boston, 104 Front Street, a five-story building, 20 by 80, which the buyer will remodel into high-grade offices for its own occupancy, and through Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd the building at 184 Water Street to Jonas Monheimer and Jacob Zenn, who will alter it for their business.

Frederick Brown bought from the First Baptist Peddle Memorial Church of Newark 77 Chambers Street, a six-story business building, 25 by 75, owned by the seller for fifty years. Possession may be had in a short time. The brokers were Slawson & Hobbs.

The Charles F. Noyes Company sold for Charles Campbell 17 Leonard Street, a four-story building, 25 by 91, to William D. Kilpatrick.

W. E. Dean & Co. sold for John S. Sutphen two lofts, 68 Cliff Street, 25 by 75, and 305 Pearl Street, 25 by 117, to Samuel Brody for $60,000.

J. Finkelstein & Son sold for Meister Builders the eight-story loft, on a plot 35 by 90 feet, at 334 Bowery to Joseph A. Schwartz. The property was held at $110,000 and rents for $18,000.

Buys Harlem Plot.

James H. Cruikshank purchased from Margaret C. McIntyre 26 West 128th Street, a vacant lot, 25 by 100, valued at $7,500. George W. Brettell & Sons were the brokers.

Second Avenue Factory Sale.

The five-story factory building at 372 Second Avenue, northeast corner of Twenty-first Street, was bought by A. Piano and H. and M. Katz, as Directors of the newly formed 372 Second Avenue Corporation. The building, which fronts 112.11 feet on the avenue and 100 feet on the street, is assessed at $130,000.

Garage Sale Near Broadway.

Joseph S. Ward, President of the Thomas Ward Coal Company, bought from the Borden Condensed Milk Company, Inc., the plot, 72 by 102.2, situated 80 feet east of Broadway, north side of Eighty-fourth Street, improved with a five-story garage now vacant. Slawson & Hobbs and Edward C. H. Vogler negotiated the deal.

Jeremiah Milbank Buys Home.

Jeremiah Milbank, who purchased last October the six-story dwelling at 16 East Sixty-seventh Street, acquired the adjoining four-story house at No. 14 from Harris Fahnestock. He will rebuild the houses into one residence for his own occupancy. The combined properties occupy a plot 48 by 100. The assessed valuation of the realty is $250,000. William B. May & Co. and Homer Foote, Jr., were the brokers.

Private Dwelling Sales.

Oscar D. and Herbert V. Dike sold for William Oothout and others to a client, 58 East 121st Street, a dwelling, 16.8 by 100.11, and for the trustee of Amy R. Sheldon, 54 and 56 East 121st Street, to a client, two dwellings each on a plot 16.8 by 100.11.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as trustee, sold 60 Riverside Drive, north corner of Seventy-eighth Street, a four-story and basement dwelling, on lot 25.4 by 80.4 by irregular.

Max Marx sold to Mrs. Nellie Viala, the present occupant, the private dwelling 129 West 126th Street.

George M. Cohan bought for his city residence the four-story dwelling, on lot 25x100, at 41 West Eighty-sixth Street, valued at $100,000. Edward J. Hogan and Slawson & Hobbs were the brokers.

Ruland & Whiting Benjamin Corporation sold for Joseph Walker to Jacob Elliman the dwelling at 535 West 142d Street.

Joseph P. Day sold for the Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Baltimore and James M. Jacques, trustees of the estate of Virginia Van Rensselaer Jacques, the property at 265 Lexington Avenue, improved with a four-story Colonial residence. The purchaser is Charles Kambourian, who intends to occupy the premises.

T. R. Arden bought from Dr. George A. Wyeth his dwelling at Riverdale-on-Hudson. George Howe was the broker.

The Park Hill residence of Dr. R. W. Sweetser, situated on Rockland Avenue, has been sold to a client of George Howe.

Apartment House Deals.

The Harted Realty Company sold to the B. & J. Realty Company the six-story apartment at 280 Fort Washington Avenue, 96 by 122, with an annual rental of $50,000 and held at $300,000. William Marco was the broker.

Schwab & Co. sold for the Benenson Realty Company a six-story apartment house at 707 and 709 St. Nicholas Avenue to a client for all cash, showing an annual rental of $20,000 and held at $160,000. Size 65 by 100.

Newmark & Jacobs sold to the Elware Realty Company, through A. Katz, the six-story apartment house, Ramapo, at the southeast corner of Audubon Avenue and 180th Street, on a plot 72 by 100. The house was sold for $175,000. It rents for about $25,000.

Zimmer & Resnick sold to William Gemmel 151 to 169 West 140th Street, two seven-story elevator buildings, on a plot 264 by 100, renting for $80,000 and held at $600,000. The broker was A. Levinson. They also sold to Marco Brothers, coal dealers, the six-story "Ramapo," at the southeast corner of Fort Washington Avenue and 172d Street, 122 by 99 by irregular, containing thirty-six suites, renting for $38,000, and held at $250,000; to Lawrence L. and Ellis B. Levy the six-story Saranac, 87 by 108, at 151 Convent Avenue, held at $180,000 and renting for $30,000, through R. B. Calles and A. Freedman, brokers, and to Mrs. Hermann Oelbermann, 1,114 to 1,120 College Avenue, five-story houses, 38.6 by 100 each, through Samuel London.

Charles Galewski resold at a substantial profit to Solomon Ginsberg the Washington, a six-story apartment building, 60 by 100, and the Jefferson, a six-story elevator structure, 61 by 100, at 318 to 328 West Fifty-first Street. The buildings show an annual rent roll of $35,000 and were valued at $425,000. Millard Velt and J. Willis negotiated the transaction.

E. Sharum sold to Johanna Brandt, 551 West 170th Street, the northwest corner of Audubon Avenue and 170th Street, a six-story elevator apartment house, 100 by 100, known as the Farnon House, renting for $29,000 and held at $195,000. Jacob Levinson was the broker.

Buyers for Tenements.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company sold to Thomas Curran for investment 2,015 Second Avenue, a four-story brick tenement and stores on lot 20.11 by 75 feet, for $10,000 at the auction stand in the Vesey Street salesroom.

Duff & Conger, Inc., sold the two six-story flats at 62 and 64 East Ninetieth Street to Samuel Kempner.

The Merit Realty Corporation (Marcus L. Oak) purchased from the Horton estate the four four-story tenements, 103 to 107 East 108th Street, each 20 by 74, and the abutting four-story tenement, 1,485 Park Avenue, 27 by 105. E. H. Ludlow & Co. and Robert R. Rainey were the brokers.

Horace S. Ely & Co. sold for Charles M. and T. Beche Bleecker 312 West Forty-first Street, a six-story building, 25 by 98.9, to the Metropolitan Opera Company, which has occupied it for many years as a scenery storage.

A syndicate composed of A. Piano and H. and M. Katz purchased from the Petersfield Realty Company the five-story tenement at 372 Second Avenue.

The Excelsior Savings Bank sold 145 and 147 West 127th Street, a six-story elevator flat, 50 by 100.

Mendel Rosenberg sold 154 East Eighty-eighth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25.6 by 100.

Jacob J. Tabolt sold for Katherine Brophy to a client 300 West Fortieth Street, a four-story front and rear tenement, on lot 25 by 98.9, and purchased from Mary L. McMahon the five-story tenement, 534 West Forty-sixth Street, on lot 25 by 100.

James H. Cruikshank resold to Henrietta Rosuck 413 East Sixty-first Street, a five-story flat, on plot 20 by 92, valued at $15,000.

The Bronx Market.

Ely Maran and Joseph Sager have bought from Joseph Diamond the two five-story apartment and stores on the southeast corner of Mapes Avenue and East 178th Street, on a plot 145 by 75 feet, renting for $20,000 and held for $145,000.

The same brokers sold to an investor the five-story plot at 810 Suburban Place on a lot 40 by 100, renting for $10,000 and held for $60,000, and the five-story apartment house at 2,482 Valentine Avenue, near Fordham Road, on a plot 50 by 130, renting for $15,000 and held at $90,000.

William Peters & Co. sold for John H. Barnhart to Gustav Schrot the apartment at 969 Simpson Street.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., have sold to a client of Alexander Selkin 1,445 Minford Place, a four-story apartment, on a lot 25.9 by 100.

S. G. Katsen Realty Company, Inc., bought the five-story apartment at 775 Garden Street, on a lot 50 by 100 feet, for $10,000, and held at $57,000. The same company resold the two-family dwelling, 25 by 95 feet, at 2,376 Creston Avenue for about $10,000.

Meister Builders, Inc., resold 1,665 Nelson Avenue West, a four-story apartment house, purchased a few days ago from Leonard N. Taft.

Brooklyn Realty Trading.

The Nolos Realty Corporation sold six lots on Seventy-eighth Street, west of Eighteenth Avenue, to Philip Levine and Samuel Cohen. The purchasers intend to improve the property with four one-family cottages.

Frederick W. Walker, Jr., sold the three-story American basement tapestry brick residence at 594 Third Street, between Eighth Avenue and Prospect Park West, to a client for occupancy.

Berkshire Realty Company, Inc., purchased 515 and 519 Eighth Street, near Prospect Park West, on plot 60x100, two four-story apartments. The property was held at $75,000. R. Williams was the broker in the transaction.

Charles Partridge sold the two-story and store brick building, at 688 Franklin Avenue, for John Kops to Max Trunz, who will occupy the store.

Henry Piersen & Co., Inc., sold the dwelling at 433 First Street for E. M. Miller.

Bulkley & Horton Co. sold 906 Gates Avenue, a two-story and basement frame one-family dwelling, 20 by 100.

I. Salzberg sold for A. H. Frank to S. Shapiro the cottage on a plot of 100 by 100, the northwest corner of Fiftieth Street and Thirteenth Avenue, at 4,920 Thirteenth Avenue.

Queens Borough Transactions.

The Lewis H. May Company sold for the Edgemere Realty Company the double brick store on the Boulevard, adjoining the railroad station, at Edgemere, to Adolf S. Weiss, for his own occupancy.

Payson McL. Merrill Company sold for Edward Lord to Bushnell Bigelow, a dwelling and garage on an acre of land on Woodlands Road, Lawrence.

The Lewis H. May Co. resold for Abraham Rosenberg and Max Resnick property at 1,132 Bayport Place, Far Rockaway, a dwelling, to Jacob Goldstine for occupancy.

Building Note.

Plans were filed yesterday for the erection of a twelve-story store and factory building on a plot 115.6 by 98.9 feet at 229 to 239 East Thirty-sixth Street by the 330 Broome Street Realty Company as owners. The architects, Schwartz & Gross, estimate its cost at $750,000.

Realty Note.

The Noreme Realty Company is the buyer of 120 to 125 Riverside Drive.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

36th St, 229 to 239 East, for a twelve-story store and factory, 115.6x98.9; 354-356 Broome St. Realty Co. 6 East 32d St, owner; Schwartz & Gross, 347 5th Av, architects; cost, $750,000.

5th Av, Madison Av, 136th and 137th Sts, block, for a one-story garage, 385x199.10; Theodore Klein Construction Co., Inc., 652 West 185th St, owner; C. B. Meyers, 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $150,000.

Madison Av, 417 to 421, to a five-story showroom; Beckman estate, 7 East 42d St, owner; A. M. Pollard, 347 5th Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

Broadway, 419, to a four-story factory and store; W. R. Walker, 299 Broadway, owner; L. F. Denslow, 44 West 18th St, architect; cost, $6,000.

47th St, 130 West, to a twelve-story hotel; 130 Somerset Co. premises, owner; C. F. Fraser, 103 Park Av, architect; cost, $3,000.

3d St, 510 and 512 West, to a five-story factory, &c.; Premier Grand Piano Co., 516 West 23d St, owner; J. F. Scrimshaw, Arlington, N. J., architect; cost, $5,000.

14th St, 64 East, to three-story offices and store; 53 Ehret, owner; L. E. Denslow, architect; cost, $5,000.

125th St, 319 West, to a one-story store; Picker Bros Realty and Improvement Co, 311 West 125th St, owner; Aljon Construction Co, 51 East 42d St, architect; cost, $4,000.

Elizabeth St, 241, to a three-story tenement; T. C. Bunn, premises, owner; P. Bardes, 230 Grand St, architect; cost, $3,000.

Chrystie St, 61 and 63, to a three-story tenement and store; Williamsburg Land Co., 230 Grand St, owner; P. Bardes, architect; cost, $10,000.

Louis Levy, 51 Chambers St, o. c. and..$100
SAME PROPERTY; Anna Rich to Eva Kampelmachbr, 580 Eagle Av, and another, mtg $50,000, Jan. 29; attorney, same.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BAYARD ST, 49, s s, 25x84, Jan. 27; M. Welimsky to Sally Rosen, 147 Bay 25th St, Brooklyn, 2 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $21,000; attorney, Jos. Rubin, 309 Broadway, $4,000

BEEKMAN ST, 23, s w s, 22.11x100.10, p. m., Jan. 29; Max Lasker et al. to the Samuel Vernon Estate, 65 Duane St; 5 years; attorney, Fred'k Seymour, 120 Broadway.....$40,000

CHAMBERS ST, 154, s s, 200.4 ft w of West Broadway, 23.7x75, p. m., Jan. 29; William J. Lachner to Estate of Thomas Suffern, 49 Wall St, due Feb. 1, 1923; attorneys, Winthrop & S., 31 Liberty St.....$28,000

CHERRY ST, 444, n s, p. m., Jan. 27; Joseph Hochman and Hyman Barr to William Lustgarten & Co., 38 Park Row, due Jan. 20, 1922, 6 p. c.; attorney, T. G. & T. Co., 176 Broadway $8,500

GOUVERNEUR SLIP, w s, 40 ft n of Front St, 20x83.10, p. m., Jan. 29; Ike Batwinick to Bertha F. W. Hess, 580 St. Mark's Av, Brooklyn, 2 years, 3½ per cent.; attorney, F. M. Buermann, 140 Harrison Av, Brooklyn $2,000

GRAND ST, 33, s s, 24x79, n o s 24 ft 6 in alley, p. m., Jan. 26; Howard C. Forbes to N. Y. Title & Mort. Co., 185 Broadway, 3 years, 6 p. c.....$26,000

GREENWICH ST, 136, w s, 50.6 ft s of Cedar St, 25.6x99, s. f., July 1, 1919; George F. Vingut to R. Lawrence Smith, Smithtown, L. I., due July 1, 1920, 6 p. c., prior mtg $1,000; attorneys, Austin, McL. & Ely, 135 Broadway.....$1,000

SAME PROPERTY a. f., Jan. 27; same to same, 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg $1,000; attorneys, same $1,000

MERCER ST, 113, w s, 25x100; Mercer St, 115, w s, 25x100, p. m., Jan. 29; Sam'l Machover to West Mercer Corp, 30 East 42d St, due Feb. 1, 1920, 6 per cent. int, $30,000; attorney, T. G. & T. Co., 176 Broadway $6,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 130th St, 100.8x145x99.11x157.6, Jan. 23; Shenk R. & C. Co. to Oscar I. Elsen, 4,607 145th Av, Brooklyn, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Morrison & Schiff, 320 Broadway; notes...$30,000

WALKER ST, 37, s s, 19x80, p. m., Jan. 30; United Interests, Inc., to Emigrant Indust. Sav. Bank, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, R. E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St...$21,000

WEST END, 87, e s, 76.8 ft n of 83d St, 50.5x98, p. m., Jan. 29; John Herzing to Lizzie Kitzler, 158 East 84th St, due and interest on per bond, prior mtg $10,000; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St.....$2,500

WHITEHALL ST, 43, s e corner Water St, 37.5x26.9, p. m., Jan. 21; Ferry Realty Co. to Mina Wilkening, 1,209 East 38th St, Brooklyn, 8 years, 6 per cent....$65,000

YORK ST, s s, 90.9 ft w of West Broadway, 44x21.9xirreg., June 13, 1914; Freeman, Jr., & Ezra S. Bloodgood to Miriam Lewis, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.; due June 19, 1917, 6 per cent pr. mtg, $6,000; attorney, Wm. C. Relyea, 184 Nassau St.....$2,200

2D AV, w s, 50.11 ft n of 107th St, 25x75, p. m. Jan. 29; Josephine Carre to Salvatore Amoruso, 1,829 Amsterdam Av, 6 months, 6 p. c., prior mtg $9,000; attorney, Gerson C. Young, 165 Broadway.....$3,000

2D AV, 2,364, n e corner of 121st St, 25x71, p. m., Jan. 29; Andrea Cerzosimo to John C. Heintz, 2,201 Broadway, and another, 10 years, 5½ p. c., prior mtg $10,000; attorney, T. G. & T. Co., 176 Broadway.....$14,500

2D AV, w s, 60.5 ft s of 58th St, 20x60, Jan. 30; Sam'l Lurie to Herman Auskulat, 21 Hamilton Av, Cranford, N. J.; 5 years, 5½ per cent; attorney, Moses S. Adler, 938 3d Av.....$10,000

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2D AV, 2,364, n e

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Two Housekeeping Apartments, 16 West 54th St.

Four rooms, bath and kitchenette each.

Elevator service; heat.

Possession May 1st, 1920.

Wm. A. White & Sons,

46 Cedar Street.

Tel. 5700 John.

2, 3 & 4 Room Apartments, 314 West 75th St.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

Complete housekeeping apartments (unfurnished), elevator service, chef and maid service available; open fire places; extra size rooms and other unusual features.

Brooks & Romand

113 Broadway. Rector 2267.

56th St. 342-44 WEST

One block west of Broadway

High Class Elevator Housekeeping Apartments

2, 3, 4 & 5 Rooms

1 and 2 Baths.

SUPT. ON PREMISES.

5 Rooms and Bath

509 West 110th St.

Front Apartment
Immediate Possession

$1,800.

EARLE & CALHOUN,

212 West 72d St. 5116 Columbus.

9 Rooms and 3 Baths

Eleventh St., Near 5th Av.

Modern Fireproof Apartment

Southern Exposure.

Possession Feb. 1. Rent $4,000 per annum.

Brokers Protected.

J. Irving Walsh,

73 West 11th Street.

Bronx.

JUST COMPLETED

Immediate Possession

Fordham Heights

Select Location,

197th St. & Creston Av.

4 Room Apartments,

With Every Conceivable Improvement

Near St. James and Poe Park.

3 minutes to Kingsbridge Sta.

Jerome Ave. Subway.

Reasonable Rentals. Inquire Premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Bronx.

JUST COMPLETED

Immediate Possession

1786 Vyse Ave.

North of 174th St.

1 block from East 174th St.

Lexington and 7th Ave. Sub. Exp. Sta.

4 Rooms in New Building

All Improvements

AGENT ON PREMISES.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Purchase money mortgage for sale, 12½ per cent. discount, 6 per cent. interest; well guarantee. Jackson, 187 Montague, Brooklyn.

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.

Manhattan.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

321 West 22d St., dwelling containing 14 rooms and 3 bathrooms; 4-story and basement brownstone front; lot 21 feet 9 inches by 98 feet 9 inches; restricted; immediate possession; now used as rooming house; price $22,000; agents protected.

Solinger & Solinger, Attorneys,
179 Broadway, N. Y. C.

For Sale—New stone and hollow tile English house and garage; ¾-acre of land; long Hudson River view; 24 minutes from Grand Central; $35,000, $10,000 cash. Telephone 15 Kingsbridge.

Bronx.

For Sale—Two-family house, 15 rooms, all improvements; near Concourse; inspection Sunday, 10 to 12 A. M. 26 Mt. Hope Place.

Queens.

Queens, L. I. Ten-room house with all improvements, on plot 60x100, in high-class section; price $9,500; terms can be arranged. Klesam Bros. Co., Queens, L. I. Phone 6150 Hollis.

City Houses Wanted.

Private family will lease unfurnished house between 72d and 96th Sts.; around $800. Columbus 1277.

Wish to lease house, Manhattan or Bronx; may buy. M 35 Times.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

WEST HARLEM.

New law five-story walk-up; over 50x100; steam heat, twenty-two rooms each floor; three fours, two fives and baths; now rented at $5.50 per room; no leases; $12,000 cash required; price $62,000. J. S. Maxwell, Broadway, corner 139th St.

In the West 50s, twenty-foot dwelling, four stories; can be bought below the market value; price $60,000; very easy terms. Douglas Gibbons & Co., Inc., 6 East 45th St., telephone Vanderbilt 626.

East 56th St., Lexington and 3d Av., twenty-foot dwelling, rapidly growing neighborhood; below market value; principals only. Douglas Gibbons & Co., Inc., 6 East 45th St., telephone Vanderbilt 626.

Excellent opportunity, $5,000 cash and $15,000 mortgage buys excellent 4-story East end Av. corner, 3-4 room apartments each floor, rent $2,200.

ADLER, 1,506 1ST AV.

$5,500 CASH BUYS 8TH AV. TENEMENT. Price $22,000; rent $3,300. No steam. M. M. HAYWARD & CO., B'way & 100th St.

Five-story double, West 83d St., $37,500; $5,000 cash. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

[illegible] 121 West 117th St., five-story, 17 rooms, each 19x100; price $17,500. Wolins, owner. Canal 4154.

49 St. Nicholas Place, four-story, 10 rooms, 20 feet front; price $14,000. I. Wolins, owner. Canal 4154.

Seven-story corner building, located Prince St.; price $120,000, rental $20,000. Write J. Krown, 514 West 46th.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Bargain—138 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, 3 doors from Flatbush Av., brownstone, three-story-and-basement; furnace heat, hard wood trim, newly renovated; price $10,500. Inquire Isaacson, 116 Nassau St. Tel. Beekman 2472.

Sacrifice—Four-story brick, Brooklyn; eight families; all improvements; rents about $4,500; price $28,500; Flatbush section. I., 116 Nassau St. Tel. Beekman 2472.

Brooklyn fireproof lofts, 50 feet front, six stories. $87,500. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Look, here's your chance to get a fine home; plot 50x125; near subway; must be sold for half its value; will arrange a building loan if you want to build; all on easy terms; write for full particulars. T 467 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Westchester County

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE.

No. 702—New Rochelle, three-story stucco, 10 rooms, 2 baths, gas, electricity, hot water heat, 95x130, fine location, $15,000.

No. 701—New Rochelle, 100x407, gas, electricity, 14 rooms, baths, beautiful decorations, handsome grounds, $82,000.

No. 752—Mount Vernon, 50x160, 9 rooms, oak floors, two fire places, tile bath, hot water heat, gas, electricity, finest location, $16,000.

No. 762—100x105, 8 rooms, two baths, garage, lawn, gardens, shrubbery, colonial type, fine location, $16,000.

No. 751—Mount Vernon, two-family, 100x100, 11 rooms, gas, corner, 2 baths, heat, $13,000.

No. 760—120x180, Chester Hill, 12 rooms, 2 baths, gas, electricity, steam heat, sun parlor, garage, slate roof, laundry, beautiful decorations, $35,000.

No. 757—Mount Vernon, two and three family, $12,000 to $16,000.

No. 755—Mount Vernon, finest section, 100x111, 16 rooms, stucco, beautiful grounds, trees, shrubbery, $25,000; substantial mortgage can remain three years at 5 per cent.

No. 765—Mount Vernon, 35x85, 8 rooms, bath, gas, electricity, steam heat, near station, $9,000.

No. 768—Mount Vernon, Chester Hill, 100x100, 11 rooms, baths, hot water heat, 2-car garage, open fire places, laundry, beautifully decorated and extras, $14,000.

No. 769—Mount Vernon, Chester Hill, 50x125, 10 rooms, garage, all improvements with wonderful decorations, won't last long, $12,500.

A great many others at Mount Vernon, $8,500 to $100,000.

THE FOLLOWING ARE LOCATED in the finest section of the Pelhams:

No. 859—Dutch Colonial, 10 rooms, central hall, sleeping porch, open veranda, 3 baths, 4 toilets, two open fire places, living room 15x25, fixtures, decorations and garage to match house, $24,000, lot 75x125.

No. 857—English stucco, 8 rooms, 3 baths, slate roof, 4 toilets, fire place, fixtures, decorations and garage to match house, 75x125, $24,000.

No. 856—Five acres, finest section, 20 rooms, open fire place every room, baths, toilets, tennis courts, garage, stables, wonderful grounds, $85,000.

No. 855—180x150, 11 rooms, 2 baths, 2 toilets, garage, $21,000.

No. 934—White Plains, 100x100, California bungalow, 7 rooms, bath, gas, electricity, $7,000.

Others at White Plains, $6,000, $6,500, $7,000 and $7,500.

No. 1154—Hastings-on-Hudson, 12 rooms, 8 sleeping rooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets, gas, electricity, 2 porches, view of river, beautiful grounds, $18,000.

No. 1160—Tarrytown, 14 rooms, 2 baths, beautiful grounds, finest location; owner must sacrifice; fire places and everything to make a beautiful country home and near the city, $23,000.

Other places at Larchmont, Dobbs Ferry, Rye, Scarsdale, Irvington, Ossining, Worthington, Croton, Harman, and all through Westchester County. Give me an idea of what you want and where and I will send you list to choose from.

GROVER C. DAHLBENDER,
602 Pacific Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Sterling 1112.

AT NEW ROCHELLE.

Homes built according to your own ideas and financed in one of the best residential parts; all surroundings, golf, tennis, &c.; easy terms can be arranged. Krisch, 11 East 42d St. Murray Hill 6441.

For Sale, Bronxville—New house, seven rooms, two baths, sun porch and laundry; all modern improvements; convenient to station; one car garage; elegant location. If interested call Builder, Yonkers 1860. Price $16,500.

For Sale, Bryn Mawr Pk.—Bungalow; all modern improvements, including newly macadamized road; convenient to station; situation ideal. If interested call Owner, Yonkers 1860.

Very attractive colonial house, every improvement, beautiful grounds; high-class residence park, New Rochelle; exceptional opportunity; owner leaving State. Z 414 Times Annex.

Delightful eight-room stucco house, large plot, Larchmont Woods; garage, tennis court; every convenience; exceptional opportunity for quick buyer. Z 415 Times Annex.

Cottage, 7 rooms, bath, steam heat, $10,500; bungalow, 5 rooms, all improvements, $7,000. Mulligan, 30 East 42d St.

Long Island.

LONG ISLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE.

No. 40—Lynbrook, L. I.—50 by 125; 7 rooms, bath, gas, electricity, heat, parquet floors, coal and gas range; garage, shrubbery; fine location; $8,500.

No. 36—Lynbrook, L. I.—40 by 100; 7 rooms, bath, gas, electricity, open fireplace, gas range, shrubbery, floors, steam heat; near station; $7,500.

No. 38—Lynbrook, L. I.—50 by 125; 9 rooms, bath, gas, electricity, stucco, steam heat, garage, shrubbery; $6,800.

No. 37—Lynbrook, L. I.—50 by 100; 7 rooms, bath, gas, electricity, steam heat; fine location; $7,000.

No. 32—Lynbrook, L. I.—50 by 100; Dutch Colonial, 7 rooms, bath, gas, electricity, fireplace, parquet floors, beam ceiling, panel wall, French doors; $7,300.

No. 15—Lynbrook, L. I.—80 by 144; 8 rooms, tile bath, gas, electricity, open fireplace, French doors, sun parlor, parquet floors, beautiful grounds; $12,000.

No. 16—Lynbrook, L. I.—50 by 130; Dutch Colonial, 8 rooms, tile bath, steam heat, parquet floors, fireplace, gas, electricity, toilet downstairs, laundry, breakfast room, beautiful grounds, garage; $11,000.

No. 11—Lynbrook, L. I.—75 by 124, 8 rooms, gas, electricity, fireplace, sun parlor, garage, shrubbery, beautiful grounds; $15,000.

No. 35—Lynbrook, L. I.—50 by 163; 9 rooms, bath, gas, electricity, heat, double garage; $8,500.

No. 22—Lynbrook, L. I.—50 by 150; 7 rooms, bath, gas, electricity, garage, fine grounds; $8,750.

No. 24—Lynbrook, L. I.—Two-family, 17 rooms; 83 by 115; three baths, all improvements; rented $1,100 yearly; no leases; $9,000.

No. 25—Lynbrook, L. I.—101 by 500, 8 rooms, beautiful house and grounds; garage; fine location; $20,000.

No. 26—Lynbrook, L. I.—63 by 125; 8 rooms; garage; parquet floors, 2 toilets, coal and gas range, hot water heat, sun parlor; screens entire house; sleeping porch; shrubbery; beautiful place; $12,000.

No. 17—Lynbrook, L. I.—50 by 100, 8 rooms, tile bath, gas, electricity; laundry, with electrical washing machine; parquet floors; garage; sun parlor around entire house; storm shutters; chestnut trim; beautifully decorated throughout; $10,000.

Have a great many others in Lynbrook.

No. 201—Hempstead, L. I.—60 by 150; 9 rooms, bath, gas, electricity, fireplace, butler's pantry; beautiful grounds; fine location; $12,500.

No. 202—Hempstead, L. I.—Dutch Colonial, 7 rooms, bath, gas, electricity, steam heat; fine location; 40 by 100; $6,500.

Great many others in Hempstead.

No. 351—Rockville Centre, L. I.—50 by 165, 8 rooms, all improvements; $7,000.

No. 352—Rockville Centre, L. I.—Two new houses; 50 by 150; 7 rooms, bath, gas, electricity, extra toilet, hardwood finish; fine location; $8,000.

No. 353—Rockville Centre, L. I.—100 by 290; 14 rooms; house sixty feet long; beautifully decorated; handsome electric fixtures; grounds handsomely laid out; fruit and shade trees; corner; $19,000.

Great many others in Rockville Centre.

No. 509—Garden City, L. I.—Finest section; seven and half lots, 150 by 100; owner paid six thousand two years ago; sacrifice for $6,500.

No. 511—Roslyn, L. I.—Half acre; 10 rooms; beautiful grounds and location; all improvements; 4 fireplaces; $15,000.

No. 504—Long Beach, L. I.—30 by 100; near ocean and station; 6 rooms, bath, gas, electricity, heat; $4,750, cash $1,000.

Others at Springfield, Flushing, Garden City, Forest Hills, Kew Gardens, Freeport, East Rockaway, Westbury, and all over the island. Give me an idea of what you are after and where and I will get it for you.

GROVER C. DAHLBENDER,
602 Pacific St.,
Brooklyn,
Phone Sterling 1112.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Long Island.

FLORAL PARK—SPECIAL!

Thirty minutes by electric trains; 8 rooms and bath; every improvement, including gas range; oak trim, finished black walnut or white enamel; beautifully decorated; new, unique electric fixtures; very attractive; perfect condition; good location; sidewalk, shade trees; 7 blocks to station; possession in 30 days; $7,000; $4,500 cash desired. A. H. Goldsmith, phone 239, Floral Park, L. I.

Six rooms and bath, electric lights and gas, large living room, with open fireplace, parquet floors, sun parlor; corner plot, 75x175; price $9,500; the above is a special bargain and has to be sold by Sunday, as owner is going to California; don't miss this chance. George E. Wheeler, 15 Railroad Av., Freeport, L. I. Phone 438. Open Sundays. Opposite station.

FREEPORT BARGAIN.

7 rooms and bath; steam heat; house has all improvements; 2-machine garage, running water in garage; plot 100x230; price $8,500, $2,500 cash. George E. Wheeler, 15 Railroad Av., Freeport, L. I. Phone 438. Opposite station. Open Sundays.

AT FREEPORT.

8 rooms and bath; steam heat; sun parlor beamed; fruit trees, chicken house, garage; plot 100x150; price $10,500. George E. Wheeler, 15 Railroad Av., Freeport, L. I. Phone 438. Opposite station. Open Sundays.

Flushing—Attractive, modern 7 room, bath, parquet floors, all improvements, best condition, select section; $9,500. Times.

For Sale—At Long Island, Maine, (Portland Harbor), 5-room cottage, $450 cash. Z 442 Times Annex.

Kew Gardens—Six houses for sale. Phone Builder, Richmond Hill 223, between 9 and 12 A. M.

New Jersey.

FOR RENT—Farm, country home, 22 acres; 12-room house; steam heat, bath, electric lights, improvements; barn and outbuildings; 1½ miles from station; near trolley; good road; sidewalk all the way; $900 per annum. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, 120 BROADWAY, N. Y. RECTOR 7718. RIDGEWOOD, N. J. 551.

30 minutes from 34th St.; beautiful residence and garage; attractive grounds; finest residential section; all improvements; fine view, high ground, 15 rooms, 2 baths, billiard room. J. H. H. Van Hoven, 42 East 9th St., Manhattan.

Country Houses Wanted.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.

Wanted to rent, from June 1 to Sept. 15, 1920, a completely furnished house within one hour's commuting distance of New York; 4 large bedrooms, and sleeping porch; with 2 baths on first sleeping floor; also maid's room and bath; please state price, with references. Z 46 Times Annex.

Summer cottage, furnished, near the water in Westchester County, with five bedrooms and one maid's room; preferably in New Rochelle, Rye or Larchmont. Write, giving full particulars, locality, and price. Z 396 Times Annex.

Nine or ten room house, completely furnished, in Westchester or Long Island, within commuting distance from New York City; Summer months or year's lease; state particulars. L. S. Toda, care Suzuki & Co., 220 Broadway.

Wanted to rent on Long Island, with option to purchase, a 7 or 8 room house, with modern improvements and garage; not more than 30 minutes from city. J 66 Times.

Wish to lease house or small hotel at seashore. M 36 Times.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Corner modern house, 50x100, hot water heater, electricity, front and rear staircases, 7 rooms; $9,500.

Modern house, 9 rooms, hot water heater, electricity, hardwood trim, foyer hall, 50x100, garage; $10,500.

Modern 8 room house, 2 baths, hot water heater, sun porch, parquet floors, situated in private grove, large shade trees, 100x160; $20,000. These houses are pre-war houses, well built, good condition and good value; possession May 1; situated west of this station. WOLFE & DOUGLAS, opposite Harlem Station, Mount Vernon.

Artistic Larchmont house, seven large rooms, tiled kitchen and bath, oak floors, three fireplaces, hot water heat; plot 75x90; garden, fruit trees; five minutes from station; owner leaving town; quick sale, $16,000, terms. Phone Larchmont 723.

BRONXVILLE, SCARSDALE, HARTSDALE —35 NEW HOMES TO CHOOSE FROM. MAXWELL SMITH, HARTSDALE, N. Y., TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 2350.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

BALDWIN—FREEPORT, AND SOUTH SHORE. IMPORTANT.

I have a number of very fine cottages at reasonable prices; will meet you at BALDWIN DEPOT with cars.

LUERSSEN.
5 Grand Av., at Station,
Baldwin, L. I. Phone Freeport 1048.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

New Jersey Acreage—Ten minutes to two stations; trolley; 6,500 feet frontage; 257 lots, balance developed. G. Allen Taylor, 100 William St. John 470.

Plainfield, Westfield, Fanwood — Modern houses, $5,500, $7,000, $8,500, and up. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

SUMMER HOMES—Unfurnished.

Westchester County.

SUMMER HOMES

are being leased every day at Larchmont-on-Sound. Best selections now.

MRS. C. M. MURDOCH,
Phone 425 Larchmont. Post Rd., Larchmont.

OUT-OF-TOWN REAL ESTATE.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—Sixty-room hotel with hot and cold running water in every room, sixteen tub baths, one shower bath; on a lot 60x150, located in downtown section of Miami, Fla. The ground on which this hotel now stands is worth approximately $55,000. It can show large returns on the investment; price, $85,000, $35,000 cash, balance at 8% indefinitely. If you want a real money maker, act quick. Guarantee Realty Co., 215 Tenth St., Miami, Fla.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Wanted—Private house, West Harlem; improvements; state price, location, when seen. Dr. Korn, 825 East 163d St.

Leasehold property wanted, improved or unimproved, in Manhattan. M. Wolins, 292 Church St. Phone Canal 4154.

Wanted—Acreage in Queens or Nassau; owners only; state price, terms and location. C. E., 86 Times.

FARMS.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

FARMS! FARMS! FARMS!
The Cream of Them All.
Pictures and details. State requirements.
E. E. SLOCUM, Inc., 141 Broadway.
Selected farms in N. Y., N. J. and Conn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

For lease, furnished, if desired, to select firm or individual; office; 175 square feet; Broadway and Wall; immediate possession. W. T., 174 Times Downtown.

Will alter and lease long term; four story corner Amsterdam Av., below 72d St.; principals only. George V. McNally, 7 East 42d St.

Office to Sublet—No manufacturing; 300 square feet; 7th Av., near Times Square. K 218 Times.

Five-story, 25x100 feet. 5th Av. business building for rent or sale; possession May. Call 127 5th Av.

Office space, furnished or unfurnished; ground floor. F. A. Sales Company, 258 5th Av.

Loft—Modern, light; immediate possession; 8 Greene St. top loft; $1,200. Inquire Yale Metal Products, 380 Canal St.

Lofts; light manufacturing; factories; business property to let or for sale. Spencer, 154 Nassau St. Phone 2984 Beekman.

7th Av., near 56th St., 25x50, $3,000 year, suitable for auto supplies, tires, &c. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

One loft, 25x110, near 6th Av., 24th St.; occupancy Feb. 1, 1920. Phone Owner, Greeley 6888.

Large loft for rent on Canal St.; electric hoist; immediate possession. Phone Orchard 4367, Kramer Bros., 270 Broome St.

Lexington Av., 164 (31st St.)—Front half of parlor floor; high-class business only. Stuyvesant 4000.

White St., West of Broadway—High-class store and basement, 50x100 each; possession Feb. 1. Phone Owner, Greeley 5390.

Two lofts, 50x100; White St., west of Broadway; possession Feb. 1, 1920. Phone Owner, Greeley 6888.

Unusually light space in desirable loft building. Vanderbilt 1145.

Office, small private, with private entrance. Room 20, 1,974 Broadway (67th St.).

37th, 39 West—Half parlor floor, 2 rooms; for business or studio.

Will share desirable office, 440 square feet. Feb. 1. Inquire Room 807, 8 West 40th St.

One loft, 7,500 square feet; excellent light; $5,000; immediate possession. 532 West 22d.

OFFICE, 852 PARK ROW BUILDING; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

Desk room to let; telephone and typewriter. Suite 602, 1,545 Broadway.

Office space to sublet; no stock. Call Room 901, 621 Broadway.

Private office in lawyer's suite to let. Room 825, World Building.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

FACTORY FOR SALE.

One and a half story plant, frame and flame iron-clad construction; over 50,000 square feet floor space; two and one-half acres of land, all fenced; a railway siding is on the property and the buildings have steam heating, concrete floors throughout and up-to-date conveniences; the plant was used for the manufacture of munitions and is located in the heart of Batavia, N. Y., one block from New York Central Station and two from centre of city; labor conditions and housing accommodation very favorable; the buildings and land cost over $100,000, but as the company is being liquidated the property will be sold at a most attractive price. Address all inquiries to W. A. Petrie, Liquidator, Batavia Steel Products Corporation, 1380 Marine Trust Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

LARGE, LIGHT AND AIRY, STORE, 63x100. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; RENT REASONABLE; NO MANUFACTURING. SEE OWNER, 140 WEST 23D.

BASEMENT STORES.

Subway station basement stores at Broadway, 47th St. and 7th Av., suitable for bootblack, barber, lunchroom, or any retail business; rents from $100 per month up. Apply to Walter J. Salmon, 17 West 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 47.

Business Properties for Rent.
OFFICES, STORES & LOFTS.
800 Sq. Ft. Upward.
CLARENCE A. MITTENS,
503 5th Av. Tel. 9648 Vanderbilt.

FOR RENT, 2 LOFTS, 20,000 FEET EACH, NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. FOR INFORMATION, ADDRESS P. LEVINE, 175 SMITH ST., PERTH AMBOY, N. J. PHONE 1972.

Office, 39th St. and Broadway; solid mahogany furnishings, rug, portieres; private entrance; phone; very desirable; quiet tenant essential; reference $45 month; give every detail in letter, also phone number. F 810 Times Annex.

A light loft to let, best location in New York; 363 7th Av., at 30th St.; rent reasonable; quick action; communicate with Invincible Cloak, 128 West 24th St. Chelsea 2255 or 10390.

A 1 light loft to let, best location in New York; 363 7th Ave., at 30th St.; rent reasonable; quick action; communicate with Invincible Cloak, 128 West 24th St. Chelsea 2255 or 10390.

Finest corner office space for rent on 5th Av.; modern building, 1,000 to 10,000 square feet; good light; 4 passenger elevators, 1 night elevator. Immediate possession. Deane, 386 5th Av., 5th floor.

ALL LIGHT, FIREPROOF.

Small business building near bridge and ferries; possession. Spencer, 154 Nassau St., New York. Phone 2984 Beekman.

For a long term, 18,000 square feet, four floors, below Park Place, west of Church St. G 517 Times Downtown.

Wanted to lease loft building, 25,000 to 35,000 square feet, for furniture warehouse, in Manhattan. Bauman & Co., 152d St., 3d Av. Melrose 7400.

Part of loft on White St., near Broadway, about 2,000 feet; no manufacturing; elevator and steam; rent reasonable; occupancy Feb. 1. Phone Spring 3823.

Top light loft, 20x80; William St., corner; light manufacturing; rent $1,250; alter to suit; principals only. George V. McNally, 7 East 42d St.

Office furnished with roll top desk, chair and rug, light and airy, telephone extension; $25 per month. 1,416 Broadway, Room 403.

792H, 213 WEST—Room, street floor, private entrance, doctor, dentist, high-class, private business; $75 monthly. Schuyler 1422, between 10 and 12 only.

Office, midtown, near 5th Av.; completely furnished; immediate possession. Call Vanderbilt 7443.

Brooklyn.

Top loft; over 8,000 square feet; Flushing Av.; elevator; sprinkler. Sigman Cohen, 1,643 East New York Av., Brooklyn.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

WANTED—ABOUT

25,000 SQUARE FEET OR MORE;

FURNITURE MANUFACTURER.

ROYAL FURNITURE CO.,

229 EAST 41ST ST.
PHONE MURRAY HILL 2397.

Looking for a store for restaurant purposes; must be 30 or 50 by 100; location between 40th and 50th Sts., or downtown between Park Row and City Hall; state price and terms. M 47 Times.

Wanted—5,000 to 10,000 square feet for heavy manufacturing; railroad; siding; in greater New York, Long Island or Jersey; immediate possession.
JACOBSTEIN & KAHN, INC.,
1476 Broadway. Bryant 4333.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS require about 300 square feet in first-class building; state full particulars. J. 125 Times.

Store and basement for office and showroom, about 20x75; location between 30th and 42d Sts., Lexington and 9th Avs.; will alter if proper lease can be secured. D. C. Rubin, 170 East 105th. Harlem 2777.

LOFT WANTED.

1,500-2,000 square feet for light manufacturing; immediate occupancy; downtown or midtown; write full particulars. O 211 Times.

Lofts wanted, 1 or 2, 3,000 to 10,000 square feet; lampshade manufacturing; no machinery used; prefer location 14th to 42d St., Lexington to 7th Av. Phone Oriental, Stuyvesant 2782.

To lease loft or part of loft about 3,000 square feet, for light manufacturing purposes, from 5th Av. to East River, and from 23d to 34th St. J 46 Times.

Wanted, 5,000 square feet on 5th Av., 39th to 45th St.; possession March 1; would consider whole or small building; long lease or purchase. R 270 Times.

Space wanted by April 1, about 500 square feet, for small manufacturing jeweler, between 34th and 57th Sts. if possible. P 178 Times.

Up to 1,000 square feet, in good location, to be used as stockroom, wanted. Phone Barclay 8708.

Importer wants 300 square feet office space with private office in Maiden Lane district. Y 920 Times Downtown.

Agents would buy or rent business buildings or lofts. Attorney, Room 1826, 154 Nassau. Beekman 2685.

Desk space, Madison Square section, with telephone. Call Vanderbilt 8284.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

54TH AV. HOTEL (corner 4th Av. and 29th)—Apartments 2 sunny rooms and bath, coolly furnished, parquet floors, full hotel service; one block from subway; $17.50 week.

147TH AV. (N. E. cor. 45th St.).—High-class furnished bachelor apartment, newly decorated; two rooms and bath; can take immediate possession. For full particulars apply Supt., 547 5th Av.

147TH (Corner Lexington Av. 163)—Apartment hotel, exclusively for women; corner suite, 2 rooms, bath; beautifully furnished; $13 weekly up. Hotel Rutledge.

147TH ST, 337 EAST—Two connecting sunny rooms and separate sleeping compartment; conveniences; housekeeping; $15; clean, respectable; references.

147TH ST. (PARK-MADISON). — TWO sunny rooms, bath. Plaza 6801.

147TH AND PARK (471 Park)—Sunny living room, open fireplace, bedroom, hall, bath, kitchen, two large closets, attractively furnished; $350 on four months' lease, $250 on longer. Phone Plaza 9624, or write Miss Lewin, care of Ritz-Carlton.

147TH ST., 17 EAST (near 5th)—2, 3, 4, 5 rooms, baths, kitchenettes, newly decorated, fireplaces; $115-$350; immediate occupancy. Lenox 5817.

147TH, 22 EAST—3 and 4 room elevator apartments.

183D ST. (Corner Madison Av.)—Apartments; beautifully furnished corner suite, 2 rooms, bath, $50 per room up. Hotel Ashton.

APARTMENTS—CHOICE LOCALITIES. Long, short leases; east, west side. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

Furnished apartment, two very large rooms, telephone, Murray Hill section; immediate possession. Phone Vand. 8284.

MADISON AV. (S. W. Cor. 93d St.)—Newly decorated apartments, one room and bath; $30 up; two rooms, bath, $75 up; complete hotel service; extraordinary value; block from Park; restaurant. Hotel Ashton.

MADISON AV., 578 (56TH-57TH STS.).—TWO ROOMS, BATH, KITCHENETTE; ARTISTICALLY FURNISHED. CALL 2:30-8. BOTT.

PARK AV. (81st St.)—Six-room apartment, furnishings distinctive, homelike; $800 monthly; seen by appointment. Tel. 360 Lenox.

Furnished—West Side.

26 WEST 27TH ST.
Two rooms and bath, modern, $90.

145TH, 341 WEST—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath; tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; no questionable applicants; highest references; $60-$125 monthly upward. Tel. Bryant 8255.

150TH ST., WEST (near 5th Av.)—Bachelor apartments, two rooms and bath, $150; also single room and bath, $85; building newly remodeled; handsomely furnished; exceptional valet service; breakfast if desired; milk eggs, butter, jams and money from own farm; immediate possession; additional apartments now under construction will be ready Oct. 1; leases now being made. Phone 602 Circle.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

150TH ST., 10 WEST—Nicely furnished living room, Victrola, bedroom large, bath, electric kitchenette, roof garden. Blackmon.

151ST ST., 11-13 WEST—Bachelor's apartment, 2 rooms and bath.

154TH, 200 WEST—To sublet, apartment, nicely furnished, for three months; two rooms, foyer, kitchen; references required. Rayner.

155TH, 186 WEST—Richly furnished two rooms, bath, kitchenette; immediate possession; until Oct. or longer. Kent.

157TH, 27 WEST—Handsomely furnished apartments of two and four rooms, bath and kitchenette; electric light, steam heat, maid service, elevator. Tel. 5484 Plaza.

157TH, 340 WEST (The Clintonia)—Modern elevator apartment, newly furnished; hotel service; 2-3 rooms and bath; $50 per room up; restaurant. Tel. Columbus 134.

157TH, 115 WEST—Three rooms, bath and kitchenette, new house, new furniture, lease until Oct.; $200 month.

117 WEST 58TH ST.
"SEVILLIA." ONE ROOM AND BATH.

167TH ST., WEST, Near C. P. W.—2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, restaurant on premises, $225 month, 3 months. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

70'S—Apartment hotel, 3 rooms, 2 bedrooms, beautifully furnished, $200. Columbus 1277.

72D, 106 WEST—An apartment of 4 rooms, consisting of large living room, 24x15.6; bedroom, 18.6x13.6; dining room; tiled kitchen with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom with alcove shower; if two bedrooms are required dining room can be furnished as an extra bedroom; apartment is sumptuously furnished; price $300 monthly to Oct. 1; maid service will be supplied if desired. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 7640.

73D ST., 126 WEST (Hotel Nobleton)—Several beautifully furnished two-room suites, with bath; moderate weekly and monthly rates; suites $125 monthly and up.

74TH, 303 WEST—Large single room overlooking Riverside Mansion; one flight; absolutely first class; gentleman.

75TH, 156 WEST—Two rooms, bath and pantry; all improvements; $1,300; immediate possession. See Superintendent.

76TH, 171 WEST—2, 3 rooms, bath; every modern improvement; immediate occupancy; rentals $1,000 to $1,500 yearly. Apply on premises. Clifford Aaron, 80 Maiden Lane. Phone John 1329.

76TH, 237 WEST (apartment 1)—Room and bath; electricity, phone; gentlemen; $80.

77TH ST., 50 WEST—Hotel suite; parlor, chamber, private bath and shower; all rooms facing park; $150 per month.

84TH—In large Broadway apartment house; living room, bedroom, bath, kitchen, exquisitely and completely furnished; $275. Schuyler 6985.

86TH, 331 WEST—2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette; rent $120, including maid service, gas, electricity.

88TH, 50 WEST—2 rooms, bath; southern exposure; very attractive; lease. Coonce.

93D, 270 WEST—Second floor, two large front, bath, furnished, unfurnished; service.

94TH, 315 WEST—6 rooms, bath; Southern exposure; electricity, elevator; reference. Millring.

95TH ST., 330 WEST (apartment 74)—Sunny six rooms; elevator; immediate possession.

97TH ST., 229 WEST, Apt. 7B—3 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS; large, well arranged rooms, beautifully furnished, to June 1; $250 per month. EARLE & CALHOUN, 212 West 72d St.; 5116 Columbus.

98TH, 203 WEST—Beautifully furnished apartment, in modern apartment house; contains living room, bedroom, complete kitchen, bathroom; 3 large closets; to sublet to Oct. 1; price $170 per month; may be seen from 11 A. M. to 6 P. M.

98TH ST., 203 WEST—Beautifully furnished apartment in modern apartment house; contains living room, bedroom, complete kitchen, bathroom, 3 large closets; to sublet to Oct. 1, at $170 per month; may be seen from 11 A. M. to 6 P. M.

105TH ST., WEST, Near R. S. D.—2 large rooms, bath, and complete kitchenette, wonderfully furnished, $225 month. Pendleton. Telephone Columbus 7240.

110TH-BROADWAY—Beautifully furnished 6-room corner apartment, 2 baths, southeast exposure; baby grand piano; $275. Cathedral 5825.

110TH ST., 527 WEST—Handsome living room, 2 chambers, bath; light housekeeping; $175.

111TH, 529 WEST—Neatly furnished four rooms, front; all convenience. Apt. 26.

112TH ST., 500 WEST—Sublet for nine months, attractive three rooms, kitchen and bath; all outside modern elevator apartment; seen after 5 P. M.

116TH ST., RIVERSIDE—2 large, beautiful rooms, kitchenette, bath; $200. Cathedral 5825.

118TH ST., 430 WEST—Six sunny, all outside rooms; immaculately clean; modern apartment; absolutely new, unused furnishings throughout. Acheson.

119TH, 419 WEST—High-class 2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath; southern exposure; lease to October. Apt. 1B.

127TH ST., 600 WEST—Attractively furnished apartment, living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen; all outside; $100.

135TH ST., 630 WEST (near Riverside)—Five rooms, elevator, comfortably furnished, piancia; until October, $140 month. Apt. 35.

136TH, 615 WEST (Apt 12)—Five rooms, complete, $125; responsible family; lease.

APARTMENT SPECIALIST ($175 upward)—Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d. Col. 3974.

AUDUBON, 240—Four rooms, furnished, including piano; elevator. Blaney Court, Apt. 34.

CENTRAL PARK WEST CO-OP. (2 West 104th St.)—Three rooms, light, furnished, remodeled, real kitchen, cooking pans; exclusive four-room apartment, ready Feb. 1; 3C; subway, "L." Columbus, Amsterdam, Central Park West cars. Keefe.

Charmingly furnished suite 2 rooms, running water, private bath. Phone Circle 2187, between 8 A. M.-6 P. M.

Elegantly furnished corner apartment, consisting bedroom, sitting room, two dressing rooms, bath, kitchen; facing park; use Pierce-Arrow limousine, with chauffeur and private garage; also colored cook. Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av.; phone Academy 1647.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent for 3 months or longer. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS. Two and three rooms, bath, kitchenette, 320 West 105th.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790—To sublet, eight beautiful furnished rooms overlooking Hudson, 2 bathrooms, 1 lavatory, in a strictly high class fireproof building, one block from Broadway subway and buses. A. J. Odell. Audub

TODAY, 1 P. M.

Advertisements for The New York Times tomorrow (Sunday) must be in The Times Building not later than 1 P. M. today.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

TRANSLATOR (French, Italian into English and vice versa), fast typewriter, teacher, graduate university, seeks any evening or night situation; best references. Z 446 Times Annex.

WOOLEN PIECE GOODS MAN, one who understands his business, take full charge shipping, stock, and adjusting departments, wants to connect with reliable commission house. K 208 Times.

YOUNG MAN (27), at present employed outside the mercantile line, desires to re-enter same; five years' previous experience as stock clerk in ribbon house; salary is secondary if opportunity exists. T 338 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, intelligent, trustworthy, shipping and sales experience, desires permanent position at anything. O 453 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, seeks position in large mercantile establishment; salary must be reasonable. Write A. Eberman, 897 Dumont Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 22, desires position with ladies' or men's wearing apparel concern where hard work will be appreciated with proper advancement. R 252 Times.

YOUNG MAN, married, good education, desires business connection where ability spells a successful future. G 522 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, owning Ford roadsters, wishes work in any kind of business. Anthony De Mott, 3,160 Broadway. Morningside 2913.

YOUNG MAN, 20, energetic, ambitious, desires connection with concern where honest effort will be appreciated. J 130 Times.

YOUNG MAN (24), college graduate, seeks business connection in any capacity; salary no deterrent. O 491 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wants position as mail clerk. Address R. F. Lord, 89 Kingston Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 21, wishes position, silk line; experienced salesman. E 76 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSING MACHINE OPERATOR—Experience with Elliott equipment preferred, but not necessary; good position and salary; in reply state age, exprience, and salary desired. T 459 Times Downtown.

ADDRESSERS—Experienced, plain hands; good salary; 9:30 to 5:30. Pictorial Review Co., 216 West 39th, 9th floor.

ARTIST—Girl who can paint or would like to learn painting flowers, figures, birds, or commercially; steady position; paid while learning; Christian firm. Hegone, 37 East 28th St.

ASSISTANT—Stenographer to act as assistant to sales manager, general office work; salary $30 to start; Christian firm; state experience. K 213 Times.

ASSISTANT MANAGER in tea room, daily except Sunday, 10:30 A. M. The Fernery, 22 East 33d.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER Wanted—Apply after 9. May & Co., 259 6th Av., ask for Mr. Gross.

ASSISTANT for office work for Bronx furniture store; state experience, age and salary. O 1228 Times Annex.

BILL CLERK, Moone-Hopkins operator; steady position; chance for advancement; good wages. C. B. 225 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, YOUNG WOMAN: CHRISTIAN FIRM; MUST BE BRIGHT AND ACTIVE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT WITH GROWING CONCERN; STATE AGE, SALARY, AND EXPERIENCE. P 198 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, experienced and efficient double entry bookkeeper-stenographer; state age, experience, salary wanted and give reference; only thoroughly competent person need apply. B 444 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, for customers' ledger; must have had previous experience in taking off trial balances, checking remittances, &c.; state salary expected, qualifications, &c. O 478 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER for silk house; must be A1; good hours and good wages. Write S. G., 520 Presbyterian Bldg.

BOOKKEEPER on a Burroughs bookkeeping machine for busy credit department; good opportunity; Christian firm; state salary. F 448 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; several years' experience; understands control accounts; state salary, experience, and age. P 168 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ASSISTANT, ambitious, with knowledge typewriting. HARRIET HUBBARD AYER, 323 EAST 34TH ST.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT. Must have knowledge of typewriting and good at figures; salary $20. K. A., 801 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER — YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, ELGIN MOTOR DISTRIBUTING, 243 WEST 57TH.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, to take entire charge of complete set of books; state age, salary, &c. B 407 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER—Young lady familiar with control accounts and detail work; state experience and salary. M 44 Times.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT—Pinehurst Garage, 184 East 70th St.

CASHIER, experienced, neat appearing, for hairdressing parlor at Plaza Hotel. Apply at Millin's, 13 West 38th.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, competent; city references; wages $60. Apartment 2D, 151 West 86th St.; apply mornings.

CLERICAL WORKER.

One who is familiar with filing wanted by wholesale clothing establishment. Address, stating experience, salary desired. Bauman Clothing Corp., 110 5th Av.

CLERKS—We require the services of two young lady clerks for our card department; liberal salary and good opportunities for advancement. Apply to the Thread Agency, 260 West Broadway, 8th floor.

CLERKS—Young women between ages 18 and 35 years for office of large corporation, permanent positions. 346 Broadway, second floor.

CLERK—Must be good at figures, also good penman; comptometer operator preferred. Write, stating experience and salary. D 89 Times.

CLERK in casualty insurance office; experience not necessary; good opportunity for advancement; answer, stating age and salary desired. Z 422 Times Annex.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, thoroughly experienced on dictaphone work; capable of handling other operators; age 28 to 33. Jersey City Office; phone for appointment; H. J. Kennedy; Montgomery 2700.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, with knowledge of shorthand, wanted by engineering firm. Telephone Murray Hill 6100.

FILE CLERKS—Young ladies wanted as file clerks by large American fire insurance company; experience not essential; salary $60 per month and bonus; applications will not be considered unless age, nationality, education, and references are given. A 565 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK—Must have some experience. See Miss Williams, International Motor Co., West End Av. and 64th.

GIRLS WANTED IN ORDER DEPARTMENT, ALSO PACKING EXAMINING DEPARTMENT; BOY'S WASH SUITS AND BLOUSES; LIGHT, CLEAN, STEADY WORK; NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; HOURS 8 TO 5:30, HALF DAY SATURDAY. MOTHER'S FRIEND MANF. CO., 122 5TH AV., NEAR 18TH.

GIRL, ABOUT 16, to go errands and make herself useful in dressmaking department. APPLY 3D FLOOR, 338 5th Av.

GIRL, small, wanted in large advertising agency; one who is familiar with operating a mimeograph. Apply J. Walter Thompson Co., 244 Madison Av., New York City.

GIRL, just leaving school, for congenial office work; absolutely no experience necessary; state age, religion, salary desired. V 661 Times Downtown.

GIRLS for coil winding and light assembling; also girl for light work in stock room. Apply Mr. Halsall, Elevator Supply Co., 15th St. and Willow Av., Hoboken.

GIRL to operate small switchboard, also knowledge of typewriting, in insurance broker's office; state experience, references, and salary expected. V 630 Times Downtown.

GIRL, bright, for office work; experience not necessary; write stating age and salary expected. D 89 Times.

GIRL (white) for general housework; references. Apartment 31, 523 West 112th St., Cathedral 7474.

GIRLS FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK; APPLY IMMEDIATELY. MENTER CO., 45 EAST 17TH ST.

GIRL, for filing and assisting at telephone. Charles & Co., 48 East 43d.

GIRL, with experience at telephone switchboard. Charles & Co., 48 East 43d.

GIRL to answer telephone and assist in busy office; salary $14-$16; write particulars. A 505 Times Downtown.

GIRLS (two) for clerical positions; references. Apply Hotel McAlpin, Employment Dept., Broadway and 33d, after 8 A. M.

GIRL for clerical and office work. Apply Edward Corning Co., 52 Vanderbilt Av.

HELP WANTED—Female.

GIRLS AS TYPISTS.

GIRLS, AGE 17 AND OVER, WANTED AS TYPISTS; PERMANENT POSITIONS; LARGE FINANCIAL INSTITUTION; HOURS 9 TO 4:30; SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAY; LUNCHEON SERVED FREE; OPPORTUNITY TO STUDY STENOGRAPHY AND OPERATION OF DICTAPHONE WITHOUT EXPENSE; SALARY $12.00; CALL AFTER 9 A. M. ROOM 5030 METROPOLITAN LIFE BUILDING, 4TH AV. & 23D ST., NEW YORK CITY.

GIRLS AS CLERKS.

GIRLS, AGE 17 AND OVER, WANTED AS CLERKS; PERMANENT POSITIONS, LARGE FINANCIAL INSTITUTION; HOURS 9 TO 4:30; SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAY; LUNCHEON SERVED FREE; OPPORTUNITY TO STUDY TYPEWRITING, STENOGRAPHY AND DICTAPHONE WITHOUT EXPENSE; SALARY TO START $12.00; CALL AFTER 9 A. M. ROOM 5030 METROPOLITAN LIFE BUILDING, 4TH AV. & 23D ST., NEW YORK.

GIRLS of Brooklyn will find opening in desirable trade with old engraving concern, starting $14, bonus extra; must be steady worker, above average with A1 references; lithographic and engraving experience helpful. One block from Brooklyn Bridge, 142 Adams St., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS—French or English, part time or all day; railroad fare paid. Address Mrs. A. Goadby, 390 Union Av., Lynbrook, L. I.

HOUSEKEEPER—Couple in 5-room apartment require services of neat, capable young woman; must be good cook; no laundry; references; wages $60. Apply, promptly, Apt. 1C, 151 West 86th St.

HOUSEKEEPER, working, wanted for small apartment; two people; no washing; easy position; wages $60 month. Write, stating age and experience, to Advertiser, 325 W. 88d.

HOUSEKEEPER—Neat, reliable girl for light housekeeping, by small family in apartment; good wages. 416 Fort Washington Av., Apt. 4A. Wadsworth 8940.

HOUSEMAID—Girl for whole or part time; apply immediately. Phone Wadsworth 276; Carpenter, 117 Wadsworth Av., Apt. 35.

JUNIOR CLERKS—Excellent opportunity to enter large organization, congenial surroundings, pleasant work, hours 9 to 5, half day Saturday, $50 per month to start, with opportunity for advancement; minimum age 15 years. Apply office of Transit Construction Commissioner, Room 1105, 49 Lafayette St., New York City.

MAID to keep two-room apartment clean, sew well, who understands massage, can travel; the best references required; permanent position for right person. Phone 10 A. M., Columbus 4387.

MAID, French, for upstairs and mending; used to children; write, stating salary desired and other information. Address Baldwin, 14 Rudd Court, Glen Ridge, N. J.

MILLINERY DESIGNER

on tailored hats wanted by manufacturer of band-blocked hats; excellent opportunity for one qualified; replies strictly confidential.

J. V., 200 CABLE BLDG.

MODELS, SIZE 16.

EXCELLENT POSITIONS for tall, attractive girls IN DRESS HOUSE. GOOD SALARY.

BUD SMOLENS, 176 MADISON AV.

MODELS, SIZE 16.

ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES, TRY ON DRESSES; LONG SEASON; GOOD PAY.

J. M. SILVERMAN, 2 WEST 33D ST.

MODELS, SAMPLE 36.

STEADY POSITION TO RIGHT PARTY.

TREELINE SUIT CO., 1,333 BROADWAY.

MODELS.

STYLISH YOUNG LADIES TO MODEL JUNIOR AND CHILDREN'S COATS. APPLY

A. PORTEOLJO & CO., 1333 BROADWAY.

MODEL, SAMPLE SIZE 18.

ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADY; HIGH-CLASS DRESSES. APPLY ALL WEEK.

M. & H. RENTNER, 6TH FLOOR, 2 WEST 33D.

MODELS, SIZE 16.

tall; high-class wholesale dress house. EXPERIENCED PREFERABLE. ROTH COSTUME, 33 EAST 33D ST.

MODELS, SIZE 16 AND 18; HIGH-CLASS DRESS HOUSE. H. & K. COSTUME, 15 WEST 27TH.

MODEL for dresses and coats; 16 or 18 five; must have good figure and be experienced. Finkelstein Skirt Co., 138 W. 25th St.

MOTHER'S HELPER, refined; assist light housework; assist care of two children, 5 and 2 years; good salary and home to right party. Mrs. Samuels, 235 Fort Washington Av., Apt. 4C.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR — Experienced; good salary; easy hours; rapid advancement; by Protestant religious organization. 160 5th Av., 5th floor (Mohawk Building).

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR, experienced, rapid advancement; pleasant surroundings; give age, religion, and salary. P 139 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.

Thoroughly experienced woman take charge 2 children 5 and 6 years old; both going to school; must be able to speak good English; preferably one speaking French; come well recommended.

A. GEVIRTZ, 270 West End Av. Phone Columbus 1881.

NURSERY-MOTHER in Protestant orphanage on Hudson; active, pleasant, refined woman, capable of caring for 23 boys between 4 and 7; attractive surroundings; no cooking or sewing; write in detail. Leake & Watts Orphan House, 463 Hawthorne Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

NURSE—Graduate nurse wanted for sanatorium; $90 per month and maintenance. Apply Supt., Box 427, Morristown, N. J.

OFFICE ASSISTANT—Credit department; extensive experience unnecessary; knowledge of typewriting preferred; state age, salary expected and full particulars. S. R., 572 Times Downtown.

OFFICE HELP—Young lady to take charge of auditing department; must be experienced and capable of doing the work. Callan's Department Store, 3d Av. and 121st St.

OFFICE GIRLS 14 to 16; good chance for advancement to clerical positions. Address P. O. Box 325 City Hall Sta., N. Y.

SALESWOMEN—Excellent offerings to ladies who who have sold books, or courses in accountancy and bookkeeping; drawing account against commissions. R 595 Times Downtown.

SEAMSTRESS for commercial work; must be experienced well; first-class references; good wages. 5 West 56th.

STENOGRAPHER—Good opportunity for experienced girl. Apply Mergenthaler Linotype Co., Park Av. and Hall St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper, experienced, and willing worker; state salary desired. P 154 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, young woman; will take beginner; Christian firm. Conklin, 375 Lexington Av.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter for wholesale house; beginner preferred; good position for right party. P 115 Times.

STENOGRAPHER to operate Smith machine; good position for capable girl. Apply 135 Hudson St.

STENOGRAPHER; one or two years' experience necessary; $18 to $20 salary; Christian firm. J 73 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, accurate; Christian firm; steady position. 1,201 Broadway, Room 603.

STENOGRAPHER, for extra work; short hours; good pay. Doherty, 801 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER—One who knows Slavic languages. Room 1,203, 1,133 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER

IN OLD ESTABLISHED CHRISTIAN COTTON EXCHANGE FIRM; PERMANENT POSITION; MUST BE ABSOLUTELY PUNCTUAL, ACCURATE, RAPID; NO BEGINNERS; APPLY, WITH FULL DETAILS REFERENCES AND SALARY EXPECTED. A 524 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER, young lady, single, graduate commercial high school or business college and at least one year's experience; salary according to experience; experience in import or export business preferred. Apply, with references, after 9 A. M., Room 506, 15 Whitehall St.

STENOGRAPHER, age 21-40, for permanent position, by a long-established Christian concern in Jersey City; must be capable and have had two years' experience; state age, race, school education, stenographic experience and salary expected. Z 381 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER and typist wanted, very rapid, who can also act as private secretary for food product house; only one who is rapid and active, with A1 references, need apply. Phone Franklin 1830 to make appointment.

STENOGRAPHER.

experienced; good opportunity for quick and accurate stenographer with clerical knowledge to assist in office; steady position; salary to start $20, with rapid advancement; state experience. G. H., 200 Cable Building.

STENOGRAPHER.

Old established firm of bankers requires competent and experienced stenographer; permanent position; hours 9:30 to 5. Apply by letter, L. B., 20 William St.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.

Must be willing, obliging, and capable; steady position; compensation based on merit. ROBT. GRAVES CO., 35TH ST. AND 3D AV., BROOKLYN.

STENOGRAPHER (Oliver machine) wanted in large downtown office; must be able to read notes accurately and be a good speller; short hours in Summer. A 528 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; must be rapid and accurate; prefer one experienced in the twine and paper business; salary $18. American Twine Co., 135 West 44th St., 3d floor.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady, American, for an insurance office; Christian firm; must be an accurate, intelligent, experienced stenographer; advise experience, age, salary desired. O 487 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, Underwood No. 5; must have knowledge of bookkeeping and general office work; $25 to start; bring references. Call 8th floor, 332 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, 2 years' actual business experience, $25; write giving age, religion, and particulars. S. M. C., 140 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced, wanted; must be rapid in taking dictation and typewriting; salary $23 to start. Phone Stuy. 6893.

STENOGRAPHER—Large oil corporation with offices uptown has vacancy for first class stenographer; state salary desired. P 186 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, steady position, downtown; one with experience preferred; state salary expected. B 413 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER large statistical organization; opportunity for advancement; salary $20. Apply temporary office, 128 William St., basement.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERT, INTELLIGENT; OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; MUST BE PERSONALLY SCHWEIZER, 518 WEST 58TH.

STENOGRAPHER, bright young girl, fast and accurate; state age, experience, and salary expected. D. M., 532 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced; must be accurate, quick, and of good appearance; work under very enjoyable surroundings. Apply Room 1012, 101 Park Av., New York.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.

Christian advertising agency desires a rapid and accurate worker; must be able to transcribe notes correctly. P 158 Times.

STENOGRAPHER in office of Hoboken manufacturer; must be experienced; resident of Jersey preferred. H. W., 408 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, some knowledge bookkeeping; excellent opportunity for bright, ambitious, accurate young lady; salary $15. E 60 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS — Beginner and expert stenographers wanted; good salary; fine opportunity. Apply Room 1903, 50 Union Square.

STENOGRAPHER, COMPETENT; HOURS 9 TO 6; BEGINNERS NEED NOT APPLY. PAUL WENGER CORPORATION, 56 LIBERTY ST.

STENOGRAPHER, $90 month, by downtown fire insurance company; write age, experience; lunches at cost. O 432 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Good spelling and rapid at figures essential; quick advancement to right party. Apply Jewish Hospital, Classon & St. Mark's Avs., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for chemical house; splendid opportunity; state fully experience, also salary desired. P 146 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; good advancement; state age, salary, experience. V 636 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Wanted bright young lady; $15 per week to start. 1,182 Broadway, Room 807.

STENOGRAPHER — Preferably one with automobile knowledge. Renault Service Station, 645 11th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced and competent; hours from 9 to 6. Call Paul Wenger Corp., 56 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in law office; Reply, stating age, experience, and salary. B 425 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady, import and export experience; permanent. Write Mittel & Co., 57 Front St.

STENOGRAPHER and typist wanted; salary $20. Address, with references, Phoenix, Box 235, City Hall Post Office.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, experienced on lamp board; no others need apply; hours 9 to 6. Call Paul Wenger Corp., 54 Liberty St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, assist in export house; 3 trunk lines; good opportunity; character; references. V 600 Times Downtown.

TEACHER wanted to teach in the high school bookkeeping, commercial branch; commercial law and typewriting. For particulars apply to C. A. Fetterly, Supervising Principal of Schools, Rutherford, N. J.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR for private corporation; must be of pleasing personality; one who can operate typewriter preferred. P 767 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR for small switchboard in a wholesale office downtown. Apply by letter, stating age, salary and experience. B 41 Times Downtown.

TRAVELING COMPANION WANTED.

A business man desires the services of an accomplished woman as traveling companion, for his two daughters, aged 19 and 11, to the Pacific Coast and Pacific Northwest during the coming Spring or Summer; in writing please state age, salary, traveling experiences, and other qualifications. Address Box 46, care Doremus & Co., Advertising Agents, 44 Broad St., New York City.

TYPIST, over 30, for position of trust; knowledge of stenography not necessary; one who can eventually take charge of others; good opportunity. State age, experience, and salary desired. Head, P. O. Box 606, City Hall Station.

TYPIST, young lady, American, for an insurance office; Christian firm; must be a neat, accurate, reliable worker; good opportunity to satisfactory person; advise experience, salary desired. O 486 Times Downtown.

TYPIST TO MAKE OUT BILLS and orders, also cut stencils and use addressing machine; willing, ambitious girl desired.

HARRIET HUBBARD AYER, 325 EAST 34TH ST.

TYPIST and office assistant in dry goods commission house; high school graduate and without business experience preferred. Apply Saturday and Monday A. M., Barnard Phillips & Co., 95 Madison Av.

TYPIST—Bright, intelligent girl wanted by a Christian firm to assist in general office work; experience unnecessary; uptown office; congenial surroundings. J 151 Times.

TYPIST and telephone operator wanted; experience necessary; permanent position; good salary. Standard Appraisal Co., 56 Pine St.

TYPIST—With knowledge of office routine; stenography unnecessary. Wright Garage, 166th St., between Broadway and St. Nicholas Av.

TYPIST, experienced, Underwood operator; good salary, pleasant surroundings, easy hours, by Protestant religious organization, 160 5th Av., 5th floor, Mohawk Building.

TYPIST—insurance office requires young lady for typing only; opportunity for capable beginner; answer, stating age and salary desired. Z 421 Times Annex.

TYPISTS, by large insurance company; pleasant surroundings; good opportunity to advance; salary to start $14 per week. G 524 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.

Christian advertising agency desires a rapid and accurate typist; good salary to one who qualifies. P 157 Times.

TYPISTS, experienced; good chance for advancement. Address P. O. Box 325 City Hall Station, New York.

TYPIST—One used to Remington machine wanted. Apply Exide Battery Depots, 101 West End Av.

TYPIST—Must be accurate and rapid; good opportunity advancement and salary. 106 Lafayette St., 2d floor.

TYPIST AND OFFICE ASSISTANT; $18. Pay Adding Machine Co., 493 Washington St.

TYPIST—Experienced Underwood operator; good opportunity; pleasant surroundings; give age, religion, and salary. P 178 Times.

TYPIST—Good salary. Call at the Calculating Company, 50 Church.

HELP WANTED—Female.

TYPISTS

RAPIDLY GROWING DEPARTMENT HAS OPENING FOR TYPISTS; WORK IS INTERESTING, VARIED, AND LEADS TO MORE RESPONSIBLE POSITIONS; SALARY $75 PER MONTH TO START. TEL. SATURDAY, MURRAY HILL 4816.

WAITRESS, competent, Irish preferred; reference required. Phone Bronxville 103 or write Mrs. F. L. Wurzburg, Lawrence Park, Bronxville.

WOMAN, competent, wanted in statistical department of private banking house; must be good penman, accurate, and one who works well with other people. Address, giving age, and respective business and personal references, X. A., P. O. Box 372, City Hall Station, New York.

WOMAN OR GIRL wanted, neat, to assist in general housework and care of 2-year-old child in small American family; nice home; adapted to children. Address, stating reasonable wage and reference, F 803 Times Annex.

WOMAN to make herself generally useful and assist elderly lady in small family, where servant is kept. Apt. 8A, 215 West 101st St. Phone Riverside 5820.

WOMAN for cleaning, for part time or all day; sleep home; railroad fare paid. Address Mrs. A. Goadby, 390 Union Av., Lynbrook, L. I.

WOMAN—Part time work dispensary. N. Y. Orthopaedic Hospital, 420 East 59th.

YOUNG LADY

In large publishing house, high school education, experience unnecessary; splendid chance for advancement.

APPLY MR. MACKAY, IRON AGE PUBLISHING CO., 239 WEST 39TH ST.

YOUNG LADY for clerical work in publishing house, hours 10 to 6:30, salary $15; good chance for advancement; write stating age, education, experience and religion. Z 809 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY—Office assistant. Goldburg Furniture and Carpet Co., 3d Av., 143d St.

YOUNG WOMEN

with experience in shoe manufacturer's office.

STENOGRAPHER,

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS, having sufficient knowledge of the manufacture of shoes to make up special pair orders for the factory; Brooklyn residence preferred. Address S. F., 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

YOUNG WOMEN, not under 18, for filing and clerical positions; experience unnecessary; good opportunity for advancement. Address P. O. Box 325 City Hall Sta., N. Y.

YOUNG LADY; WORK ON SAMPLE LINE AND IN SHOWROOM; STATE EFFICIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. N. C., 200 CABLE BUILDING.

YOUNG WOMAN, experienced, to assist in the care and training of girls. Apply Superintendent, Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Ralph Av. and Dean St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG WOMAN to attend and take care of little girl 3 years old; must speak correct English; refined home in country. V 651 Times Downtown.

YOUNG GIRL to take charge of stock, references required; good opportunity for right girl. Cales Bros., 546 Broadway.

YOUNG WOMAN do coloring on glass photographs; steady position with good prospect. Animated Picture Products, 219 W. 27th.

YOUNG LADY, stenographer, and to assist in office work. M 51 Times.

LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE OPERATORS WANTED.

AMBITIOUS YOUNG WOMEN, 17 TO 25 YEARS, CAN OBTAIN PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT, WITH EXCELLENT PROSPECTS FOR ADVANCEMENT.

NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; PAY WHILE LEARNING; ANNUAL VACATIONS, WITH FULL PAY, SICK BENEFITS, &C., ARE PROVIDED.

HOT LUNCHES ARE SERVED AT COST.

THIS IS A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG WOMEN ENTERING BUSINESS LIFE TODAY.

SEE OUR MANAGER AT ANY TIME BETWEEN 9 A. M. AND 5 P. M. AT ROOM 530, 24 LISPENARD ST. (IT'S JUST BELOW CANAL ST.)

THE AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

THINGS YOU WANT WHEN YOU ENTER BUSINESS.

Permanent employment. Good pay from the start, with regular and frequent increases.

Annual vacations with full pay.

Liberal sick benefits, medical advice, and pensions without cost to you.

Work and recreation rooms that are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished.

Lunchrooms where hot meals are provided at less than cost.

THESE THINGS YOU HAVE WHEN YOU ENTER TELEPHONE OPERATING.

Positions in this occupation are now open to young women and girls over 16, with or without previous telephone experience.

Positions are also open for all night work at extra pay for those who prefer this work.

MAIN EMPLOYMENT OFFICE: 27th St. and Broadway, Manhattan.

BRANCH EMPLOYMENT OFFICES: 38 W. Houston St., Manhattan; 44 Pearl St., Manhattan (11 A. M. to 2 P. M.); 453 E. Tremont Av., Bronx, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. (except Tuesdays and Fridays, 12 M. to 9 P. M.), and in Brooklyn, 81 Willoughby St. and 1,336 Broadway.

If unable to come to an employment office, telephone Miss Bremer, Madison Square 12000 (free call) for further information.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

PERMANENT POSITIONS FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

$900 to $1,400 a year.

Working conditions and opportunities for promotion are excellent.

Call at 1,158 Broadway, New York City, and see Miss F. G. Carncross, who will give you full particulars, or

fill in and mail the blank below.

Please communicate with me about the position which you advertised.

Name .....

Address .....

Telephone number .....

Age .....

A NEW DOWNTOWN EMPLOYMENT OFFICE FOR TELEPHONE OPERATORS IS NOW OPEN FROM 11 A. M. TO 2 P. M. AT 44 PEARL ST., BETWEEN BROAD AND WHITEHALL STS. Come in during your lunch period and let us tell you about the advantages of telephone operating as an interesting, well-paid and worthwhile occupation for girls. NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Instruction.

ACCOUNTANCY INSTRUCTION. A complete course in bookkeeping and general accounting; we guarantee pupil can hold position after two weeks' study; the most thorough, the quickest, easiest, shortest and therefore the cheapest course ever written; certificate guaranteed. Modern Educational Institute, 171 West 71st St., New York City.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Instruction.

ACCOUNTANCY INSTRUCTION. A complete course in bookkeeping and general accounting; pupil can hold position after two weeks' study; the most thorough, the quickest, easiest, shortest and therefore the cheapest course ever written; certificate guaranteed. Modern Educational Institute, 171 West 71st St., New York City.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHIC TYPIST, experienced, capable of taking charge staff; reliable speller, grammarian, exceptional opportunity, advancement according to ability. Write or call, Scott & Scott, Inc., 220 West 42d.

BOOKKEEPER—Advertising agency, experienced, accurate; state qualifications; good opening. Improving position according to ability. Scott & Scott, Inc., 220 West 42.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS—Large downtown manufacturing concern have several first-class openings in their accounting department for experienced accountants; men previously employed in the capacity of juniors and seniors preferred; state full particulars as to age, experience, expectations, and when available. V 595 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.

The Federal Trade Commission desires to employ immediately a number of senior accountants; minimum engagement of about five months. For full information inquire at New York office of Federal Trade Commission, 20 West 38th St., fifth floor, Friday and Saturday, Jan. 30 and 31, 9 to 5 o'clock.

ACCOUNTANTS, SENIORS, by prominent firm of public accountants; must have experience in auditing of brokerage firms; those who can take complete charge and write reports; applications must give full statement of previous experience to be considered, and also state salary expected. V 669 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS, SENIORS, by well-known firm of public accountants; those who can take charge of audits and write reports can make advantageous connection; only those replies which contain a full description of past experience and state salary expected will be considered. V 567 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS—Senior accountants wanted by prominent firm of certified accountants; good salaries to the right men, who must have the right experience and be reliable people; particulars of record and salary asked to X. Y. Z., R 766 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS—Men who have had income tax experience for the staff of a prominent firm of public accountants; give experience in detail and state salary expected. V 609 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT with stock ledger, inventory experience; quick advancement. V 649 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS—Several experienced seniors for temporary work; only experienced need apply. Globe Audit Corp., 200 5th Av.

ACCOUNTING TEACHER for two evenings a week. Phone Bedford 7.

ADVERTISING MAN WANTED.

Firm engaged in the business of financing and managing producing motion picture companies offers excellent opportunity to man who possesses the combined qualities of a good advertising man and capable publicity writer; work includes the preparation of articles for trade papers, as well as paid advertisements in these publications.

Numerous newspaper advertisements, including copy and layout, must also be prepared regularly; last, but by no means least important, the man who fills this job must get out a 16-page house organ every month; don't call, but write fully, giving qualifications; all replies treated confidentially; state salary desired, but be modest, for we want a man who is anxious for a future and is willing to start low to show what he can do.

Johnson & Hopkins Co., 398 5th Av., New York City.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS, familiar with trade paper work; good salary to the right producers with established record; none others need apply. Call Saturday and Monday morning before 10:30. Room 1206, 1,170 Broadway. Phone Madison Square 5063.

ADVERTISING ASSISTANT wanted by young advertising agency; one with agency experience; give age, salary expected, &c. P 128 Times.

ARCHITECTURAL SUPERINTENDENT for reinforced concrete and steel framed buildings; excellent opportunity for advancement and permanent connection; give full information regarding experience, personality, training, references, &c. Albert Kahn, Architect, Marquette Building, Detroit, Mich.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN — College training preferred; experienced in carrying work from sketches through final drawings; experience on country houses preferred; state age, references, training, and salary expected. J 145 Times.

ARTIST wanted, skilled in batik; do not call if not expert; good opportunity. Javan Studios, 309 5th Av.

ASSISTANT—Experienced double entry bookkeeper, about 20; splendid opportunity for young man who is good and accurate; state reference, salary. P 193 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER Wanted—Apply after 9. May & Co., 259 6th Av., ask for Mr. Gross.

AUDITOR for large, progressive house; must be experienced and highly confidential; high-grade reference required; married man preferred. A 556 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK—Young man for billing department plumbers' and steam jobbers' business; must have experience in this line. Call 452 Water St., New York.

BILL CLERK, Moone Hopkins operator; steady position; chance for advancement; good wages. B. C., 225 Times.

BOND MAN—LARGE BANK WANTS EXPERIENCED MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF BOND DEPARTMENT; GOOD KNOWLEDGE OF ITALIAN LANGUAGE ESSENTIAL; WRITE, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS. V 652 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, capable of handling a complete set of books, taking off trial balance, making up yearly statements, tax reports and supervising the accounting department of manufacturing concern; state religion, references and salary desired; residents of Brooklyn preferred. V 580 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, YOUNG MAN; CHRISTIAN FIRM; MUST BE BRIGHT AND ACTIVE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT WITH GROWING CONCERN; STATE AGE, SALARY AND EXPERIENCE. P 199 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT—One familiar with duplicate statement ledger system, collection sheets, posting and checking accounts, &c.; state references and salary expected to start. A 538 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, experienced, rapid, conscientious, for electrical supply house; Jewish concern; closed Saturday. Call Sunday morning from 10 to 11, Samuel Frost, 41 West 14th St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and ledger clerk, 21 to 31 years, for large mercantile house. Write full particulars, B. D., 353 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and stenographer; must be experienced, capable of taking trial balance; salary to start $18. B 963 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, middle aged man preferred, with knowledge of general bookkeeping; good opportunity; salary $40. B 468 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, experienced, in busy office; state salary and full particulars. R. N., 349 Times Downtown.

BOYS wanted for general office work and messenger service; clean cut, ambitious young men, 17-18 years old; excellent chance for advancement. See C. H. Chapin, 9th floor, 395 Broadway.

BOY, about 17 years of age, in the mail department of a manufacturer; Christian house; must have a good education; American parentage; salary $12 a week. R 773 Times Downtown.

BOY, not over 17, living with parents, for manufacturer's office; excellent opportunity. Apply with references. Tate Electro Waterproofing Corp., 318 West 39th, 7th floor.

BOYS for office of large wholesale dry goods house; good opportunity to learn the business; state age, schools attended, and salary desired. Box 320, 1519 St. James Building.

BOY wanted to handle office detail and messenger work in broker's office; good chance for advancement. Call with reference. Room 601, 170 Broadway.

BOY wanted in large advertising agency; chance for advancement. Apply J. Walter Thompson Co., 244 Madison Av., N. Y. C.

BOY in office of large mercantile house; good chance for advancement. Ask for Cashier. The Spool Cotton Co., 315 4th Av.

Boy wanted, not under 16 years age, in office large corporation; chance of advancement. A 459 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for drawing room in machine shop; state experience and salary. Write Drawings, 462 West 42d.

BOY—Retail clothing chain stores concern wants bright, ambitious boy. Call after 9 o'clock at 460 4th Av., 12th floor.

BOY wanted to run errands and make himself useful. Schulze Dental Supply Co., 355 East 149th St.

BOY wanted to run errands after school hours; bring references. Apply parlor floor, 22 East 45th St.

BOYS wanted in large insurance office; experience not necessary. Apply, stating age, salary expected. A 527 Times Downtown.

BOY, office work; just leaving school; no experience necessary; state age, religion, salary desired. V 660 Times Downtown.

BOYS — Several bright boys wanted; only those able to advance need apply. Room 1003, 50 Union Square.

BOY

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN.

AN OPEN LETTER

TO THE SALESMEN

OF GREATER NEW YORK.

Are you entirely satisfied with your present business connection?

Is it yielding you the income your effort and ability entitle you to?

And how about the future? Is there the opportunity for you to develop into a $10,000 or $20,000 a year man?

If you cannot answer YES to these three questions, then this advertisement carries a message for you.

We are a MANUFACTURING CORPORATION with a nationally known product, protected by a patented process which is considered as important to the AUTO-MOTIVE industry from an economic standpoint as the Bessemer process is to the steel industry.

We have room in our organization for a number of live-wire salesmen, accustomed to interviewing men of affairs, who can prove from past performance that they are capable of earning from $7,500 to $12,500 a year.

If you are such a man we will give you the opportunity of making more money during the next six months than you ever made before, and after that, if your work has been satisfactory, you may step into a permanent position in our merchandising department as a district sales manager on a basis of remuneration which will insure your financial independence during the remainder of your active business life.

We are increasing our manufacturing facilities, and want men who possess tact and initiative to call on motorists in New York and vicinity (with cards of introduction), and take subscriptions to our offering of 8 per cent. preferred stock, with a common stock bonus; stock selling experience helpful but not necessary; we instruct you in our school of salesmanship; commission basis.

If you think you can qualify write us for an interview. Address Post Office Box 911, Madison Square Station, New York.

SALESMAN.

Al man to carry a strong line of ladies' sweaters and bathing suits on commission basis for the following territory: Middle West, Southern and New England States; only experienced men with good following and best of references need apply. Write P 520 Presbyterian Bldg.

SALESMEN,

one for Canada and one for New England States, to sell medium line ladies' handbags; must have big following; commission basis only. Box 324, 1619 St. James Building.

SALESMEN to sell to out-of-town buyers exclusive line of imported fancy goods, as leather goods, beaded bags, &c.; salary or commission. Rice Import Co., 15-17 East 16th St., New York City.

SALESMAN securities with clientele to underwrite or sell, commission basis, capital stock financial institution to loan on commercial credits; can furnish office; no advances; references required. B812, 43 Exchange Place.

SALESMAN—Experienced knit goods, cover Western and Southern territories, with one expensive line of staple and novelty knit goods, sweaters, underwear and outings; men with good following only apply; commission basis. B 459 Times Downtown.

SHEET STEEL LAYOUTS.

Can place man with a good general experience on heavy gauge sheet steel work; considerable experimental work. Can start at once. SPRAGUE ELECTRIC WORKS, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

SHIPPING CLERK; MUST BE EXPERIENCED AND COME WELL RECOMMENDED; STEADY POSITION. JENNINGS LACE WORKS, PARK AV. AND MAIN ST., BROOKLYN.

SHIPPING CLERK, one experienced in ginghamitton line; steady position; good salary. Automobile Specialty Corp., 311 West 59th St.

SILK SALESMAN WANTED.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR A1 SALESMAN ACCUSTOMED TO DOING A LARGE SILK BUSINESS AMONGST WAIST AND DRESS SILK AND CLOAK AND SUIT MANUFACTURERS. SALARY OR COMMISSION.

Apply

LE ROY SILK MILLS, INC., 130 MADISON AV.

STEEL PURCHASING AGENT.

One well acquainted with all mills, able command tonnage and knowledge export trade. State age, last position, full particulars, and reference to Quick Action, O 481 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, a young man about 18 to 20, who is a Commercial High School graduate or about to graduate, to do school hours, between 3:30 and 5 P. M. E 71 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, young man, able transcribe accurately; excellent opportunity for conscientious person. Reply fully, giving ages, education, experience, V 653 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Young man wanted, experienced and proficient, as a stenographer; state age, experience, salary expected, and give references. P 181 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER with a knowledge of bookkeeping. Simon Health Inst., 62 West 68th St.

STEWARD—First-class, for prominent New York club; state age, references, and experience. Address letters Steward, 200 East 23d.

STOCK SALESMEN.

Wanted—Stock salesmen to handle active securities on commission basis or exceptional opportunity for good, capable men. Bligh & Co., 295 Broadway. Telephone Worth 5168-5112.

SUPERINTENDENT—Building superintendent assistant wanted by New York contractor doing building work in Virginia; must have at least two years' experience as superintendent on similar work and advanced system of construction management; excellent opportunity for advancement in growing concern. Telephone Murray Hill 8337.

THREE-TIME STUDY MEN wanted; thoroughly experienced in rate setting in automobile engine production; this work is just starting; large field for capable men. Apply in person or by letter to M. A. Vining, the Willys-Overland Co., Elyria, Ohio.

TITLE EXAMINERS.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Co. desires the services of several attorneys for title examination work in its Jamaica office. Apply by letter or in person to 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

TOOLMAKERS,

for high-class work; steady employment; excellent surroundings, living and boarding conditions.

Apply only

at

S. S. WHITE DENTAL MFG. CO. PRINCESS BAY, STATEN ISLAND.

TOOLMAKERS AND MACHINISTS, FIRST CLASS ONLY; PERMANENT WORK; 44 HOURS; HIGHEST RATES. O 426 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TOOL AND JUG DESIGNER, experienced. E 895 Times Annex.

TRACERS—Several tracers of maps and charts. Apply Interchurch World Movement, 111 5th Av.

TRANSLATOR—Permanent position in Philadelphia, open for competent Portuguese translator, familiar with commercial correspondence; must be able to operate typewriter. E 297 Times Annex.

TRAVELING AUDITORS—Large manufacturing concern with branches in several States has several permanent openings for experienced traveling auditors; men with public accounting experience preferred; references must contain full details as to past experience, salary previously earned, present expectations and when available. V 594 Times Downtown.

TYPIST wanted by silk commission house to copy records; knowledge of stenography unnecessary; must be good at figures; state age, experience, and salary desired. G 457 Times Downtown.

TYPIST at once in advertising department of a large daily newspaper; hours midnight to 8 A. M.; salary $18; good opportunity for advancement. Apply 229 West 45th St., 2d floor.

YOUNG MAN, AGE 25 TO 30, FAST TYPIST, KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING, USEFUL TO HANDLE CORRESPONDENCE, RAPID WORKER, TO TAKE CHARGE OF MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT; CALL MONDAY, SCHLANG CO., 151 WEST 26TH.

YOUNG MAN, analytical chemist, to work in laboratory in vicinity of New York; man with experience in metallurgical analysis preferred; applicant should state age, training and experience; salary $125 per month. E 449 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, 15 to 16 years of age, wanted in office of large tea packing concern; advancement assured to steady and willing worker; ambition more necessary than experience; state age, references and salary expected. G 506 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN—Christian concern; experienced to take charge of tuning and repair department of piano concern, able to handle outside men and be tactful in adjusting complaints; state salary and references. Box 314, 1619 St. James Building.

YOUNG MAN, 18 to 21 years, with training in electricity and preferably some experience, for engineering department; if capable an opportunity later for sales department. Elevated Supply Co., 15th St. and Willow Av., Hoboken, N. J.

YOUNG MAN,

one who has had experience in wholesale glove line to wait on house trade; excellent opportunity for the right party; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. S. M., 227 Times.

YOUNG MAN with good general knowledge of accounting, accurate and rapid with figures; apply in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, experience and salary expected; give references. P 192 Times.

YOUNG MAN, about 16 to 17 years of age, to assist in the stockroom and shipping department of a manufacturing concern; must be well recommended; state salary expected. V 536 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN in law office (graduates of law school preferred); state age, education, and experience; chance for advancement; salary to start $1,200 per year. P. O. Box 325, N. Y. City.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent, 21 or over, to affiliate himself with established financial concern offering high grade business service; commission and salary. Z 382 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN to assist in laying out orders; assorting instruments, &c.; must be over 16 years of age; bring references. Knyscheerer Corp., 404 West 27th St.

YOUNG MAN willing to learn cutting trade; first-class corset manufacturer; state salary and experience. J. G., 452 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN—Stenographer and bookkeeper, familiar with construction work. Box 405 Times, 2 Rector St.

YOUNG MAN, over sixteen, for office work and messenger. Apply, with references, after 9 A. M., Room 506, 15 Whitehall St.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, in a gents' furnishing store, 182 Park Row.

YOUNG Man, about 20, with knowledge stenography. Irving Bachrach, 74 East 92d.

Instruction.

SHALL I STAY? SHALL I GO?

Before making a change, find out if you are on the right track. To know what your life work should be is a first step in education. The trained analyst will know from a study of your face the vocation for you. This study is based on known scientific laws. No psychological tests; no trade tests. Ask us all about it. Booklet "K" on request. Merton Institute, Inc., 96 Fifth Av. (at 15th St.), N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 4084.

"Why Modern Business Offers Exceptional Opportunities to Accountancy-educated Men"—a lecture worth while for the man determined to increase his earning power. Monday, 8 P. M., Feb. 2. Send for complimentary admission card and for 32-page bulletin of Evening Classes in Accountancy and Business Administration (Pace Courses) now forming. A. I. Hardy, 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANCY INSTRUCTION.

A complete course in bookkeeping and general accounting; pupil can hold position after two weeks' study; the most thorough, the cheapest course ever written; certificate guaranteed. Modern Educational Institute, 171 West 71st St., New York City.

BOOKKEEPER—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 1133 Fullman Bldg., New York.

ACCOUNTANCY — New Mid-Winter classes are now forming, day or early evening sessions. Write for helpful booklet "Your Post-War Opportunity," and Bulletin 25. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR—Pleasant classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

Employment Agencies.

CAREERS, NOT JOBS,

are open for several men who can register with us now.

CLERKS ..... $20 up.
BOOKKEEPERS ..... $25.
LEDGER CLERKS ..... $20-$26.

Office open daily, Saturday afternoon, and Monday evening. No registration fee.
ASSOCIATED SERVICES,
1,482 Broadway (Times Square).

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

AUBURN 1918 Sedan.
PACKARD 3-35 Fleetwood Speedster Runabout, last series.
PACKARD 1917 6 Passenger Touring.
PACKARD 3-35 6 Passenger Fleetwood.
PIERCE-ARROW 1917 48 h. p. Limousine.
LANCIA Suburban Limousine.
CADILLAC 1917 Sedan.
CADILLAC 1917 Limousine.
CADILLAC 1915 Sedan.
CHANDLER 1918 Coupe.
FRANKLIN 1919 Limousine.
FIAT 1915 Touring.
STUTZ 4 passenger Bearcat.
STOMA 1919 Speedster.
COLE 1917 Coupe, 4 Passenger, 8 Cylinder Cars Guaranteed 4 Mos. Immed. Delivery.
LOUIS BRETEY AUTOMOBILE CO., INC.
1,866 Broadway 'Phone 270-271—Columbus.
BIDDLE 1918 4-pass. SPORT SEDAN.
CADILLAC 1919 7-PASS. TOURING.
CADILLAC 1919 4-PASS. SPORT.
CADILLAC 1919 VICTORIA, 4-PASS.
CADILLAC 1919 ROADSTER.
PACKARD 1918 Fleetwood Town Brougham.
PACKARD 1918 FLEETWOOD ROADSTER.
PACKARD 1918 3-35 TOURING.
PIERCE 1920 Dual Valve suburban sedan.
PIERCE-ARROW 1920 Dual Valve Touring.
PIERCE-ARROW 1919 Dual Valve Touring.
PIERCE-ARROW 1918 Suburban Sedan.
PIERCE-ARROW 1918 Series B-4, Limousine.
MERCER 1920 4-PASS. SPORT.
MERCER 22-73 SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 1917 4-PASS. SPORT.
STUTZ 1919 4-PASS. SPORT.
STUTZ 1919 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1918 ROADSTER.
STUTZ 1918 SPEEDSTER.
HUDSON 6 WALTON SPEEDSTER.
LANCIA 1917 LOCKE SEDAN.
CUNNINGHAM 1918 SUBURBAN SEDAN, 7-PASS.
PEERLESS 1919 4-PASS. COUPE.
PEERLESS 1918 4-PASS. SPORT.
KISSEL 1919 4-PASS. SPORT.
Cars Guaranteed 4 mos. Immed. Delivery.
BURRELLE, 1,700 Broadway, 5th floor.
BUICKS, 1918 and '17 sedans, coupes, touring and roadsters. CADILLACS, 1918 and '17 sedans, limousines, Victorias and touring. DODGES, 1918 sedans and roadsters. FORD, 1918 coupe. FRANKLINS, 1918 and '17 sedans. HUDSONS, 1919-18 and '17 sedans, limousines, cabriolets and tourings. Mechanically perfect. Guarantee given.
DON'T PAY BROADWAY PRICES.
WE WILL SAVE YOU 25% ON 58TH ST.
AUTOMOBILE WAREHOUSE CO., INC.
216 West 58th St. (near B'way. Circle 1417.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CADILLAC TYPE 57 VICTORIA.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 SEDAN.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 TOURING.
CUNNINGHAM "V-8" TOURING.
HUDSON 1918 TOURING LIMOUSINE.
MARMON 1919 TOURING.
MARMON 1918 TOWN CAR.
MARMON 1918 "34" CHUMMY.
MERCER 1919-1918 SPORTING 4-PASS.
PACKARD 1919 FLEETWOOD COUPE.
PIERCE-ARROW "66" TOURING, SERIES 4
STUTZ 1919 SPEEDSTER.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
1,700 Broadway. Phone Circle 3323-3324.

CADILLAC PHAETON, 4 PASS., 1919.
CADILLAC TOURING, 7 PASS., 1919.
PIERCE-ARROW 42, 48, TOURING.
STUTZES.
1917 MERCERS ..... ALL TYPES
1919 CHALMERS. ..... ALL TYPES
1918 FRANKLINS. ..... ALL TYPES
1919 NATIONAL TOUR. & SPEEDSTERS.
1918 MURRAY TOURING & ROADSTER.
1918 PREMIER TOWN CAR.
S. G. V. TOWN CAR, FLEETWOOD.
LOBDELL-ABORN,
237-239 WEST 57TH ST.

CADILLAC 1919 Touring, 7-passenger.
CADILLAC Amesbury Sedan, type 55.
CUNNINGHAM 7-pass. Touring, prac. new.
HUDSON 1919 Coupe, 4-passenger.
LOCOMOBILE, series 8, latest.
MERCER 1919 4-passenger Sport.
PIERCE-ARROW 6-48, 7-passenger.
PACKARD 3-35 Touring.
PACKARD, 3-35 Fleetwood Coupe & Runab't.
PACKARD 1919 3-35 Dunham body Cabriolet.
RENAULT Limousine, latest importation.
HYGRADE AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
802-806 7th Av., Cor. 52d St. Tel. Circle 1904.

CADILLAC VICTORIA, TYPE 57.
CADILLAC 4-PASS. TOURING, TYPE 57.
CADILLAC SEDAN, TYPE 55.
CADILLAC Limousine and Landau, TYPE 55.
CADILLAC 4-PASS. TOURING, TYPE 5.
PEERLESS 1918 SEDAN.
PIERCE-ARROW LIMOUSINE 38.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE CO.,
10 West 60th St. Columbus 5078.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE, model 57, velour upholstery, original paint; CADILLAC VICTORIA COUPE, model 57GG, velour upholstery; wire wheels, like new; CADILLAC SUBURBAN SEDAN, model 57, velour upholstery. CADILLAC AUTO EXCHANGE, Cor. 56th St. and 7th Av. Circle 5308.

CASE touring, seven-passenger, exceptionally fine running condition; $600. Bishop, McCormick and Bishop, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4100.

CHANDLER coupe, 1918; thoroughly overhauled, repainted, and painted; will trade any light car as part payment. Lowa's Garage, Inc., 205 S. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.; phone 3361 Yonkers.

CHANDLER chummy roadster, 1918; repainted, overhauled, equipped with good shoes. Bishop, McCormick and Bishop, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4100.

CHANDLER chummy roadster, 1920 (new); delivery Feb. 1. U. S. cord tires; best offer. D. B. McElwee, Jr.; Morristown 1622.

CHANDLER Cabriolet; excellent for professional use; overhauled; 90-day guarantee. Hulett Motor Car Co., Inc., 12 West 62d.

CHANDLER touring, light five; guaranteed; perfect condition; sacrifice for $550. Room 2,001, Times Building.

CHANDLER 1919 sedan; immediate cash bargain. Inspect at 123 West 64th. Meyer.

CHEVROLETS—ALL 1920 MODELS.
Sedans, touring, coupes, roadsters, delivery cars, ton trucks, taxis; also slightly used cars at big sacrifice; terms; no extra charge; cash or easy terms; no extra charge. Authorized Chevrolet Sales Service, 351 East 149th, Bronx. Melrose 10032.

CHEVROLET, ALL 1920 MODELS.
Sedans, Tourings, Roadsters, Coupelets, Trucks, Light Deliveries, and Taxis. Immediate Delivery. Time Payments. No Extra Charge. Free Instruction. Simon, Authorized Chevrolet Dealer and Service Station, 2,466 Grand Concourse, Bronx.

COLE 1918 SEDAN,
Suburban type; excellent mechanical condition, repainted, renickled.
COLE-HUSIG CAR DEPT.
226 West 56th St. Circle 510.

DODGE touring, late 1918; good condition; demonstration; no dealer; make offer. Schandt 1172 or Passaic 2285-W.

DODGE sedan, 1918; wonderful condition; sell cheap. Academy 1394, Extension 69.

DODGE runabout, fully equipped. Anderson, 587 Lexington Av. Plaza 6454.

DORTS AND CLEVELAND SIX, 1920; all models, right from factory; easy terms; no extra charge; free instructions; also slightly used cars at big sacrifice. Authorized Dort-Cleveland Sales Service, 2,468 Grand Concourse. Fordham 8522.

FORDS—Touring, roadsters, suburban coupelet, commercial. 20th Century Auto, 250 West 56th St.

FORD CARS ON EASY TERMS.
$175 down, balance $10 weekly; immediate delivery. E 1252 Times Bronx.

HUDSON super six limousine for sale; 1918 model; price $1,800. 425 West Union St., Bethlehem, Pa.

HUDSON cabriolet, 1919; bargain to quick buyer. Call evenings, Stuyvesant 2172; Kinney, 61 5th Av. 9100.

HUDSON 1919 suburban sedan, unusual condition throughout; will sacrifice. Ryan, 1,926 Broadway.

HUDSON 1918 sedan; slightly used; bargain. Call, examine, 123 West 64th. Meyer.

HUDSON SUBURBAN SEDAN.
Almost new. Sacrifice. Rippeth, 1,037 Circle.

HUDSON sedan, 1917; elegant condition, sacrifice. Phillips, 176 East 76th St.

HUDSON 1917 Sedan, 7 model. Harris, 1,700 Broadway. Circle 1582.

HUDSON Runabout landau 1919; will sacrifice. Circle 1582.

HUPMOBILE 1917, five-passenger touring; 1917 seven-passenger touring; Hulett Motor Car Company, Inc., 12 West 62d.

KING sedan, late model, excellent condition; price $1,200. Harrold's Motor Car Co., 233 West 54th; Circle 1800.

LOCOMOBILE sedan, just built by Blue Ribbon Body Co.; must be seen to be appreciated. Gotham Auto Exchange, 1,604 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE 1910 limousine; practically new. Stark, 23 West 62d St.

MARMON 1917, 7-passenger limousine; excellent condition; like new; fully equipped. Kennard, Morningside 9502.

MARMON 1917 limousine; beautiful condition; bargain. Inspect 123 West 64th. Meyer.

MAXWELL touring, 1919; good condition; good shoes, one extra. Bishop, McCormick and Bishop, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4100.

MAXWELL SEDAN—Self starter; perfect condition; little used; sacrifice $700. Doctor C., 125 W. 51st St.

MAXWELL sedan, has been used very little. Bishop, McCormick and Bishop, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4100.

MAXWELL cabdriolet 1917; fine condition; many extra. Hulett Motor Car Co., Inc., 12 West 62d St.

MERCER—4-passenger, 22-73, sporting model, rebuilt and painted by Mercer Company; has new special top and is in excellent condition, no dealers. Telephone 5794 Cortlandt. Mr. Da Silva.

MERCER sedan, 22-73; perfect condition; overhauled, repainted; Westinghouse absorbers; must be seen to appreciate; bargain quick buyer. Burns, 1,042 Av. A.

MITCHELL coupe; practically new; bargain; $1,000; seen afternoons 3-4, 215 West 34th. Dr. Werner.

NASH 1918 SEDAN.
Beautiful 6-pass.; looks like new car; condition perfect; guaranteed. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone Riverside 8374.

NATIONAL coupe, special body; extra tires; absolutely perfect; need cash, $1,200. Room 2001 Times Building.

OAKLAND coupe, 1919 model; perfect condition; wire wheels, good tires; 3,000 miles; cash sale. Phone evenings Schuyler 3406.

OLDSMOBILE sedan 1918, little six; excellent condition. Hulett Motor Car Co., Inc., 12 West 62d St.

OLDSMOBILE, 8 cylinder 1918; elegant condition; 7 passenger touring, newly painted. M. Gritzhandler, 972 Fox St. Phone Intervale 7901.

OLDSMOBILE, 6-cylinder, better than new; private owner. Apply Eddie, Niagara Garage, 73 East 89th St.

OVERLANDS AND WILLYS-KNIGHTS.
Reconditioned all models. Open evenings. Willys-Overland, Inc., Broadway & 50th St.

PACKARD 3-85 Twin Six Touring.
PACKARD 3-35 Twin Six Judkins Convertible Limousine.
PACKARD 3-35 Twin Six Limousine.
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PACKARD 2-35 Twin Six Limousine and Touring Body.
PACKARD 2-25 Twin Six Derham Brougham.
PACKARD 1-25 Twin Six Salon Phaeton with Winter top.
ISOTTA FRASCHINI Landaulet.
MERCER 1915 Touring.
NATIONAL 1917 Touring.
LOCOMOBILE 1917 Limousine and extra touring body.
MARMON 1919 Inside Drive Limousine.
FIAT Limousine.
CADILLAC Landaulet Brougham.
MERCER 1917 Touring.
STUTZ Late Model Touring.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y.,
1,861 BROADWAY.
Telephone 3900 Columbus.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PACKARD twin six, collapsible top, special body built by F. Woods & Son; perfect running order. Apply Biltmore Hotel, Florence Weston, Apartment 731.

PACKARD BODY—Close-coupled, 4-passenger, inside drive, inclosed body; for short twin-six chassis; finest Judkins construction; mounted on your chassis in four days. L. M. Gross, 1,778 B'way. Circle 4528.

PACKARD limousine, late 1917 model, perfect condition; owner leaving city. Can be seen Saturday morning at Harold's Motor Co., 233 West 54th; see Jack Walsh.

PACKARD—Sacrifice newly acquired $7,500 car; no dealers' offers invited. Mario Salvini, 206 West 71st. Vocal studio.

PACKARD, Fleetwood runabout with disappearing seats; slip covers, 6 brand new tires, engine excellent. Oberweger, 136 West 52d, 8th floor.

PACKARD 1916 landaulet; beautiful condition; bargain. Inspect at 123 West 64th. Meyer.

PACKARD 1918 7-passenger touring; used 6 months. Stark, 23 West 52d St.

PAIGE little six touring 1917; excellent condition. Hulett Motor Car Co., Inc., 12 West 62d St.

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Handsomest car in city; practically new; wheels, new cord tires; leaving town; will sacrifice. Ragron, 1037 Circle.

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PIERCE-ARROW 1917, 66 H. P. 7-Pass. Tour.
PIERCE-ARROW 1917, 38 H. P. 6-Pass. Tour.
PIERCE-ARROW 1917, 38 H. P. Town Car.
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PIERCE-ARROW 1917, 38 H. P. 5-Pass. Tour.
PIERCE-ARROW USED CAR EXCHANGE,
ON BROADWAY, COR. 57TH. CIRCLE 157.

PIERCE-ARROW 6-38 1916 town car; Brewster body; newly painted; also touring body in good condition. 124 East 75th St. Phone Lenox 854.

PIERCE 1918 48 touring, mileage 4,000; must be seen to be appreciated. Stark, 23 West 62d. Columbus 4086.

RENAULT, 1914, six cylinder, Kellner body, 1921 collapsible touring landaulet. Plaza 3131, A. J. Davis.

RENAULT, Little Six, landaulet body. Plaza 3331, L. Dean.

STEARNS KNIGHTS.
1920 4 Cyl. 5-Pass. Slightly used.
1919 4 Cyl. 5-Passenger.
1919 4 Cyl. 5-Passenger.
1919 4 Cyl. 5-Pass. $575. Real bargain.
Limousines, $1,000 to $1,500.
PRICES RIGHT.
STEARNS COMPANY,
415 West 55th St. Phone Columbus 7600.

STEARNS KNIGHT Landaulet—$1,000 cash will purchase recently overhauled car, in perfect condition; demonstration will indicate exceptional running qualities; excellent opportunity for private party to get handsome closed car for winter or summer use. Address Retina Advertising Corporation, Times Building. Phone Bryant 9208.

STEARNS 1918, landaulet, 8-cylinder, in good condition; bargain. Owner, J. Hardy, 38 West 88th. Tel. River 3200.

STUDEBAKER sedan, 1918 model, Big 6, seven passenger, Springfield body; paint and appearance excellent; mechanically perfect; four new shoes and two spares; any test. Jakes it. Gallagher, 1,466 East 13th St., Brooklyn. Phone Midwood 1507.

STUTZ buyer; selling my raceabout, 1916 model, for cash; needed, $650. Room 2,001 Times Building.

STUTZ 1917 four-passenger touring; will sacrifice. Seen 123 West 64th. Meyer.

STUTZ 1918 suburban sedan; immediate cash bargain. Seen 123 West 64th. Meyer.

WINTON SIX 48 h. p. seven-passenger touring car; very fine condition throughout; fully guaranteed. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON Light Six limousine; full equipment; overhauled; repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

AUTOMOBILE.

If you are interested in a first-class automobile landaulet that is the biggest bargain ever offered you, write or communicate with me by letter or phone, and I will be glad to give you full details. Or if you are contemplating buying a new low-priced car, I would suggest that you look my car over and have a high-class standard automobile for the same price that you would have to pay for a low-grade car. Arthur A. McGovern, 5 West 66th St. Columbus 2628, 9100.

There are good bargains in used cars, but to know them and make safe purchase is important; we will make a physical and mechanical inspection for you at consistent fee. Consult us. Weeks & Co., 45 East 17th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

HUDSON—Beautiful late model limousine, wire wheels, for hire by the month. Telephone Olinville 1944 for information.

CADILLAC cars for hire by hour, day, week, month. Phone Columbus 7834.

PACKARD twin six 1917 limousine, hour, week, month. Andrews, Tel. Columbus 8785-7606.

PACKARD twin six cars for hire. Williamson Service, 204 West 43d. Bryant 3830.

LIMOUSINE for hire; careful chauffeur; hour, week, month; $3 hour. Plaza 5435.

Automobiles Wanted.

HIGHEST prices paid for cars; telephone before you sell. Burns, 574 Melrose.

Automobile Bodies.

PACKARD BODY—Close-coupled, 4-passenger, inside drive, inclosed body; for short twin-six chassis; finest Judkins construction; mounted on your own chassis in four days. Le Roy M. Gross, 1,778 B'way. Circle 4528.

HUDSON super six limousine body for sale; 1918 model; price $600. Address 423 West Union St., Bethlehem, Pa.

Automobile Storage.

GARAGE space for three cars or four cars to let; high-class service. 338 West 70th. Columbus 7834.

Automobile Instruction.

AUTOMOBILE KNOWLEDGE is a valuable asset to increase your earnings. Learn at New York's most complete school. Mechanical course, $66; with Driving, $90. Write for Catalogue I, or phone 5270 Circle. STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 West 57th St., at Broadway.

AUTO SCHOOL, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.—Largest and best school in U. S. Send for booklet and pass. Tel. Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St.—Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge; largest equipment or write for booklet; ladies' classes.

AUTOMOBILE COURSE $80.50. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Av., B'klyn, Dept. C.

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CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Hancock St., between Bedford and Franklin Avenues.
(Take Fulton Street "L" or Surface Car to Franklin Avenue.)
REV. S. PARKES CADMAN, D. D., Pastor.
Service 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange Street.
Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Pastor.
11 A. M.—"Is Love the Greatest Thing in the World—Greater Than Culture, Office, Gold or Honor? If so, why?" Sermon by Dr. Hillis.
7:45 P. M.—"One Can as Assemblyman Serve Two Masters? The Political and Moral Aspects of Marxian Communism." Address by Dr. Hillis, on "Our Constitution the Antidote for Bolshevism." Address by Harry F. Atwood of Chicago.

Presbyterian

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner of South Oxford St.
Dr. ALBERTSON BROWN, Pastor.
John Hyatt Brewer, Organist and Choirmaster.
Evening music: Selections from "Creation," Haydn.

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CANDLEMAS PROCESSION.
Solemn Evensong
at 4 P. M.
ST. PAUL'S CHURCH,
Clinton and Carroll Sts.,
Brooklyn.

Y. M. C. A.

DR. S. PARKES CADMAN,
"AMERICA'S ALIEN PROBLEM."
Bedford Br. Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Av.
Sunday, 3:30 P. M. Men Only. Free.
Greatest Men's Meeting in Greater New York.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

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AUTOMOBILE.

If you are interested in a first-class automobile landaulet that is the biggest bargain ever offered you, write

JUDGE GIBBS DEFIES BRONX GRAND JURY

Censured for Perjury Charges, He Challenges Francis Martin to Have State Inquiry.

REFUSES A RETRACTION

Bronx District Attorney, Commended by Jury, Dares Judge to Give His Reasons.

The Bronx County Grand Jury in a presentment yesterday exonerated District Attorney Francis Martin of that county of charges made against him by County Judge Louis D. Gibbs and demanded that the Judge make a public retraction. The jurors expressed the opinion that the affair should be referred to the proper authorities for redress if Judge Gibbs refused to retract.

The Grand Jury's investigation was instigated by Mr. Martin after Judge Gibbs had charged that witnesses for the prosecution in the trial of John Morris, a policeman of the Alexander Avenue Station, on a charge of robbery, had been coerced and intimidated in the Prosecutor's office and that perjury had been committed at the trial before him. Morris was rearrested immediately after being acquitted of the robbery charge and subsequently was indicted for bribery.

In reply to the presentment Judge Gibbs refused to make retraction and challenged the District Attorney to join with him in an appeal to the Governor to have the conduct of the Morris case investigated by the Attorney General. The Judge asserted that if such an investigation were had he would present "other cases" to the attention of the investigator. At the same time he challenged Mr. Martin and the Grand Jurors to make public the minutes of their examination into his charges.

Martin Defies Judge Gibbs.

Mr. Martin, answering the double challenge, said he would have to consult the Grand Jurors before committing himself, and added:

"It is up to Judge Gibbs to tell the people the reason for the acquittal of Policeman Morris and why he delivered that demagogic tirade when Morris was rearrested for bribery. His loose tongue has got him into trouble. I defy him to make good on any of his threats."

The Grand Jury, of which John Stratton O'Leary is foreman and James McBride Secretary, was unanimous in its presentment. The presentment reviews the Judge's original charges and asserts that on the following day Judge Gibbs refused to go ahead with a John Doe investigation he had ordered and says that the jurors not only examined Judge Gibbs and three witnesses who he charged had been intimidated, but heard every one of the people's witnesses in the case.

"An examination of the records discloses that there is no evidence anywhere in that record of any coercion, intimidation, or sweating of witnesses," it continues. "We also desire to state that nothing which Judge Gibbs testified to in any way substantiated his charges, so far as the charges that perjury had been committed, and as to the source of perjury we find that the only perjury committed by the people's witnesses was committed in the Magistrate's Court and that this perjury was suborned by John Morris, the defendant, who bribed these witnesses in order to have them testify falsely.

"We listened to all the testimony of these three witnesses above referred to, each of whom testified that he had received money from John Morris in the case of the people against John Morris, and it further appeared from the record in the Morris case that Morris when testifying in his own defense admitted paying money to David Reider and Louis Rousseau.

District Attorney Commended.

"We believe that in this case District Attorney Francis Martin and his assistant, Albert Cohn, performed their duty with a zeal and courage which are highly commendable.

"We believe that unfounded statements such as were made by County Judge Gibbs at the close of this trial do not tend to help the administration of the criminal law in Bronx County. We believe that the unfounded charges made by County Judge Louis D. Gibbs should be publicly retracted or repudiated by him, and upon his refusal to retract same, the matter should be referred to the proper authorities for redress.

"We desire to take this occasion to condemn such an attack, for the reason that it was uncalled for and unjust."

The document expresses the opinion of its twenty-three signers that a District Attorney endeavoring to prosecute a man accused of crime should have the aid of all good citizens, and says Judge Gibbs might have commended Mr. Martin for his zeal "in trying to convict a man who confessed in writing to a robbery, who was a police officer, who returned the proceeds of same to owner, and who was caught running away from the place of the robbery with the money he had stolen in his pocket, instead of criticising that office."

"We feel it our duty," the presentment concludes, "to censure Judge Gibbs for making charges without sufficient foundation for them."

Judge Gibbs Replies.

Judge Gibbs's statement in reply said: "I do not understand under what theory of law or justice the Grand Jury undertakes to become the censor of my official remarks or the judge of my official actions and opinions. This, in my judgment, is a blow at the integrity and independence of the judiciary, and is another strong indication that some Grand Juries have a wrong conception of their duty and function.

"It has become fashionable of late for Grand Juries and Grand Jurors, overcome with their importance in the exercise of a little brief authority, to assassinate and destroy the character and reputation of public officials who have given their all to the interest of the public.

"If the District Attorney regards my statement in the John Morris case as charges against his official rectitude and integrity, I now invite him to join with me in an application to the Governor of the State of New York to appoint the Attorney General to investigate the conditions criticised by me, as to his office in this case, and I promise him now that, if such an investigation takes place, I shall call the attention of the Attorney General to some other cases which may be properly investigated.

Makes No Retraction.

"I stand finally and unqualifiedly from now to the end of time on the record in this case. I make no retraction and do not intend to do so, and I am ready and willing, at any time, anywhere, to have my criticism subjected to the test of fair, unbiased, and impartial analysis.

"There is a great principle involved in this controversy which overshadows—if I may be permitted to use the word made very familiar by Grand Jurors recently—the original merits of this situation. That is the freedom and independence of the Judiciary from constraint and intimidation by public prosecutors and others, and I desire to assure all those interested that this is only the beginning of the movement to establish the principle in this county for all time that verdicts of the jury and official statements by the court are not subject to the review or criticism of District Attorneys or Grand Juries.

"Thank God, the trial by court and petit jury still obtains in our country, and it will be a very sad day indeed for our individual liberty and the future of the republic if substituted therefor we have trial by District Attorneys and Grand Jurymen."

Morris originally was charged with highway robbery from one of the Davey chain grocery stores in the Bronx.

MORE INCOME AS HUSBAND.

C. O'Day Macpherson to Get $750 Monthly from Mother's Estate.

Cameron O'Day Macpherson, grandson of the late Daniel O'Day, who made a fortune in Standard Oil, will receive $750 a month from the estate of his mother, Mrs. Grace O'Day Macpherson, to augment the $10 a week he receives as an employe of E. F. Hutton Co. while learning finance. He had been receiving $250 a month under a previous order, but told the Surrogate he intends to be married Feb. 14, and would need at least $750 a month to provide for himself and his bride in a manner commensurate with their mode of living. His inheritance from his mother's estate will be more than $200,000.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—From steamship Mauretania, a brown canvas suit case, stamped J. B. Body, label bearing name L. M. Carvajal, containing papers solely of value to owner; reward paid if returned to J. B. Body, 19th floor, 25 Broadway, New York.

LOST—Southern Pacific Company stock certificate No. G67374 for 10 shares in the name "Bertha Loeb." Notice is hereby given to show cause why a dupicate should not be issued. Bertha Loeb, care L. Jonas & Co., Nashville, Tenn.

LOST—Thursday afternoon, a string of Tecla pearls, 3-stone diamond clasp, between 12th and 4th Sts. and 6th and 7th Avs.; reward. Address Apt. 6F, 125 West 12th St.

LOST, DEEDS—Finder of envelope containing deeds partially signed, and voucher, kindly mail to address written on envelope and receive liberal reward by return mail. E 72 Times.

LOST—Book, entitled "Roses, Pearls, and Tears," left telephone booth, Liggett's, Times Square store, or in taxi, Wednesday midnight, 28th; reward. Donaldson, New Amsterdam Theatre.

LOST—The evening of Dec. 26, 1919, at Hotel Belmont, 42d St. and Park Av., a gold bracelet, with green stones. By returning it to the cashier of Hotel Belmont a reward will be paid and no questions asked.

LOST—Suitable reward, in C. R. R. Ferry, 5 P. M. boat, 28th, from Liberty St., brown leather brief case marked T. H. L., to Room No. 603, Singer Building, 149 Broadway.

LOST—Brief case containing important Government papers, uptown Broadway subway; please return. R. N. Denham, Air Service, 360 Madison Av. Tel. Vanderbilt 3500.

LOST—Red feather fan on Thursday night at Hotel Astor or en route to 40 Gramercy Park. Reward offered for return to Room 1104, 115 Broadway.

LOST—Wednesday, Jan. 27, a pearl and pink tourmaline bar pin, at Metropolitan Opera House, between Box 31 and 39th St. entrance; suitable reward. J. E. Bull, 34 Gramercy Park.

LOST—Diamond ring, between 125th and 127th St. and Broadway; liberal reward offered when found. Finder please return to 3,068 Broadway, Mrs. Margolin.

LOST—Female brown Pekingese in Navarre apartment court, Friday afternoon; reward $10. Mrs. E. D. Smith, 150 West 58th St. city.

LOST—Broadway car, 3 P. M., pocketbook containing hundred-dollar bill, checks, and papers. Return J. B. Delany, 427 West 14th St., any part of no use to finder; reward.

LOST—In or near Vanderbilt Theatre Jan. 27, gold dorine and lip stick case marked B. A. M. Finder please phone Prospect 4085. Reward.

LOST—Amethyst pin, Broadway subway, 34th St. crosstown car, or Yonkers trolley; liberal reward. Rowland, 185 Valentine Lane, Yonkers.

LOST—Certificate No. 0581 for 50 shares of Caddo Central Oil, in the name of Edward Savitcky. Notify J. H. Sulzbacher Co., 111 Broadway.

LOST—Morning 30th, 59th St. crosstown car, silver mesh bag, valued sentimental reasons; liberal reward; no questions asked. 863 Lexington Av. Phone Rhinelander 3702.

LOST—Gold cigarette case, initialed "S. P. F." Return to Mrs. S. P. Frankel, Hotel Ansonia, Apt. 1241.

LOST—Small parcel, painted design, in Reade St. or Broadway car. A. D. Israel, 5 Union Sq. Stuyvesant 2098.

LOST—Black pocketbook containing keys, check, money; reward. Hathaway, 110 Morningside Drive.

LOST—Gold pin, premium Mt. St. Mary's Academy, Jan. 29. McGlynn, box office Cort Theatre. Reward.

LOST—Will finder of bag left in stationery store, 400 Audubon Av., return to Wronker, 5 West 83d? Reward.

LOST—Ladies' gold watch and chain, monogram "R. A."; reward. Phone Schuyler 8230.

LOST—Gentleman's plain gold ring, in Waldorf Hotel, Navarre Hotel or neighborhood 42d and 34th Sts.; $10 reward. M 62 Times.

$150 REWARD for flexible platinum bracelet containing 11 diamonds of about ½ carat each, lost Jan. 28, on train from Poughkeepsie to Grand Central Station or in taxi. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

$100 REWARD,
return jeweled back and works of watch lost Jan. 25 on West End Av. I. H. & B. H. Weinberg, 665 5th Av.

Furs and Fur Wraps.

LOST—Black wolf neckpiece, Olympic Theatre, Manhattan, uptown Wednesday evening, Jan. 28. Reward. Woodward, Room 310, Penn. Station, N. Y. Phone Chelsea 1000.

LOST—Liberal reward offered for return of sable muff left in taxi Monday evening, Jan. 26, M. D. Cameron, Apartment 507, Hotel Netherlands.

LOST—$25 reward for return Hudson Bay sable muff, lost between 84th and Madison Av. and 81st and Park Av. King, 163 East 64th.

Found.

FOUND—Gold mesh bag, Thursday night, in orchestra of Mertopolitan Opera House. Phone Lenox 5135, 9 to 12 A. M. weekdays.

FOUND—Diamond brooch, Dec. 19, 1919, between 58th and 59th Sts. and 5th Av. See Manager, Hotel Savoy.

OPPOSING VIEWS ON MARS SIGNALS

One Italian Scientist Thinks They Are Possible, Another Calls Report "Scandalous."

MORE DETAILS ARE NEEDED

Johns Hopkins Man Says Marconi Should Give a Full Description of the Phenomena.

ROME, Jan. 29.—Interplanetary communication, as suggested by mysterious waves recently caught by wireless plants throughout the world, is not a subject for ridicule, says Professor Domenico Argentieri, the widely known scientist. He asserts it is possible to send messages from the earth to other members of the sun's family, because ether will convey electric waves as readily as air.

"These mysterious communications," he said today, "make one think of spiritualistic phenomena, which have been commonly believed to be due merely to natural forces. Because of the regularity with which they have been observed, however, scientists believe they are due, not to mechanical, but to intelligent, force."

FLORENCE, Jan. 29.—Father Alfani, Director of the Ximenian Observatory in this city, said today that to spread rumors relative to interchange of messages between planets was "absolutely scandalous."

"What has been observed at wireless stations at London and New York," he declared, "has been caused by atmospheric discharges, which have always interfered with radio communication."

He added that William Marconi, inventor of the wireless telegraph system, should "sue for libel" the man who interviewed him recently and quoted him as believing that faint signals picked up by wireless stations might come from some sources outside the earth.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 30.—"No scientific man should be asked to express an opinion on Marconi's suggestion that certain wireless phenomena indicate that another planet is trying to communicate with the earth until Mr. Marconi has very definitely described what he has observed," said Dr. Joseph S. Ames, Professor of Physics and director of the physical laboratory at the Johns Hopkins University.

"The only opinion which a scientific man should be asked to give at this time is that expressed by Dr. Abbot, director of the astro-physical laboratory of the Smithsonian Institution. I know Dr. Abbot. He is a very capable scientist. He merely said that life as we know it cannot exist on Mars, that it is possible that life as we know it does exist on Venus, but no one actually knows that such life does exist on Venus.

"Every one who has had anything at all to do with wireless telegraphy knows that his signals are often confused and that what is called 'strays' are constantly being received. It is impossible to say what these strays are.

"But one can give no opinion on Mr. Marconi's signals until he has described them exactly."

A possibility that the undecipherable signals which have recently crept into wireless messages originate from some other world is accepted by J. Loring Arnold, Professor of Physics at New York University. While agreeing that the signals may be due to some extraordinary condition in the higher atmosphere, Profesor Arnold does not entirely discard the supposition that the queer notes are probable efforts of another world to attempt communication with this earth.

"The latter explanation," he says, "is mere supposition at best."

In view of the statements accredited to Guglielmo Marconi that wireless messages are being received on this earth from some other planet and the assertion of Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz that the cost of sending a wireless telegraph message to the planet Mars might be in the neighborhood of one billion dollars, the Sperry Gyroscope Company of Brooklyn yesterday made public a plan upon which its engineers have been engaged and which they believe may solve the question with but a comparatively small expense.

Elmer A. Sperry, the head of the company and the inventor of the Sperry gyroscope and other mechanical contrivances used by the Allies in the recent war, believes with his engineers that a message may be sent to Mars by means of a grouping of a great number of Sperry searchlights and combining their great power in one tremendous beam. The Sperry searchlight can develop more than 1,000,000,000 candle power.

"The entire question is one of transmission of energy," said Mr. Sperry. "The combined power of 150 or 200 of our searchlights would equal the light of a star of the seventh magnitude, and if the inhabitants of Mars, admitting that there are inhabitants, have advanced sufficiently to have knowledge of the use of a telescope, the light would be easily discernible by them."

MIELERO'S CREW RESCUED.

Picked Up After Drifting in Small Boats Five Days.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 30.—According to radio messages picked up here tonight, the crew of the tank steamer Mielero, which sank at sea Monday, was rescued by the steamer Sucrosa, a sister ship. The men were picked up this afternoon, after having been afloat in small boats for five days.

The messages received here from the Sucrosa were from individuals to relatives, announcing their safety. There was no mention as to whether there had been any loss of life or whether all of the lifeboats had been accounted for.

The Mielero went down off the Carolina coast while en route from Cuba to Baltimore.

A message received yesterday at the Naval Communications Service, 44 Whitehall Street, from the steamship Ozette, relayed through the United States Navy destroyer Clemson, read:

"In Lat. 32.10 N. and Long. 78.30 W. picked up lifeboat containing chief officer, third mate, four engineers and twelve members of crew of tanker Mielero, which broke in two on Jan. 26 and sank. Captain's boat, with twenty-two of crew, still adrift. Heavy northeast seas, moderating."

The message was dated 1:30 A. M., Jan. 30, and the position given indicated a point approximately 150 miles east of the mouth of the Tybee River.

The Mielero was owned by the Cuba Distilling Company. She carried a cargo of 1,600,000 gallons of molasses and left Matanzas for Philadelphia on Jan. 23. She was built at Quincy, Mass., in 1917, and was of 5,853 gross tons and 330 feet long.

TO SELL GOVERNMENT SILK.

Samples of $10,000,000 Lot Shown to Buyers.

The first formal steps to market the United States Government silk left on the hands of the Government at the signing of the armistice were taken yesterday morning, when samples of the silk were shown to retail buyers and the cutting-up trade in the Bush Terminal Sales Building.

The silk will be available to all buyers, and an effort will be made to give it the widest possible distribution throughout the United States. Fourteen qualities were included in the preliminary showing at prices ranging from $1.67½ to $3.50 a yard.

The present volume of the silk to be marketed is valued at $10,000,000. The Government had on hand when the armistice was signed approximately $35,000,000 worth of cartridges cloth, of which $10,000,000 was released to the Bush Terminal Company and McLane Silk Company.

The Bush-McLane organization paid the Government the cost price of the silk. The Government will receive in addition to the cost price 50 per cent. of whatever proceeds may accrue. New uses discovered for this silk are for short suits, lightweight suits and Summer suits.

A fashion show of the new fabric on living models will be held in the Bush Terminal Sales Building Feb. 10 to 15.

AVOID PACKING COMMITTEE.

House Republicans Won't Influence Universal Training Decision.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—To obviate charges that the House Military Committee was packed either for or against universal military training, Republican House leaders have virtually agreed not to fill a vacancy on the committee, which is now framing an army reorganization bill.

The vacancy was caused by the resignation of former Representative LaGuardia, New York, and Representative Harreld, Republican, of Oklahoma, nominated as successor, declined to serve after friction among Republicans had developed to his selection because of his opposition to universal training.

The Military Committee, now composed of twenty members, is understood to be evenly divided on the question of universal training, though no test of strength has been recorded by formal committee action.

FORM JOHNSON CLUB HERE.

Committee Urged to Get Delegates for Senator's Boom.

The first Johnson-for-President Club in New York City was formed at the Hiram W. Johnson headquarters in the Hotel Pennsylvania last night. William M. Bennett, who was elected Chairman, eulogized Senator Johnson and urged the formation of a Committee of 100 to direct his boom in this city, with the object of putting a ticket of Johnson delegates in the field or fighting for an uninstructed delegation.

Among the speakers was Enstace Cullihan, who came here recently to start the Senator's boom. One of Senator Johnson's qualifications, he said, was his popularity with labor and the impression he made on the whole country in his four years in the Senate.

Church Notices on Page Twenty-three.

EXCLUDED PRIVATES FROM D. S. M. AWARD

War Department Made Decision, Says General Davis—Privates Got 4,500 War Crosses.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—A ruling by the War Department excluded enlisted men from Distinguished Service Medal awards, Brig. Gen. Robert C. Davis, President of the E. E. F. Awards Board, said today before the House sub-committee, which began its hearings in its investigation of the army's distribution of war decorations.

Suggestions that enlisted men be included, he said, were made from headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces, but cabled instructions from the department were that enlisted men were ineligible for such awards and that the Order of Merit, formerly the equivalent of the Medal for Enlisted Personnel, could not be revived.

This ruling prohibited many enlisted men from receiving awards, General Davis said, adding that approximately 1,200 medals and more than 5,500 Distinguished Service Crosses were awarded by the A. E. F., 4,500 of the crosses to enlisted men, 1,000 to officers, and 25 to nurses and auxiliary workers. Four enlisted men in the services of supply were recommended for a Certificate of Merit, approved by the War Department.

Only one General Staff officer received the Distinguished Service Cross, General Davis said. Brig. Gen. Dennis Nolan, temporarily in command of a brigade of the 28th Division, was so decorated for hazardous service.

Miss Bondfield in Parliament Race.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Miss Margaret Bondfield, Secretary of the National Federation of Women Workers, who was a member of the British delegation to the Labor Congress at Washington, has been adopted as the Parliamentary candidate of the Laborites for the seat for Northampton.

ASKS FOR 200 CITY BUSES.

Deputy Commissioner Mills Says They Will Cost $1,400,000.

William Wirt Mills, Deputy Commissioner of Plant and Structures, appeared before the Board of Estimate yesterday and asked for an appropriation of $1,400,000 to build 200 buses to operate in place of abandoned car lines. He explained that the previous estimate of $570,000 had to be increased because of the suspension of more car lines.

"I am ready to vote for the appropriation now," said Mayor Hylan, "but I think we had better defer action until the Controller is present."

President Riegelmann of Brooklyn also indicated his readiness to vote the money. Mr. Mills stated that forty manufacturers had filed applications for the privilege of constructing buses.

In his original application for an appropriation, Commissioner Whalen stated that the cost of maintaining and operating 100 buses a year would be $635,000, and that the net profit ought to be $376.80 a day.

Peru Considering Airplane Service.

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 29.—Negotiations between the Vickers Company and the Government for the establishment of a regular airplane service between Lima and Payta, on the coast north of here, and Iquitos, on the eastern slope of the Andes, are under way.

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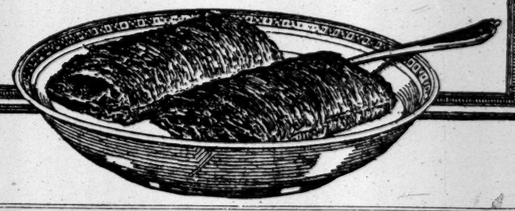

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